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[Field (William)]

J. Roe Del.

Radclyffe Sc.

WARWICK

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AN

Historical and Descriptive Account

OF THE

TOWN & CASTLE

OF

WARWICK;

AND OF THE

Neighbouring Spa

OF

LEAMINGTON:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Short Notices of the Towns, Villages, &c.

WITHIN THE CIRCUIT OF TEN MILES.

Intended principally for the Information of Strangers.

Miratur, facilisque oculos fert omnia circum
Æneas, capiturque locis ; et singula lætus
Exquiritque auditque virûm monumenta priorum. VIRG.

Warwick:

PRINTED BY AND FOR H. SHARPE,

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THOUGH the principal object of the following Work, as expressed in the Title Page, is, the information of Strangers, especially those resorting to the celebrated Spa of Leamington: yet the Writer had another object in view—to which, he acknowledges, his hopes and his wishes were, with equal or greater ardour, directed. During his residence in Warwick, or its immediate vicinity, he has often had occasion to witness the regret, which, he believes, has long been felt, that no work of the nature of the present has yet appeared, of easy access, and comprising, within a moderate compass, the information, that might be collected concerning a town of such remote antiquity, and so much early and present celebrity. The hope, he ventured to entertain, of supplying that deficiency, and of offering to the Inhabitants of Warwick an acceptable present, the Writer is proud to own, has contributed more than any other

consideration to animate his exertions, in the collection of his materials and the choice of his topics. Having resided amongst them, nearly the fourth part of a century, differing from many in certain political, and from more in certain religious opinions, which he conceives to be of no small importance—he would hold it most unjust and most ungrateful not to acknowledge the numerous instances of real candour and kindness, which he has very generally received from them, during the whole course of that time. He has only to lament ONE *striking exception, which occurred long ago; and which if still remembered with feelings of regret—it is regret, he is sure, unaccompanied with the slightest resentment. Should the present attempt to lay before the Inhabitants of Warwick an Historical and Descriptive Account, tolerably complete, and in the main correct, of their ancient and interesting Town, and of other neighbouring places, be accepted by them, as some return for the great obligations, which their favorable opinion and their kind and friendly civilities have conferred upon him; the dearest wish of the Writer will be accomplished, and his labours will obtain their best and most valued reward.*

W. F.

LEAM, *Sept.* 1, 1815.

AN

Historical and Descriptive Account

OF

WARWICK, &c.

CHAP. I.

Early History.

WARWICK founded by Gutheline—enlarged by Guiderius—destroyed by the Picts—repaired by Caractacus—fortified by the Romans—destroyed a second time by the Picts—rebuilt by Constantine—destroyed a third time by the Picts—rebuilt by Gwdyr—a fourth time destroyed by the Saxons—rebuilt by Warremund—disputed whether a Roman Station—a fifth time destroyed by the Danes—rebuilt, and the Castle founded by Ethelfleda—a sixth time destroyed by the Danes—rebuilt—fortified, and the Castle strengthened by order of William I.—paved and improved by Guy de Beauchamp—its ancient Churches and Edifices enumerated—represented early in Parliament—incorporated—destroyed by Fire—rebuilt.

GUTHELINE, or, as he is otherwise called, KIMBERLINE, who was King of the Britons, about the Christian era, is said by ROUS, the celebrated antiquary, himself a native of the place, to have been the FOUNDER of WARWICK.* Its name originally, according to him, was *Caer-guthleon*, and, by contraction, *Caer-leon*; from *Caer*, which signifies a *city*, and *Guthlin*, the name of its founder. He, also, asserts that the town was considerably enlarged and improved by GUIDERIUS, another British King; that it afterwards suffered greatly, during the wars of the *Picts* and *Scots*; and that it continued in a ruinous condition, till it was rebuilt by CARACTACUS, the most distinguished of all the early British Princes, who erected in it a manor-house for himself, and founded a church in the market-place, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

* His. Reg. Angl. p. 53, &c.

Destroyed by the Picts—Rebuilt by Gwdyr—Made a Bishop's See.

When this high-spirited but unfortunate prince, after a brave and vigorous resistance of nine years, was completely subdued by the power of the Roman arms, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius; his general, Pub. Ost. Scapula, A. D. 50. in order to secure his conquests, as we are informed by Tacitus, erected various fortifications, on the rivers Avon and Severn;* one of which, there is considerable reason to believe, was at *Warwick*, as will be more distinctly stated in the sequel of this chapter.

After its restoration and enlargement under the fostering cares of Caractacus, and the final secession of the Romans, from the whole Island in the year 426, Rous further asserts that *Warwick* was again laid in ruins, during one of those sudden and frequent wars which usually mark the character of barbarous ages; and that it was again rebuilt by Constantine, another British king, who called it *Caer-Umber*. Upon his death, it was a third time exposed to the desolating calamities of war; and, from that period, continued in a ruinous state, till it was a third time, rebuilt by another British king, named Gwdyr, who called it after himself, *Caer Gwar*. About that period of its history, if the fact be sufficiently verified, *Warwick* was made a Bishop's see, by Dubretius, afterwards *Bishop of St. David's*, who chose for his episcopal church, not *St. John's*, but another, *All Saints'*, which stood on the site, where the Castle was afterwards built. This season of its prosperity was, however, short; and the town was exposed to new and dreadful devastations, during the time of the Saxon

*—— cinctosque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat.—Tac. Ann. Lib. xii. s. 30.

Destroyed by the Saxons—Rebuilt by Warremund—and call'd Warrewyk.

invasions. But when that warlike people had completely established themselves in the country, and had divided it into provinces, the Kingdom of Mercia was allotted to WARREMUND; and by him the town was once more rebuilt, and was called, after his name, *Warrewyk*. In the time of the *Anglo-Saxons*, however, this town was certainly called WERHICA, as appears from the inscription on an existing and genuine Saxon penny,* of HARTHACNUT, minted at this place. It is also written in the Saxon Chronicle WERINCA, and WÆRINGWIC, and the county is called WÆRINWICKSHIRE.§

BUT to this account of the foundation and the subsequent events, in the early history of *Warwick*, as related by ROUS, and recited with approbation by DUGDALE, some considerable objections have been opposed, by several antiquarians, and particularly by DR. THOMAS,‖ the learned Editor of an enlarged edition of the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, published in 1730. In his opinion, the town was not of *British* but of *Saxon* origin; and that it was ever *a Roman station* is a supposition utterly rejected by him. The facts, on which he principally relies, are, that no Roman antiquities have ever been discovered here; and that, there was a military station, beyond all doubt, at *Chesterton*, only six miles distant—whence it seems improbable that another should have been established, so near as *Warwick*. Upon the whole, however, not only

* This curious coin, hitherto unpublished, and as to the name of this town; *unique*, is in the cabinet of WILLIAM STAUNTON, ESQ. of Longbridge, near Warwick.

§ From *wæring*, a *mound* or *bulwark*, and *wyk*, or *wick*, a *town*, the *curved bank* of a river, or a *castle*. Sax. Chron. p. 104.

‖ See THOMAS' Edit. of DUGDALE, vol. i. p. 371. WARD's New Survey, p. 498.

Disputed whether a Roman Station—Destroyed by the Danes.

Dugdale, but most of the great antiquarians, as Camden, Baxter, Stukeley, Salmon, and Bartlett,* admit as credible the account of Rous; and assert not only that *Warwick* was originally a British town but that it was afterwards a Roman Station. This account, they think, is greatly confirmed by one of its ancient names, *Caer-Gwar*, derived, they say, from a British word, signifying *præsidium*, a garrison: and is still further confirmed by the *situation* of the place—which is on a fine rocky *elevation*, such as was usually chosen by the Romans—on the banks of the *Avon*, where, Tacitus affirms several fortifications were actually erected—in the very *center*, too, of the island, like the *Præsidium* in *Corsica*—and closely adjoining to the *Fosse Way* leading from *Cirencester*, and uniting with the great Roman Road, called *Watling Street*. A situation so happily adapted to all the purposes of a military station, it may well be supposed, could scarcely be overlooked;‖ and some have even ventured to give it, as their opinion, that *Warwick* is the *Præsidium Romanorum*, mentioned in the Notitia Imperii;§ where, it is said, a cohort of Dalmatian horse was placed, under the immediate command of the *Dux Britanniarum*. But this last opinion, though supported by most of the great antiquarians, just enumerated, can

* Camden Gough's Ed. v. ii. p. 444. Baxter's British Antiquities. Stukeley's Itin. Curios. II. 20. Salmon's Surv. of the Rom. Stations, p. 489. Bartlett's Hist. and Ant. of *Manceter*, p. 6.

‖ Dr. Stukeley thought he discovered traces of an encampment, on the east side of the river, in a field opposite to the Castle. It. p. 20.

§ Not. Imp. Sectio. lxiii. "Sub dispositione viri spectabilis ducis Britanniarum, Præfectus equitum Dalmatarum, Præsidio."—Præsidium is not mentioned in the *Itinerary* of Antoninus; but Mr. Ward and the learned Horseley suppose the Præsidium of the *Notitia* to be the Prætorium of the *Iter*, and they fix the place of it, not at Warwick, but at Broughton, in Lincolnshire. New Survey, p. 498. Brit. Ant. 481.

Repaired, and the Castle founded by Ethelfleda.

only be received, and indeed, is only given, as purely conjectural.*

After the establishment of the *Saxons* in Britain, the town of *Warwick* continued peaceful and prosperous, till at length it was destroyed by the *Danes*. It speedily rose, however, to more than its former consequence, under the auspices of Ethelfleda, the accomplished daughter of the great King Alfred, and the inheritor,‖ in a high degree, of her father's genius and enterprizing spirit. By this Princess, who was married to Etheldred, *Earl of Mercia*, the town was completely repaired and considerably enlarged and improved: and by her, also, the foundation of the Castle was laid in 915; which soon became the residence of the reputed Earls§ of those times, and proved of important consequence in securing the peace, not only of the town itself, but of the whole surrounding country.

Thus re-edified, enlarged, and embellished, by the cares of that active and spirited Princess, and defended by its newly-erected fortifications, *Warwick* enjoyed long and uninterrupted repose: till it was doomed once more to sustain dreadful injuries, from the incursions of the *Danes*, under Canute, in the year 1016. This was

* It is curious to observe how very far the strength of *confidence* is sometimes suffered to out-run the strength of *evidence*. Ireland, in his Pict. Views on the Warwicksbire Avon, p. 133, thus expresses himself, "Warwick, *it is well known*, was called by the Romans, Præsidium."

‖ See Henry's Hist. of Eng. v. iii. p. 93. See also Spelman's Life of Alfred.

§ They were either *deputies* or *lieutenants* to the Earls of Mercia, or else officers immediately appointed by the King. Gough's Cam. v. ii. p. 444. Dugdale, Orig. Edit. p. 298.

Fortified, and the Castle strengthened by order of William I.

the last instance of its suffering from hostile attack: and, in tracing the early history of *Warwick*, it will be thought not a little remarkable that, from its foundation to the period of the *Norman* conquest, the town was either greatly injured, or totally destroyed, no less than *six successive times*; nor can a more decisive proof be demanded of its ancient consequence, than that it should have been so often assailed and destroyed, and as often repaired or rebuilt. From all the injuries it suffered, in the last attack of the *Danes*, the town quickly recovered: and, at the era of the Conquest, it is not only mentioned,* in *Domesday Book*, as a borough "*burgus*" containing 261 houses; but was also evidently regarded as a place of considerable strength and importance.

At that period, the name of its *Earl* or *Vicecount*, was Turchill, a nobleman of great power and vast possessions‖ in this and the neighbouring counties. As the conqueror, in order to secure his newly-acquired authority had determined to repair the fortified places, and to erect others in various parts of his dominions; Turchill was directed by him to fortify the town and the castle of *Warwick*. In pursuance of this order, the town was surrounded with strong walls and a ditch: and the castle was strengthened and enlarged—which, till that time, consisted of little more than the keep or dungeon. On this occasion, four houses, belonging to the Priors of *Coventry*, were demolished.

* For an extract from *Domesday Book* of all that relates to Warwick, see Appendix, No. 1.

‖ A long catalogue of his numerous Estates, amounting to no less than 48, may be seen in Dugdale, Orig. Edit. p. 302 and Thomas's Edit. p. 376-7.

Ancient Churches and other Edifices.

THESE original fortifications were afterwards repaired, and the pavement of the town was begun in the reign of EDW. I. by GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, though not finished till long after; who, in order to defray the expense, obtained from that prince and from his successors, *patents* for receiving a certain toll upon all commodities, brought for sale at the public markets. Some remains of these fortifications were visible in the time of LELAND, who began his *Itinerary* in the reign of HENRY VII. 1538. "The towne of Warwick" says he, "has beene right strongly ditched and walled, having the compasse of a good mile within its walls. The dike is most manifestly perceived from the castle to the West gate; and there is the great crest of earth that the walles stood on. Part of the walles neere the gates are yet seene. The East and West gates still remaine. The north gate is downe. The strength of the bridge, by the castle, stood for the South gate."*

THE religious edifices of *Warwick*, those, at least, established by public authority, were in former times much more numerous, than in the present. But this difference is nearly compensated by the introduction of other places of worship, which, tho' not established or supported, are, however, wisely and liberally protected by the state. Besides the two churches of *St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas*, which now remain; there were formerly one dedicated to *All Saints*, within the precincts of the castle; another to *St. John the Baptist*, in the market place; a third to *St. James*, over the West gate; a fourth to *Saint Peter*, over the East gate; a fifth to *St. Sepulchre*, where the Priory now stands;

* Itin. vol. iv. p. 61.

a sixth to *St. Helen*, near the Bridge-end; and two others, to *St. Michael* and *St. Lawrence*, the former at the lower end of the Saltisford, and the latter at that of the West Street. There were, also, besides the Priory, a Nunnery, a House of Templars, a Hospital for the reception of strangers, called *St John's*, all situated near *St. Nicholas'* Church: a hospital for Lepers, near *St. Michael's*; a House of Preaching Friars, commonly called the *Black Friars*, near the West-street, and two Guilds, or Lay Fraternities, at the upper end of the same street.

Of the original foundation, and subsequent history of these various ancient edifices, little is known; but it appears that, in the reign of Edw. III. the churches of *St. John*, *St. Michael*, *St. Lawrence*, *St. Peter*, and *St. James* were falling fast into decay; and that some of them were, besides, without the convenience of ground for sepulture. It was found, also, that the church of *St. Mary*, together with that of *St. Nicholas*, was of a size sufficient to accommodate all that usually resorted to the public services of religion. To these two churches only, by an ecclesiastical decree, bearing date 1367, all the inhabitants were, therefore, required to repair, for the purposes of public devotion. The other churches were then abandoned to their fate; and, in the progress of time, by decay and dilapidation, most of them disappeared, leaving not a trace behind. The other religious or charitable institutions continued till the time of the Reformation, when they were all dissolved.

At what period of time *Warwick* began to send *Members to Parliament*, cannot be ascertained. From the Rolls of Parliament, however, it appears that it

was represented in that Assembly, as early as any of the boroughs. DUGDALE* refers to an order, in the 28th of EDW. I. addressed to the municipal officers of the town, to defray the reasonable expences of WILL. DE STODELY and PHILIP DE ROUS for their services in Parliament, in that year at *Westminster*; and also to a similar order, in the reign of EDWARD III.

NOR does it appear when the office of *Mayor* was first instituted; nor whether, after its institution, it continued without interruption. The first of the orders just mentioned, was addressed to the Mayor and Bailiffs; the second, to the Bailiffs *only*; and yet in the 7th of EDW. I. one THOMAS PAYN is mentioned, as bearing the office of Mayor.

Whatever prescriptive right, the inhabitants might claim, it was not, according to DUGDALE, till the reign of PHILIP and MARY, that they were INCORPORATED by royal charter, under the name of *Bailiff and Burgesses*, with powers to elect certain officers, and enact laws, for the regulation of the town. But from LEONARD'S *Visitation of Warwickshire*, taken in 1619,‖ it appears that the town was certainly incorporated as early as the 37th of HEN. VIII. by the name of Burgesses *only*. In the reign of King JAMES I. a new charter was granted, which did little more than give confirmation to the former. This was followed, in the reign of WILL. and MARY, by another and a last charter, bearing date *March* 5, 1694, under the authority of which the Corporation now act; and of which, therefore, an abstract will be given in the Appendix.§

* DUGDALE'S Warwickshire, Orig. Ed. p. 341. ‖ This ancient M. S. is in the possession of WM. STAYNTON, Esq. § Appendix, No. 2.

Town destroyed by a great Fire.

In the same year, 1694, happened the Great Fire, which left more than half the town a heap of smoaking ruins. On the 5th of September in that year, about two in the afternoon, it is related, as a person was crossing a lane, with a piece of lighted wood in his hand, a spark flew from it, and fell on the thatch of an adjoining house, which was soon in flames. Thus commencing near the south-western extremity of the *High Street*,* the fire rapidly spread, aided by a most violent and boisterous wind, utterly destroying both sides of that street, and extending thence some way down *Jury Street*. It then changed its direction, and advancing up the *Church Street*, it entirely consumed the eastern side; and extended on the western, with destructive fury, as far as the *Market Place*, great part of which was laid level with the ground. Some houses in *Sheep Street* were also destroyed; and the flames were unfortunately communicated to *St. Mary's Church*, from some half-burnt goods which were conveyed into it, as a place of safety. The body of that venerable structure was burnt down; but happily the chancel, the chapter-house, and the Beauchamp chapel escaped. In the short space of six hours, the habitations of no less than 250

* The following is taken from the Harl. M. S. 6839. F. 342. in the *British Museum*.—

"An account of the dreadfull ffire at Warwick, which happened the 5th Instant, at 2 in the afternoone.

"This irresistible fire in five hours time consumed all the *High Street*, *Church Street*, *Ship Street*, the *Great Church*, many *Lanes*, and other *Buildings*: the howses are numbered at present at 460lb.; the damage at the least amounts to 120,000lb.; this account was sent yesterday to our Bishop, with a particular of the money already sent for their Reliefe, Coventry, 200lb, Birmingham, 100lb. Lord Brooke, 40lb. Lord Coventry, 30lb. in all about, 600lb. and wee are just going to make a collection for the support of the miserable Inhabitants.—*Worcester, Sept.* 10, 1694."

Rebuilt by Act of Parliament.

families were entirely reduced to ashes: and the damage was estimated at above £120,000. Subscriptions for the relief of the wretched inhabitants were immediately set on foot at *Coventry*, *Birmingham*, *Worcester*, and other places; and further relief was speedily obtained, by means of briefs,* from all parts of the kingdom. The town was afterwards rebuilt, by Act of Parliament, in a more commodious and handsome form, partly of free-stone, from the rock, on which it stands. This calamity, therefore, as in many other similar instances, however dreadful at the time, has greatly contributed, in the result, to the regularity, the beauty, and the conveniency of the town; and thus to the health, the accommodation, and the comfort, of all its succeeding inhabitants.

* One of these briefs, which bears date Dec. 9, 1694, still remains, in the possession of WILLIAM STAUNTON, Esq. of Longbridge.

Martial Tournaments at Warwick forbidden.

CHAP. II.

Remarkable Occurrences.

INTENDED Martial Tournaments at Warwick, in the Reign of Henry III. forbidden—a Round Table held here in the Reign of Edward I. —Decapitation of Gaveston on Blacklow Hill—Celebration of the Order of St. Michael at St. Mary's—Death of the Marquis of Northampton at the Priory—Visit of Queen Elizabeth—of James I.—of William III.—The Castle beseiged during the Civil Wars—Battle near Southam —the Castle relieved—Battle of Edge Hill.

TO the short abstract, given in the preceding chapter, of the early history of *Warwick*, we subjoin the following notice of some remarkable events, connected with it.

IN the reign of HENRY III. a numerous meeting of the Barons and others was intended to be held at *Warwick*, for the purpose of exercising themselves in martial tournaments, and other feats of arms. But this meeting, from an apprehension of danger to the public peace, was prohibited, by letters patent addressed to the Priors of *Kenilworth*, and to those of *St. Sepulchre's* in *Warwick*. A similar meeting was again proposed, and again prohibited, in the 57th year of the same reign.

IN the reign of EDWARD I. who was one of the most accomplished knights of his time, the spirit of chivalry revived, and those assemblies, called *Round Tables*, were not unfrequently convened.* One of these,‖

* HENRY V. 381. ‖ Hist. Reg. p. 203.

according to Rous, was held with great splendour at *Warwick*, in the year 1281; when crowds of natives and foreigners flocked together, from all parts, to be present on the great occasion. That either this or another similar meeting was held here seems also probable, from the curious *Compoti Roll*‖ of the *Collegiate Church*, made in the 5th EDWARD IV. in which 20 shillings is accounted for "*de firma cujusdam pastur' voc' le Rownde Table.*" It must be admitted, however, that a piece of ground might be called by the name of *Round Table*, without absolutely proving that an assembly of the kind in question was ever convened in that place.

IN the year 1312, PIERS DE GAVESTON, the vain and haughty favourite of EDW. II. fell a victim to the envy and hatred, he had so vehemently and even justly excited. Closely besieged by the Barons, in the Castle of *Scarborough*, whither he had fled for refuge, he was obliged to capitulate, and surrendered himself into the hands of the *Earl of Pembroke*, on the faith of certain conditions which were afterwards, totally disregarded. From *Scarborough*, the unfortunate GAVESTON was conveyed to *Deddington Castle*, near *Banbury*; where, being purposely left in the custody of a feeble and faithless guard, he soon found himself assailed by GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, one of his most furious and implacable enemies. That nobleman, indeed, besides other causes of complaint in common with the rest of the Barons, had received a particular and personal affront, from the insolent favourite, who usually designated him, from his

‖ This ancient document is now in the possession of WILLIAM HAMPER, Esq. of Birmingham. It is beautifully written on parchment, 12 yards long and 12 inches wide.

swarthy complexion, by the name of the "*black dog of Arden.*" On the 17th of June, the Castle of *Deddington* was suddenly attacked: little or no resistance was attempted; the miserable captive was seized and carried to *Warwick Castle*; whither the *Earls of Lancaster, Hereford,* and *Arundel,* the heads of the party leagued against him, instantly repaired. After some consultations, it was agreed to put their prisoner to death, as a public enemy, without the slightest regard to the faith of express agreement, or to the forms established by law. Accordingly on the first of July, the wretched GAVESTON was conducted to *Blacklow Hill,* about a mile from *Warwick*; and there, in the presence of his cruel and relentless foes, who beheld the horrid spectacle with savage delight, his head was severed from his body.* Cut in the rock, near the summit of the hill, are still to be seen his name, and the year of his death: but the inscription is evidently of much later date than the event it records.

IN the year 1566, the *Order of St. Michael,* instituted in *France,* was, by special favour of CHARLES XI. conferred on two English noblemen, who had been selected for this high honour, by QUEEN ELIZABETH herself; and of these, as might have been expected, one was her great favourite, ROBERT DUDLEY, *Earl of Leicester.* In the following year, this nobleman, resolved to gratify his piety or vanity by the celebration of that Order in the *Collegiate Church* of *Warwick.* On this occasion, the Bailiff and Burgesses were invited to attend the Earl: who, from the *Priory,* where at that time he lodged,

* DUGDALE's Bar. vol. ii. p. 44. THOMAS's Dugdale's Warw. p. 273. HUME vol. II. p. 336. HENRY, vol. vii. p. 134, &c.

went in grand procession, accompanied by a numerous train of noblemen, and a vast concourse of people, to the Church; and here, with solemn pomp and stately shew, the intended ceremony was performed. A circumstantial account of this ceremony, of which some further notice will be taken hereafter,* is preserved in a curious manuscript, called *The Black Book*, written by an eye witness, which is still in the possession of the Corporation.

Shortly after the conclusion of this splendid ceremony, at which he had assisted, died suddenly, at the Priory, William Parr, *Marquis of Northampton*, the brother of Catherine Parr, the last of the numerous Queens of Henry VIII. He was buried in the chancel of *Warwick Church*; and the account of his funeral forms the second article in *The Black Book*.

A third and a more interesting article is an account of the visit of Queen Elizabeth "in her highnesse's person," to the town, which took place on Monday, *Aug.* 12, 1572. Her Majesty had dined that day, at the house of Edward Fisher, at *Long Itchington;* whence, on account of the bad state of the direct road, through *Teachbroke* and *Myton*, she was obliged to travel round by *Chesterton* and *Oakley*; and, at a place, called *Fourd Myl Hill*, she was met, in due form, by the Bailiff and principal Burgesses, attended by Edward Aglionby, the Recorder, Mr. Griffyn, Master of *Leicester Hospital*, and others. About three o'clock, her Majesty arrived at the spot, attended by *Lady Warwick* in the same coach; and, in other carriages, by all her great officers of state,

* See the Account of the Priory.

Lords *Burleigh*, *Howard*, and others, and by a long train of Lords and Ladies. The royal carriage then drew up as near as possible to the place, where the Bailiff and his company were all reverently kneeling, in their due order; the Bailiff first, behind him MR. GRIFFYN, next the Recorder, and then the twelve principal Burgesses. After a respectful pause, the Recorder began his oration, which, though he promised to be "short of speche," he was himself obliged at last to confess a "lardge one." It opened with a learned allusion to the ancient Grecian and Roman *panegyricæ*; on which, however, he unintentionally passes the severest censure, by observing that they were all alike *commendatory*, whether addressed to good or bad princes. He then speaks of the lofty stile proper for an address to a royal personage; and modestly excuses his own inability for the task assigned him. "The very lookes," he says, of such exalted persons as ALEXANDER THE GREAT, CAIUS MARIUS, OCTAVIUS CÆSAR, "the wise King HENRY VII." "the valiant King HENRY VIII." and finally, of her excellent Majesty, then present, must "appal the stout corages of their beholders." He hopes, therefore, to be excused, if he should be put "bothe out of countenance and out of remembrance." He then speaks of the "commendacion," that might be justly conferred on her highness herself, on the "rare vertues of her mynde," on the "wealth of her domynyons," on the prosperous achievement of her noble affaires,"—not forgetting that flattery, which, he knew, would most of all please,—on "the divyne giftes of her roial person." But these fruitful topics he declines, for fear of saying more than her "modest eares could abide." He then shortly details the history of "this towne of *Warwik*," from early to later times, closing with an

acknowledgment of its great obligations to her grandfather, her father, her sister, and most of all, to herself. He next bestows high and just praises upon AMBROSE, the good *Earl of Warwick;* and praises, also, equally high, though not surely equally just, upon his detestable brother of *Leicester;* whose numerous and horrible crimes seem to have been totally lost to the view of that age, amidst the blaze of brightness, which his own splendid charities, and the dazzling beams of royal favor threw around him. He then expresses his rejoicing, and that of the whole people of *Warwick*, "for that it has pleased her to blesse them with her comfortable presence;" and concludes with offering a small present to her Majesty, which he humbly hopes, she would condescend to receive, as ALEXANDER was pleased "to accept a handfull of water from a poore soldier of his,"—finally, wishing her "a long and a prosperous reign, even to NESTOR's years, if it so please GOD!"

AFTER this long oration, ROBART PHILLIPPES, rising from his knees, approached the royal carriage: when, again bending in the same humble posture, he tendered to the Queen a purse, "very fairre wrought" containing twenty pounds, "all in souereignes"; which, after some affected scruples, was condescendingly accepted, and the Bailiff had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand. Mr. AGLIONBY had also the same honor; to whom the Queen thus familiarly expressed herself: "Come hither, little Recorder; it was told me that youe wold be afraid to look upon me, or to speake boldly; but you were not so fraid of me, as I was of youe, and I now thank you for putting me in mynde of my duety". Her Majesty next offered her grateful acknowledgments to the Burgesses, and

all the company present, and then expressed her wish to proceed. But further honors still awaited her; Mr. GRIFFYN, the preacher, humbly advancing, craved permission, on his bended knees, to offer to her majesty a copy of *Latin verses,** which he had composed expressly for the occasion; and which were, also, graciously received, though the Queen declined reading them at that time; if, indeed, she ever did at all, as, from the story, appears doubtful.

THE command was now given, and the whole procession moved forwards, in the following order. First the *Bailiff's* attendants led the way, 32 in number, dressed "in coates of puke" i. e. grey, "laid on with lace;" then, the 12 principal *burgesses*, "in gowns of puke, lyned with satten and damask, upon foote clothes;" then, two *Bishops* followed; next the *Lords of the Council*; and immediately before the Queen's coach, were the *Bailiff*, arrayed in scarlet, on the right, and *Lord Compton*, as *Sheriff* of the county, on the left.

WITH this state, was her Majesty conducted to the *Castle*, where she continued the remaining part of Monday, and the whole of Tuesday. On Wednesday, she went, without her train of attendants, taking the road through the *Priory grounds* and the *Woodloes*, to *Kenilworth Castle*, where she was sumptuously entertained by the *Earl of Leicester*, till Saturday.‖ On the evening of that day, she returned to *Warwick Castle:* and, on the following Sunday, dancing was exhibited for her amusement, in the afternoon; and, in the evening, fire works. These last, which consisted principally of a sort of an attack upon two

* They may be seen in Bib. Top. Brit. No. XVII.

‖ This was three years before her far famed entertainment there.

temporary wooden forts, were attended with some serious accidents. A ball of fire fell on a cottage near the *Bridge End,* which was instantly reduced to ashes; and its inhabitants, a poor old man and woman, were with difficulty saved. Two or three cottages adjoining were also destroyed; and, by a similar accident, four houses in the town were burnt down. The next day, the Queen very graciously sent for the two poor aged sufferers into her presence; and made them all the reparation which kind words, and a present amounting to about 25£. could do. Whether the other sufferers, in consequence of these royal sports, received any recompence for the injuries they had sustained, does not appear. The ensuing week the Queen spent at *Kenilworth,* in the company of her favorite; and on Saturday, returned by *Charlecott,* to *London.**

On the 4th of September, 1617, it appears that King James I. honored this town with his presence, and Sir Fulk Greville, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his company; by whom a magnificent entertainment was given in the hall of *Lord Leicester's Hospital.* An inscription, recording the event, is still to be seen in that hall. But of this royal visit no further account has been discovered.

In connection with this, though somewhat out of chronological order, we shall mention the honor of another royal visit which *Warwick* received from Will. III. in the month of November, 1695. It was then the eve of a general election, and by the advice of his ministers, in order to recommend himself to popular favor, of which that

* See "Q. Eliz. Progresses," by Nichols.

great and glorious monarch never enjoyed a share equal to his extraordinary merits, he was induced to set out on a tour, through the country; and to visit the seats of some of the principal nobility. After having witnessed the diversions of *Newmarket*, he honored with his company the *Earls of Sunderland, Northampton and Montague*; and afterwards went to *Welbeck*, the seat of the *Duke of Newcastle*. Thence he proceeded to *Warwick*; and took up his residence at the *Castle*, which was at that time the seat of FULK *Lord Brooke*, posthumous son of the accomplished and patriotic ROBERT *Lord Brooke*, who was killed at the siege of *Lichfield*. From *Warwick*, the king proceeded to *Eye Fort*, the seat of the *Duke of Shrewsbury*; and, after having visited the university of *Oxford*, returned to *London*.*

DURING the unhappy contest between CHARLES I. and his Parliament, *Warwick Castle* was regarded as a fortress of great importance, both from its own strength, and from the situation of it, in the centre of the kingdom. Its noble proprietor, ROBERT GREVILLE, *Lord Brooke*, was one of the most active and zealous supporters, on the side of the Parliament and the people: and, by his powerful influence, he carried with him, to the same side, almost the whole of the county. In the months of June and July, 1642, under the authority of a parliamentary commission, he assembled the militia of *Warwickshire and Staffordshire*: and, as his presence was necessary in *London*, for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition, he left Sir EDWARD PETO, of *Chesterton*, governor of the Castle, in his absence.

* SMOLLETT, vol. i. p. 366.

Skirmish near Southam—Warwick Castle besieged.

Returning from the metropolis with a train of artillery, he was met, at *Edgehill*, by the *Earl of Northampton*, at the head of a considerable force. Both parties prepared for action; but, to prevent the effusion of blood, it was at length agreed that *Lord Brooke* should retire to *Banbury* with his artillery, and that neither party should attempt to remove it thence, without the previous notice of three days. On the faith of this agreement, *Lord Brooke* went again to *London*, when instantly the *Castle of Banbury* was surprized by the *Earl of Northampton*, and the artillery carried off. The Earl then advanced to *Warwick;* and immediately summoned the governor of the Castle to surrender. On his refusal, the siege began* Aug. 7, and was continued till Aug. 23, when *Lord Brooke* marched once more from *London*, at the head of a powerful body: and, between *Southam* and *Ichington*, within 5 miles of *Warwick*, found himself once more opposed by the *Earl of Northampton*. A skirmish ensued, which terminated to the advantage of *Lord Brooke*. The *Earl of Northampton* retired towards the north; the siege of the Castle was raised; and *Lord Brooke* entered it, to the great joy of the garrison, who, with slender provision, had defended the place for a whole fortnight. The hooks, upon which wool sacks were suspended, as a means of protecting the walls, during this siege, are still to be seen over the principal gateway of the Castle.

About the end of September, in the same year, when *Lord Brooke* was still at the Castle, the *Earl of*

* A curious account of this brave defence of Warwick Castle by Sir Edward Peto, is contained in a small tract printed in 1642, entitled "True and new Newes from Warwick Castle, with a True Relation of Sir Edward Peto's hanging out his winding sheet and the Bible in his Colours at Warwick Castle."

Essex arrived, at the head of the parliamentary troops; and the two commanders immediately advanced, with their united forces, into *Worcestershire,* in quest of the royal army; which, however, had turned aside towards *Shrewsbury,* and was then making its way from that town into *Warwickshire.* The *Earl of Essex* prepared to follow it; whilst *Lord Brooke* hastened back to *Warwick,* to forward some supplies that were necessary. He arrived, accordingly, at the Castle, Oct. 22; and, on the following day, sent from its magazines several cart-loads of arms and ammunition to the army; which, in the mean time, had followed the royal forces as far as *Kineton,* two miles from *Edgehills.**

On that day, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642, was fought, in a vale at the foot of those hills, the first PITCHED BATTLE between the forces of the King and those of the Parliament. Whilst resting with his army at *Egeat,* a village on the borders of *Northamptonshire,* in the middle of the preceding night, intelligence from *Prince Rupert* had been received by the king, that the enemy's forces were within a few miles; and it was in consequence immediately resolved to give them battle the next day.§ But so little prepared was either party for the encounter, that it was not till 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the battle began. After an equal display of courage, attended with various success on both sides, the night separated the combatants. The following day neither party discovered any inclination to renew the contest; and, towards the evening, both retired from the field.

* CLARENDON's Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 44.

§ EDMONSON's Account of the Greville Family, p. 91.

Retreat of the Parliament Army to Warwick.

In the early part of this battle, *Lord Brooke* was not present. Setting out from *Warwick*, on the very day on which it was fought, the first intelligence he received of it, was on the road, from the crowds, who had been put to flight by the charge of the king's horse. Upon many he prevailed to return; and, proceeding with all possible expedition, he arrived time enough to render considerable assistance to his party. In the evening of the following day, *Lords Essex and Brooke* marched with their whole army towards *Warwick;* where they remained some time, to refresh themselves, and to prepare for new encounters.

These appear to be the principal events, in which the history of the Civil War connects itself, with that of the Town and Castle of *Warwick.*

CHAP. III.

History of the Earls of Warwick.

SAXON EARLS—*Rohand—Guy—Reynburn—Wogeat—Uffa—Wolgeat—Wigod—Alwine—Turchill*—DE NEWBURGS—*Henry—Roger—William—Waleran—Henry—Thomas—John de Plessites—William Manduit*—BEAUCHAMPS—*William—Guy—Thomas—Thomas—Richard—Henry*—NEVILLE—*Richard*—PLANTAGENETS—*George—Edward*—DUDLEYS—*John—Ambrose*—RICH—*Robert—Robert—Robert—Charles—Robert—Edward—Edward Henry*—GREVILLES—*Fulk—Robert—Francis—Robert—Fulk—Fulk—William—Francis—George.*

IN connection with the history of *Warwick Castle,* which forms of course a leading object in the present work, it will be proper to give some brief notices of its noble possessors: and this is what we shall now attempt, beginning with the earliest, and proceeding to the latest times.

I. Earls of the Saxon Race.

OF the reputed Earls of the Saxon race, little is related, worthy of credit. The first whose name is recorded is ROHAND, a successful warrior, in the days of ALFRED. His only daughter was FELICIA, married, as the story tells, to the famous GUY, who, in her right, became *Earl of Warwick.*

THIS renowned champion is said to have been the son of SIWARD, *Baron of Wallingford.* Yet the Welch

claim the honor of numbering him, amongst their own heroes of British extraction. According to vulgar belief, he was of gigantic height, exceeding nine feet. Amongst other instances of his prowess, it is related that he slew a Saracen giant, in single combat; and killed, with his own arm, a wild boar, a dun cow of enormous size, and even a green dragon.* Some very old histories of GUY speak of the dragon, but omit the circumstance of colour.

THE Saracen Giant, above mentioned, was COLBRAND, chosen by the Danish invaders as their champion to decide the contest between them and the English, according to the proposal made to ATHELSTAN, the Saxon monarch, and accepted by him. The celebrated GUY, returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, at that instant, arrived in England. Pointed out to the king, it is said, by an angel in a dream, as the chosen hero of England, tho' disguised in the habit of a pilgrim, he was entreated to accept the challenge, and finally consented. On the day of battle, the two champions appeared, fully accoutred, in the appointed field, near *Winchester*. COLBRAND was so heavily armed, that his horse could scarcely support his weight. Soon after the first encounter, the giant cut off the head of GUY's horse. But, in a fresh attack, as COLBRAND was stooping to take up his sword, of which he had lost hold, GUY seized the favorable opportunity, and, with one mighty blow, struck off his right hand. Yet the giant continued to fight with the other hand till, in the evening, faint with the loss of blood, he was obliged to yield; and the English hero was

* See the Legend of Guy E. of Warwick.—See also in DODSLEY's *Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry*, "A Pleasant Song of the valiant Deeds of Sir Guy of Warwick."

declared victorious. After the battle, GUY first made himself known, under an oath of secrecy, to the Saxon monarch; and then retired to *Guy's Cliff*, near *Warwick*; where he lived the life of a hermit, without discovering himself even to his wife FELICIA, who resided at the *Castle*, till near his death, which happened in 929.

COLBRAND'S battle axe was formerly preserved in *Winchester Cathedral*. GUY'S armour, so called, still remains; and is to be seen, as well as the vertebræ of the Wild Boar, and the ribs of the Dun Cow, in the Porter's Lodge, at the entrance of *Warwick Castle*—as will be distinctly noticed hereafter. One of the rooms of the castle was formerly adorned with arras, in which the story of the battle was represented. This suit of arras, together with the armour of the great champion, was, for many generations, bequeathed, as an heir-loom, in the family of the BEAUCHAMPS, and other *Earls of Warwick*; and in the reign of HENRY VIII, the custody of the sword was granted by patent to WILLIAM HOGGESON, yeoman of the buttery, with a salary of 2d. per day.

THE story of GUY, as above recited, is received as true by several authors of high celebrity, as ROUS, LELAND, CAMDEN, HEYLIN, and DUGDALE;* yet, it must now be added, that many great and weighty, even insurmountable objections, have been opposed to its credibility, particularly in a memoir by Dr. PEGGE, read to the Society of Antiquaries, May 7, 1767, to which we must refer the curious reader.§ Upon the whole, that there was a renowned warrior, of the name of GUY, of large size and great

* Lel. Itin. iv. 63—Camd. Brit. Col. 143. HEYLIN'S History of St. George, p. 63. DUGDALE, p. 183. § Biblioth. Togopr. Britan. No. xvii.

prowess, living in the Saxon times, the fair and reasonable enquirer will, probably, not be disposed to deny; but that he was *Earl of Warwick*, he will hesitate to admit; and the account of his combat with the Danish Giant, and most of the other wonderful accounts related of him, he will certainly reject, with decided conviction, as the tales of monkish delusion or imposture.

Of the reputed successors of Guy, in the *Earldom of Warwick*, (if he ever attained that dignity,) so little is known, that a bare enumeration of their names may here be thought sufficient. The first is said to have been Reynburn, in the reign of Athelstan; the second Wegeat, in that of Edgar; the third Ufa, in that of Edward the Martyr; the fourth Wolgeat, in that of Ethelred; the fifth Wigod, in that of Edmund; the sixth Alwyne, in that of Edward the Confessor; and the last, Turchill, of whom some notice has already been taken.*

We shall only subjoin, here, the account, which Rous has given, of the origin of the device, *a bear and ragged staff*, adopted by the *Earls of Warwick*, as ensigns of their dignity, from the earliest periods. The former, he says, was taken from the name of one of the British *Earls of Warwick*, Arthal, which signifies in the British language *a Bear:* and, when another British Earl, named Morvi, had vanquished a giant in a duel, with a young tree plucked up by the roots, and stripped of its branches, in token of that event, to the *bear* was added the *ragged staff*. This badge of distinction, adopted by many of the successive families, was re-assumed by the first of the present Earls, Francis Greville, in the year 1760.

* See page 6.

II. Family of the Newburgs.*

HENRY DE NEWBURG was the first Earl of Norman extraction. With that dignity, he received from the CONQUEROR the Castle, the Manor, and the Royalty of the Borough, then vested in the Crown. It was by him that *Wedgnock Park* was begun, and the *Priory* founded. He died 1123.

ROGER DE NEWBURG, his eldest son and successor, was one of the witnesses to the laws of *St. Stephen,* and one of the supporters of MAUDE, against that King. By him the *Priory* was completed, and *St. Mary's* made a *Collegiate Church.* By him, also, the *Hospital of St. Michael,* for Lepers, in the *Salsford,* and the *House of the Templars,* near the *Bridge,* were founded. He was greatly distinguished by his piety, displayed, according to the prevailing notions of the times, in large donations to religious houses, and frequent visits to the Holy Land. He died, happy in the high reputation he had acquired and deserved, 1153.

WILLIAM DE NEWBURG, his eldest son, was the third Earl. He founded two Hospitals in *Warwick, St. John's* and *St. Thomas'*; and built and endowed a *Church* for the *Templars.* He died in the Holy Land, 1184.

WALERAN DE NEWBURG, brother of WILLIAM, was the fourth Earl. He died 1205.

HENRY DE NEWBURG, his eldest son, the fifth

* In sketching these short biographical notices, great use has been made of EDMONSON'S "Account of the GREVILLE Family;" to which work recourse may be had by those, who wish for more particular accounts, or for references to the proper authorities.

Earl, was attached to the part of KING JOHN in all his contests with the Barons. He died 1229.

THOMAS DE NEWBURG, sixth Earl, died without issue, 1242, leaving MARGERY, his sister, heir to the Earldom, who was married to JOHN DE PLESSETIS, a Norman, and the distinguished favorite of HENRY III.

JOHN DE PLESSETIS took upon himself the title of *Earl of Warwick,* in right of his wife; and afterwards received from the King, the title of *Comes Warwici.* He died 1262, without issue. His Countess was beneficent; and among other acts of charity, bestowed upon the poor of *Warwick,* a Common Pasture, called *Clay Pits,* on the west side of the Town.

WILLIAM MAUDUIT, grandson of WALERAN, by his daughter ALICE, succeeded as the next heir to the Earldom. He was one of the adherents of HENRY III. in his wars with the Barons; and was surprized in his Castle at Warwick, by JOHN GIFFARD, Governor of *Kenilworth Castle.* The walls of his Castle were destroyed from tower to tower; himself and his Countess were carried prisoners to *Kenilworth;* and he was obliged to pay for his ransom 1900 marks. He died without issue 1267; leaving as heiress, ISABEL, his sister, who was married to WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, Baron of *Elmley,* in *Worcestershire.*

III. Family of the Beauchamps.

AT the time of the conquest, the *Beauchamps* were considered as one of the principal Norman Families. They received from their royal master, on his advancement to the

English Throne, great addition of power and possession; and still greater accrued to them from the marriage of WILLIAM, one of the family, to ISABEL, in her own right *Countess of Warwick.* It appears, however, that ISABEL had previously taken the monastic vow; and that neither she, nor her husband, according to the custom of the times, assumed the dignity to which they were entitled.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, their eldest son, therefore, even in the lifetime of his parents, received the title of *Earl of Warwick.* He was greatly distinguished by the eminent services, which he rendered to his country, in various civil and military employments, for 26 years, in the reign of EDWARD I. He died 1298, and was buried in the *Chapel of Worcester Cathedral,* where his tomb still remains.

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, his eldest son, succeeded to the Earldom. At the battle of *Falkirk* he obtained high distinction, and received, for his reward, by royal grant, large possessions in Scotland. It was this Earl who seized the person of GAVESTON, the royal favourite, and caused him to be beheaded on *Blacklow Hill.* Though he afterwards obtained the King's pardon, he was never again received into favor. He died, as some say, by poison, 1315.

THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, his eldest son, besides other high and important offices, was created *Sheriff of Warwickshire & Leicestershire* for life, and *Earl Marshal of England.* He attended the king in his Scottish and French wars; and was one of the commanders under the BLACK PRINCE, who led the van of the English army in the

celebrated battle of *Cressy;* and greatly distinguished himself, also, in the equally celebrated battle of *Poictiers.* He afterwards attended PRINCE EDWARD, in an expedition against the Infidels to the Holy Land. His ardor, however, for military achievements abroad, did not prevent his attention to the welfare of his own country, and particularly to the improvement of his paternal abode and his native town. He rebuilt the walls of the Castle, which in *Earl Mauduit's* time had been demolished; added strong gates; and fortified the entrance, with embattled towers. He founded, also, the choir of the *Collegiate Church;* built a *Booth Hall,* in the *Market-place;* and made the town toll-free. His last exploit was an expedition for the relief of the English army, reduced to the greatest difficulties before Calais; in which, he completely succeeded. But here his career of glory was suddenly arrested; and, by a fever, he was brought to the grave, 1370. His body was conveyed to his native town, and buried in the middle of the choir of *St. Mary's,* where his tomb still remains, with his effigy and that of his countess, who died before him, admirably executed in white marble. He had seven sons, and ten daughters, whose portraits were formerly to be seen in the windows on the south side of the chancel of the same church; but they have long since disappeared.

THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, the second son, in consequence of the previous death of his elder brother, GUY, succeeded as heir to the earldom. He was appointed by the Parliament, governor to RICHARD II. during his minority: and was ever after highly and honorably distinguished by a firm opposition to the unjust and impolitic measures of his unworthy favorites. Dismissed, with the rest of his great

officers, from the court, when the young king assumed the government, the *Earl of Warwick* retired to his Castle; where he spent some years, occupied in building and other improvements, suited to the extent of his fortune and the liberality of his spirit. By him, the noble tower at the north-east corner was built, and called, in honor of the Saxon hero, *Guy's Tower.* By him, also, the body of *St. Mary's Church,* in 1314, was completed. But though peaceful and retired, occupied only in works of public utility; he was still an object of resentment to the king. The misguided monarch had already effected the death of his uncle, the *Duke of Gloucester;* and he now formed designs against the life of his late Governor. Invited to a royal feast, his person was seized; and, by a servile parliament, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. At the solicitation of the *Earl of Salisbury,* the sentence was afterwards changed, to that of forfeiture of title and estate, and banishment to the *Isle of Man.* Thence, however, he was soon brought to *London,* and committed a close prisoner to the Tower; where he remained till the Revolution, which placed HENRY IV. upon the throne, happily restored him to his liberty, and to all his lost rights. He died 1401, and was buried with his countess, in the south part of *St. Mary's Church.* Their monument was destroyed by the great fire; but their portraits, engraven on a brass plate, were recovered, and placed against the wall near the same spot.

RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, the only son and successor of the late Earl, was one of the most considerable personages of the age, in which he lived. He was made Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of HENRY IV; and was engaged in almost all the principal transactions

of his reign. In 1408, he visited the Holy Sepulchre, followed by a splendid retinue. Besides other honours, he was created *Earl of Albemarle*, expressly as a recompence for his bravery at the sieges of *Caen*, *Rouen*, and other places. In 1418, he successfully negociated a treaty of marriage, between HENRY V. and CATHERINE daughter of CHARLES VI. By the will of that prince, he was appointed governor to his infant son, HENRY VI.; and, on the death of the *Duke of Bedford*, was called to succeed him as *Regent of France*. He died at the Castle of *Rouen*, 1439; and, according to his directions, his body was brought over to England in a stone coffin, and placed before the altar in *St. Mary's Chancel;* till the chapel, begun by himself, should be completed, to which his remains were then to be removed, and where a stately monument was to be erected to his memory. All this was done by his executors; and the monument, finely executed, is still in good preservation. Amongst other acts of liberality, this nobleman rebuilt the *Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene* at *Guy's Cliff;* established a Chantry there; and erected the statue of the famous GUY, which still remains.

HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP, the eldest son of RICHARD, at the age of 14, became *Earl of Warwick;* and soon obtained the highest place in the favor of the reigning monarch; who heaped upon him, with lavish hand, all the honors which royalty had to bestow. He was first created premier *Earl of England;* then DUKE *of Warwick;* and, finally, with unheard-of extravagance, was declared and crowned KING *of the Isle of Wight.* But all his honours could not secure him from an early grave. He died 1445, at the age of 22, in his *Castle of Hanley,*

Worcestershire: and was buried in the *Abbey Church of Tewkesbury*, near the tomb of EDWARD, son and heir of HENRY VI. He married CICELY, daughter of RICHARD NEVILLE, *Earl of Salisbury*. By her he had only one daughter, who died in her infancy; and thus her aunt ANN became the heir to the Earldom, and the great inheritance of the family.

IV. Family of Neville.

RICHARD NEVILLE, *Earl of Salisbury*, grandson of RALPH *Earl of Westmoreland*, and JOAN daughter of JOHN OF GAUNT, *Duke of Lancaster*, married ANN, sister to the late DUKE HENRY; and, in right of his wife, assumed the title of *Earl of Warwick*, which was afterwards confirmed by letters patent. He is known, in English history, by the name of the "*Stout Earl, or the King Maker.*" "He was the greatest, as well as the last," says HUME, "of those mighty Barons, who formerly "over-awed the Crown, and rendered the people inca-"pable of any regular system of government."* In the beginning of the dispute between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, he took the side of the former; and was the means of placing the *Earl of March* upon the throne, with the title of EDWARD IV. Constantly engaged in all the violent contests and intestine wars of these unhappy times; at length, April 14, 1471, he was slain, in the battle of *Barnet*, fighting at the head of his soldiers, in favor of HENRY VI. whom, a few years before, he had dethroned. He was buried with his ancestors at *Bisham, Berks.* He left two daughters, his only issue: ISABEL married to GEORGE *Duke of Clarence;* and ANN married,

* HUME v. iii. p. 182.

first to EDWARD *Prince of Wales,* and next to RICHARD *Duke of Gloucester,* afterwards King RICHARD III. His Countess, who survived him many years, being despoiled of all her estates, lived and died in the greatest privacy and distress. Once, indeed, for a moment, she was re-called from her obscurity, and re-instated in the possession of her family inheritances. But this was only for the cruel purpose of making her the instrument of transferring, with some shew of legal form, the whole of her immense estates to the Crown; which was accordingly done, by special deed, in the 3d of HENRY VII.

V. Family of Plantagenet.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, *Duke of Clarence,* in consequence of his marriage with ISABEL, eldest daughter of RICHARD NEVILLE, was created *Earl of Warwick,* by his brother EDWARD IV. His chief residence was at *Warwick Castle.* Here he projected vast plans of enlarging and improving both the town and the castle, some part of which he accomplished; the rest was prevented by his death. Having incurred the suspicion of his brother, he was sent to the Tower; attainted by the Parliament of high treason, and, according to his own strange choice of the mode of death, was drowned in a butt of malmsey.* He was buried near his dutchess, who died of poison, not long before.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son of GEORGE, succeeded to the *Earldom of Warwick.* Unfortunate almost from

* So the story of his death is told by HUME, RAPIN, and most of the modern Historians. But the account seems to depend chiefly, if not entirely, on the evidence of FABIAN; who lived, indeed, at the time, but was then very young. The other contemporary Historians say only that he was *privately* executed in the Tower.

his birth, he was nursed, and lived the greatest part of his short life, in a prison. During the reign of his uncle RICH. III. he was confined at the castle of *Sheriff Hutton*, in *Yorkshire*; and after the death of that prince, in the *Field of Bosworth*, he was removed by HENRY VII. to the Tower of London. Here, his sufferings were of no long duration. He was accused, upon the most frivolous pretences, of entering into the conspiracy of PERKIN WARBECK; and, in the 25th year of his age, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 1499. After his death, the title of *Earl of Warwick* lay dormant, 48 years.

VI. Family of Dudley.

JOHN DUDLEY, *Lord Viscount Lisle*, was a descendant of the eldest daughter of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*. His father, for his oppressions and extortions, had suffered decapitation, in the reign of HEN. VIII. The son was, however, soon afterwards restored in blood; created, first, *Lord Viscount Lisle*; then *Earl of Warwick*; and, finally, raised to the dignity of *Duke of Northumberland*. But, after the death of his royal master, HENRY VIII. failing in an attempt to elevate to the throne, LADY JANE GREY, wife of his son, LORD GUILDFORD DUDLEY, he was beheaded 22d August, 1553.

AMBROSE DUDLEY, son of JOHN, who had been restored in blood, was in 1557, created *Viscount Lisle*, and *Earl of Warwick*; and at the same time, obtained a grant of the castle, manor, and borough of *Warwick*, together with other estates, which, in consequence of his father's attainder, had escheated to the Crown. He died in 1589; and was buried in the *Beauchamp Chapel*, where a noble monument, erected to his memory, still

remains, in excellent preservation. He married three wives; but left no issue; and thus the title became a second time extinct. One title, however, belongs, by universal consent, to this nobleman, which, if justly bestowed, must for ever remain; and which, if men were truly wise, would always be regarded as the highest and most enviable of all—that of the *Good Earl of Warwick.*

VII. Family of Rich.

ROBERT *Lord Rich,* was the first of this family, who, in the year 1618, by the favor of JAMES I. received the title of *Earl of Warwick.* But he did not long enjoy his new dignity; within only a few months after his elevation to it, he died.

ROBERT, his eldest son, succeeded him. He was created *Lord High Admiral of England*; but, though not destitute of abilities, he displayed little knowledge of naval affairs. He was a man of sprightly gaiety, of varied and pleasing conversation; and possessed, in a high degree, the charms of agreeable and fascinating manners. Under much affected piety, he endeavoured to conceal still more real profligacy; and though he was considered in that age, as the *head* of the *godly* party, his real place, it is feared, must be fixed amongst the irreligious and the licentious. He died, 1658.

ROBERT, his eldest son, who became the next Earl, enjoyed his title and honors only one year; and died, without male issue, 1659.

CHARLES, his brother, as next heir, succeeded to the earldom. His only son was married to FRANCES,

youngest daughter of OLIVER, *Lord Protector:* but died before his father.

ROBERT, *Earl of Holland,* cousin of CHARLES, was the next Earl. He died 1689.

EDWARD, his son, succeeded to the title and honors of *Earl of Warwick and Holland,* and died 1701.

EDWARD HENRY, the last of the Earls of this family, dying without issue, 1759, the title of *Earl of Warwick,* became a third time extinct.

VIII. Family of the Grevilles.

OF the families, which sprung from that of the BEAUCHAMPS, the ancient *Earls of Warwick,* all of which either are now extinct or have transferred, by heiresses, their estates and honors to other families, few have been more considerable than that of *Alcester* and *Powyke*; from an heiress of which, the present family of the GREVILLES are descended.

SIR FULK GREVILLE, the first of the family who was ennobled by the title of *Lord Brooke,* was born 1554. Of the same age with his cousin, the highly-distinguished SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, they were educated together, at a school in *Shrewsbury.* FULK GREVILLE, thence removed to *Oxford*; and, soon afterwards, to *Cambridge.* He then travelled abroad, for some years; and, at length, returned home, the well informed and greatly accomplished gentleman. Introduced by his uncle, ROBERT GREVILLE, at the Court of QUEEN ELIZABETH,

he was soon regarded as a person of extraordinary merit; and was successively advanced to several high and honorable employments. Himself a man of letters,* and a lover of the arts, he diligently cultivated the acquaintance of most of the learned men and ingenious artists of his time. But he especially devoted himself, with fervent admiration, and fond affection to his cousin, SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; whose intimate associate he was, from his earliest years. After his death, he endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of their mutual esteem and attachment, by writing his life, which was printed in 1652; and, on his own tomb, by his own direction, it was recorded that he regarded the friendship of that great and excellent man, as the chief honor and happiness of his life. In 1601, he obtained from QUEEN ELIZABETH, the grant of *Wedgenock Park;* and, from her successor, JAMES I. that of *Warwick Castle,* and its immediate dependencies. The castle, he found in a ruinous condition. Its towers and strong holds were employed as the common gaol of the county. But at the expence of upwards of £20,000. he repaired and adorned it; and made it the seat of his family. He also purchased the adjoining grounds, and formed in it stately and extensive plantations.—Though in his own right, he possessed the claim to nobility, as the heir of ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, *Lord Brooke*; yet, to remove all ground of dispute, he accepted letters patent, in the reign of JAMES I. by which he was advanced to the dignity of a *Baron,* with the title of *Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke,* of *Beauchamp Court,* in the county of *Warwick.* —But a life of honor and usefulness, was terminated

* Besides "The Life of Sir P. SIDNEY," the following works written by him, were published.—"History of the Five Years of JAMES I." 1643, and "The Remains of FULK LORD BROOKE," 1670.

Sept. 8, 1628, by a calamitous death. He was stabbed by his own servant, whom he had displeased; and who, immediately afterwards, killed himself. He was buried in the *Chapter-house*, on the north side of *St. Mary's Church*; where his monument, erected by himself, with its remarkable inscription, is still to be seen.

ROBERT GREVILLE, son of FULK GREVILLE, of *Thorpe Latymer*, in *Lincolnshire*, Esq. adopted in his infancy, by his cousin, the first *Lord Brooke*, succeeded to his honors and estates. He soon afterwards married CATHERINE RUSSEL, eldest daughter of FRANCIS *Earl of Bedford*. The political principles, imbibed in his earliest youth, and confirmed by his intimate connection with the *Bedford* family, taught him to regard civil and religious liberty as the first of national blessings; and inspired him with sorrow and disgust, at the measures pursued by the Court, in the unhappy reign of CHARLES I. He in consequence formed a design of removing to America, in company with *Lord Viscount Say and Sele*; and a settlement was formed for their reception in New England, to which was given the name of *Saybrooke*. But when a spirit of opposition to the arbitrary government, which oppressed his native country, broke forth, he determined to remain, and to exert all his influence in support of its rights and liberties. He took, accordingly, the side of the Parliament, as already mentioned; * and proved himself a firm and powerful supporter of their cause. After the *Battle of Edge-hill*, he was appointed *Commander-in-Chief* of the associated counties of *Warwick and Stafford*. In the former of these counties all opposition to him

* See page 20—23.

soon ceased; and he hastened to dislodge LORD CHESTERFIELD from his position at *Lichfield.* At the head of 1,200 horse and foot, he speedily drove his enemy from the town, into the close of the *Cathedral;* and this place he instantly prepared to assault. But, whilst he was in the act of looking out of the window of a house, in order to give some directions, he was shot in the right eye, by a bullet; and immediately died, March 1, 1642—leaving behind him a character for talents, for courage, and for many great and amiable qualities, which his friends have ever affectionately admired, and which even his adversaries have candidly acknowledged, and impartially applauded.* He left issue by his wife, five sons, FRANCIS, ROBERT, EDWARD, ALGERNON, and FULKE; of whom the third and fourth died early, and the other three succeeded to the title.

FRANCIS GREVILLE, the eldest son of ROBERT, was the third *Lord Brooke;* but enjoyed his dignity only a few months. He died unmarried, 1642.

ROBERT GREVILLE, the second son, succeeded his brother as *Lord Brooke.* He was one of the six Peers sent to CHARLES II. in Holland, by the House of Peers, to present their humble petition that his majesty would be pleased to return. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of *Stafford,* High Steward of *Stafford,* and of *Stratford-on-Avon*; and in the new Charter granted to the Corporation, was constituted Recorder of *Warwick.*

* DUGDALE'S Bar. v. ii. p. 443. CLARENDON, v. ii. p. 149. BAXTER'S Saints' Rest, p. 82, 83. Edit. 1649. MILTON'S Prose Works, v. i. p. 138. MACAULEY, v. iii. p. 414. WOOD'S Ath. Oxon.

He contributed much to the embellishments of the *Castle*, and fitted up magnificently its suite of State Apartments. He died at *Bath*, 1676, leaving no male issue.

Fulke Greville, his youngest brother, succeeded to his title and estates. On the renewal of the Charter, he was appointed Recorder of *Warwick* for life. He died at *Twickenham*, 1710. By his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, *Knight*, he had seven sons and four daughters. Of these his eldest son, Francis, married Ann, daughter of John Wilmot, Esq. but died *before* his father, leaving issue two sons, Fulke, and William.

Fulke Greville *Lord Brooke*, survived his father and grandfather only five months. He died at *Oxford*, 1711, unmarried.

William Greville succeeded to the title on the decease of his elder brother; and, on coming of age, was chosen Recorder of *Warwick*. He married Ann daughter and coheir of Thomas Thynne, Esq.; and died July 28, 1722, leaving his honors and estates to Francis, his third, but only surviving son.

Francis Greville succeeded to the title of *Lord Brooke*, when he was but eight years old. Soon after coming of age, he was chosen Recorder of *Warwick*. In May, 1742, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, son of William, *Duke of Hamilton*. By this Lady he had three sons, George, who succeeded him; Charles-Francis, who died unmarried, 1809; Robert-Fulke, afterwards *Groom*

of the Bedchamber to the King, who married LOUISA, *Countess of Mansfield;* and five daughters, LOUISA-AUGUSTA, married to WM. CHURCHILL, Esq.; FRANCES-ELIZABETH, married to the late SIR H. HARPER; CHARLOTTE-MARY, married to JOHN, *Earl of Galloway;* ISABELLA, who died in infancy; and ANNE, who died in 1783.—In the year 1746, FRANCIS *Lord Brooke* was raised to the dignity of an *Earl*, by the title of *Earl Brooke.* On the death of the *Duke of Montague* in 1749, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Warwick;* and in 1753, he was created *Knight* of the most ancient Order of the Thistle. On the 13th Nov. 1759, he was advanced by GEORGE II. to the further dignity of *Earl of Warwick;* and afterwards obtained a grant to himself and to his descendants, to bear the ancient crest of the *bear and ragged staff.*—His Lordship died July 6, 1773.—The *Manor of Warwick*, which, after the death of AMBROSE DUDLEY, had remained in the possession of the crown, until granted by CHARLES I. to the Corporation of London, and by them sold to WM. BOLTON, Esq. of *London*, was purchased of his family by this *Earl*, in the year 1742; and was, thus, again united to the Castle.

GEORGE GREVILLE, *Earl Brooke and Warwick, Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire;* Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County; Recorder of *Warwick;* Fellow of the Royal Society; succeeded his father 1773. On the 1st of April, 1771, he married GEORGIANA, only daughter of JAMES *Lord Selsey*, who died April 1, 1772, leaving one son GEORGE, who also died at the age of 14. His Lordship again married July 9, 1776, HENRIETTA, daughter of RICHARD VERNON,

George Greville, the present Earl of Warwick.

Esq. and of EVELYN, *Countess of Upper Ossory*, and sister to GRANVILLE, *Marquis of Stafford*. By this Lady his Lordship has had three sons, and five daughters: HENRY, *Lord Brooke*, Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, and Member for the *Borough of Warwick*, in three successive Parliaments; CHARLES, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th regiment of foot; ROBERT, who died July 16, 1802; ELIZABETH, who died Jan. 23, 1806; HENRIETTA, married to THOMAS SCOTT, *Earl of Clonmell*; CAROLINE; AUGUSTA LOUISA; and CHARLOTTE.

Armorial Bearings.

ARMS. Sable, on a cross, within a border ingrailed, or, five pellets. CRESTS. Out of a ducal coronet, gules, a swan with wings expanded, argent, beaked, of the first. And on a wreath of his colours, a bear erect, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a ragged staff of the first. SUPPORTERS. Two swans, with wings expanded, argent, legged, sable, beaked, and ducally collared, gules. MOTTO. *Vix ea nostra voco.*

CHAP. IV.

Present State of Warwick.

Situation—Principal Streets—Improvements after the Great Fire—Recent Improvements—Paving—Flagging—Lighting—Trade—Markets—Public Amusements—Population—Corporate Body—Number of Electors—Principal Inns—Banks—Daily Posts—Land and Water Communication—Geographical Position—Surrounding Roads—Objects of curiosity in the Vicinity.

NOTHING can well be imagined more happily chosen, than the situation of *Warwick;* "in which" says DUGDALE," this town may justly glory beyond any other." "It "stands on a main rocky hill," *rising in every direction, particularly in that of east and west: and the ascent, which marks the immediate approach into the town, terminates in the central streets. In one of the oldest descriptions of *Warwick*, it is remarked that "the entrance "into it is, by four roads, leading by as many religious "houses, thro' a rock, over a current of water." The works of nature are not frail and transient, in an equal degree at least, as those of art: and whilst the same rocks still rise and the same currents still flow, all the religious edifices, here alluded to, have either ceased to exist, or have long since been converted to different purposes. The four roads, however, are, probably, the same as the present roads to *Birmingham, Stratford, Coventry, and Banbury.*

* LELAND. § They were, probably, *St. Michael's* in the Saltsford; *St. Lawrence's* in the West Street; *St. John's* near the Coton-End; and *St. Helen's* near the Bridge-End.

Tract of country surrounding the Town.

THE fine rocky eminence on which the town stands, is itself seated in the midst of a spacious and beautiful amphitheatre, formed by a circuit of hills, gently rising, at the distance of about two or three miles, and bounding its prospect on every side; except to the north-east, where the view extends into *Northamptonshire*; and to the south-west, where it opens over a vast expanse of country, terminated by the *Gloucestershire* and *Worcestershire* hills. This whole surrounding tract is naturally fertile, and highly cultivated; intersected every where with remarkably fine hedges, to which great attention is paid; richly embellished with flourishing trees and woods; and beautifully watered by the meanderings of the Avon, which is here a considerable stream, and its tributary river, the Leam, which joins it near *Warwick*. This delightful situation is further recommended by the salubrity of its atmosphere, which is pure, dry, and so warm, that the seasons are usually a fortnight earlier here, than in many places not more distant than twenty or thirty miles.

"THE beauty and glory of *Warwick*," says LELAND, "is in two streets, whereof one is called the *High* "*Street*, and goeth from the East Gate to the West, "having a right goodly cross in the middle of it; the "other crosseth the middle of it, making a *quadrivium*, "and goeth from north to south." The cross has long ago been removed; but the principal streets still retain the same direction; and continue to deserve, in the same degree, the praise of spacious and handsome streets. Since the days of LELAND, who flourished about the year 1530, as may well be supposed, the town has witnessed many and great changes, especially in consequence of the dreadful fire which, in 1694, destroyed so large a part of it.

But this calamity, deplorable as it was at the time, proved in the end truly beneficial. For, from its ashes, the town once more arose, erected upon a plan of greater spaciousness, regularity and beauty: and thus, in its improved appearance, and especially in its superior convenience and healthfulness, the most important advantages have been secured, and transmitted down to all its future inhabitants.

But notwithstanding these great advantages of appearance and situation, *Warwick* has long been considered and described as a place, remarkable for dull inactivity, and for the careless inattention of the inhabitants to all that might obviously contribute to its improvement, and its embellishment. This reproach stands recorded against it in many publications, both in prose and poetry.* But it will now be allowed, we think, that such reproaches if ever just, are so no longer, or at least are becoming less so every day: and that there is the fairest prospect of seeing *Warwick* rise to a distinguished rank amongst the most considerable county towns of England. The inhabitants have lately displayed their spirit and liberality, as well as their taste, in many great and important improvements; of which the last, though not the least, is the culverting, flagging and paving of all the principal streets. This is now substantially and handsomely done, at the expence of upwards of £5,000. the whole of which was defrayed by voluntary subscription. During the winter months, the town is also lighted, the expence of which is defrayed out of the funds of the corporation. The streets are of ample breadth; and built with considerable

* See Appendix, No. 3.

attention to uniformity. Most of the narrower parts have been widened; and almost every inconvenient obstruction or unsightly appearance removed. Many of the private houses are modern and handsome; many of the shops are newly fronted, and tastefully fitted up; and all the public edifices are at once substantial and ornamental. In short, by these and other improvements, conducted both with spirit and judgment, *Warwick* has been greatly raised in its general appearance and character: and may now fairly claim to be described, not only as a neat, airy, and cleanly; but also, to a certain extent, as a spacious, regular, handsome and flourishing Town.

With no pretension to rank amongst the larger commercial or manufacturing towns of England, *Warwick* may yet boast of some considerable share of trade, which is in a progressive state: and of exhibiting a little more than formerly of that stir and bustle, which trade usually produces. Its markets, held every Saturday, which were formerly inconsiderable, are now large, well-supplied, and numerously attended. The *Canal* lately completed from *Birmingham* to this place, and continued thence to *Napton*, where it joins the *Oxford*, and with it the *Grand Junction Canal*; the two *Cotton*, the *Lace*, and especially the *Worsted Manufactory*, lately established, upon a large scale, by some ingenious and enterprising individuals, have already contributed much to its chearful activity and growing population. The assizes, the quarter sessions, the several fairs amounting to twelve in a year; the horse races in September, followed by a second in November; the winter assemblies, the occasional theatrical amusements, the long-established and well-supported hunt, lately under the direction of Mr. Corbet,

now of LORD MIDDLETON, whose principal center is in its vicinity; and above all, the numerous and fashionable resort of nobility and gentry, attracted either by the fame of its magnificent Castle, or by the celebrity of the medicinal Springs at *Leamington*, a rapidly-rising watering-place, in its neighbourhood—all these circumstances have concurred to give a considerable and an increasing life and spirit to the place.—Upon the whole, if we may hazard a prediction, founded on the experience of only a few past years, *Warwick* bids fair, perhaps at no very distant period, to all its other attractions, to add those of numerous and handsome shops, lively and bustling streets, increased and improved buildings, and an enlarged and thriving population.

IN the time of Dr. THOMAS, whose edition of *Dugdale's Warwickshire* was published in 1730, the number of houses were, in the parish of *St. Mary* 676, and in that of *St. Nicholas* 240. According to the last *Census*, taken by order of government, in 1811,—in *St. Mary's* parish were,—inhabited houses 960—families 1059—males 2272—females 2681,—In *St. Nicholas'* parish—inhabited houses 291—families 376—males 740—females 804. The total population, therefore, will be 6497 persons.

THE municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 principal burgesses, with a town clerk; who have power to make laws for the regulation of the borough, and to impose reasonable fines and penalties upon all offenders. The first recorder appointed by the present charter was FULKE *Lord Brooke*, and the recorder at this time is, his descendant, the present *Earl of Warwick*.

THIS borough sends two members to Parliament, as already noticed. The right of election depends on the payment of certain rates to the church and poor, commonly called *scot* and *lot*. The number of electors is about 500. The present members are, the *Rt. Hon.* LORD BROOKE, and CHARLES MILLS, ESQ.

THE principal public edifices are, *The County Hall, The County Gaol, The County Bridewell, The Court-House,* and *The Market-House.* The churches are two, *St. Mary's,* and *St. Nicholas'. St. James' Chapel,* at the lower end of the High-street is private, and belongs to *Leicester's Hospital;* and that of *St. Peter's,* at the eastern extremity of Jury-street, has long been used for the purposes of a *Charity School.* There are places of worship belonging to the different classes of *Dissenters,* the *Presbyterian,* the *Quaker,* the *Independent,* the *Baptist,* and the *Westleyan.*

THE principal Inns are, the *Warwick Arms,* the *Black Swan,* and the *Woolpack.* At the latter, the *Post-Office* is established. There are *two Banks;* of which, the firm of the first is, "TOMES, RUSSELL, TOMES, AND RUSSELL;" that of the second, "WHITEHEAD, WESTON, AND GREENWAY." In Jury-street, is a *News-Room;* and near the *Market Place,* a *Public Library,* respectably supported by annual subscription. A *Newspaper* is published weekly.

THE Post from *Coventry,* and the north-eastern parts of the country, arrives every day at eleven, and that from *London,* at about the same hour. The former returns at twelve, the latter at three. There are com-

munications, by coaches, with *Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Gloucester, Bristol,* and *London;* and, by waggon, with these, and most other places in the kingdom. The *Birmingham and Warwick Canal* opens a communication by water, with all the northern parts; and the *Warwick and Napton Canal* with all the southern parts of the kingdom.

THE geographical situation of *Warwick* is 52.° 4. N. Lat. 1.° 35. W. Long. The distance from *London* is 93 miles, bearing N. W. and from some of the principal surrounding places the distances are as follows;—from *Leamington,* 2 miles; from *Kenilworth,* 5; from *Coventry* 10; from *Rugby,* 15; from *Southam,* 9; *Daventry,* 20; *Kington,* 11; *Banbury,* 20; *Stratford,* 8; *Knowle,* 10; and *Birmingham,* 21.

THE roads in *Warwickshire* are remarkably good; and those in the neighbourhood of *Warwick* are some of the best in the kingdom. Nothing can easily exceed, in all that contributes to the pleasure of a fine ride, the road from *Stratford* through *Warwick* to *Coventry;* and there are other roads, singularly pleasant, in various directions round the town. Amongst the numerous objects of attraction, besides the *Castle,* in the town itself; there are, in its vicinity, *Guy's-Cliff, Ruins of Kenilworth Castle, Stoneleigh Abbey, Charlcott House, Combe Abbey;* and, at the distance of eight miles, is *Stratford-on-Avon,* distinguished as the place where England's favorite Poet, "sweetest SHAKESPEARE, Fancy's child," was born, and where he died.

High Street—Bank—Warwick Arms—Presbyterian Chapel.

CHAP. V.

Perambulation of Warwick.

High Street—Cow Lane—West Street—Jury Street—Smith Street—St. John's—Coton-End—the Butts—Back Hill—Castle Gates—Mill Street—Bridge End—Castle Street—Church Street—North Gate Street—Priory Park Entrance—Oil Mill Lane—Saltsford—Market Place—New Street—Bowling Green—Friar Lane—Race Course.

IN taking a more particular survey of *Warwick*—or in guiding the walk of the stranger through it—we may observe, that what LELAND calls the HIGH STREET, is now divided into *two:* of which, that which runs in a westerly direction alone retains the name, and is one of the best in the town. Most of the houses here are good; and some, large and handsome. Their want of sufficient elevation, however, and the tiled roofs standing out too strongly to view, somewhat diminish the general effect. About the middle, on the south side, is the *Bank* of Messrs. WHITEHEAD, WESTON, and GREENWAY. Lower down, on the same side, one of the principal inns, the *Warwick Arms,* presents a spacious front, built of white stone, in a pleasing style of simple elegance. Opposite is the *Printing-Office,* whence issues, every Saturday, a Newspaper, which, though in its infancy, has already obtained an extensive circulation. Still lower down, on the south side, stands one of the *Dissenting Chapels,* a small but neat edifice, belonging to those who are commonly, but

improperly, called *Presbyterians.* Near it, concealed from sight, is the *Meeting House* of a society of *Quakers,* considerable in number, and respectable, as they ever are, in character. Almost opposite, at a small distance, in *Cow Lane,* but retired from view, is the *Independent Chapel,* a plain, unadorned, but large and commodious building. In the same lane, stands PICKERING'S *Alms Houses,* of which, as well as of all the charitable and other institutions, distinct notice will be taken hereafter. The *High Street* is terminated, in a striking manner, by *St. James's Chapel,* belonging to *Leicester's Hospital,* for the relief of maimed soldiers, and decayed tradesmen, built on an arch, which presents the appearance of a gate-way entrance into the town. It was anciently called *Hongyngate.* Near this chapel, on the south, began the dreadful FIRE, so often mentioned in the course of this Work, just behind one of those houses, which, by their antique appearance, still shew that they belong "to other times." Extending from this to the opposite side, and proceeding easterly, the devouring flames left the whole street, a heap of smoaking ruins.

THROUGH the high but dark Gate-way, beneath *St. James's Chapel,* is the passage leading to the WEST STREET, which is broad and airy; chiefly inhabited by industrious labourers and artisans; forming a wide entrance into the Town, from the *Kington and Stratford Roads.* In *Leland's Itinerary,* it is noticed "as a very large Street." Towards the extremity of it, anciently stood the *Church of St. Lawrence,* one of those religious edifices, of which formerly there were so many; but of which, no remains can now be traced. At what time this church was founded is uncertain: but even almost

fivehundred years ago, it is expressly described as being in a ruinous state; and, by an ecclesiastical decree in the reign of EDWARD III. it was formally dissolved. Proceeding up the *West Street*, from the *Stratford Road*, a fine view of *St. James's Tower* presents itself, appearing boldly in front, and rising loftily on its arch-way.* This chapel existed prior to the reign of HENRY I. more than 700 years ago: but the present tower was erected by THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, in the reign of RICHARD II.

RETURNING back to the *Cross*—branching from it easterly, is the JURY STREET—so called from the *matted room* in it, where the Juries were formerly impannelled. In this street stands the *Court-House*, a stately edifice, substantially built of stone. Over its door is placed the Royal Arms above, and those of the Borough underneath; in the centre, is the figure of Justice, with her usual insignia, the sword and the balance. Lower down, on the same side, is another of the principal Inns, the *Black Swan*, with a new and good front. Many of the houses in this street, are old, and afford striking specimens of the ancient mode of architecture, especially the remains of one which was formerly the residence of the noble family of the *Archers*. But some are modern, and built in a style which indicates the opulence of their possessors. The older buildings on each side, mark the points at which the destructive progress of the great fire, in this direction, was happily arrested.—In moving down the

* It is to be lamented, that the good effect of a large and well-proportioned window in this tower is entirely destroyed, by the miserable economy of bricking up the lower part of it. The bricks are even left uncovered with plaster.

whole of this street, *St. Peter's Chapel* will not fail to strike the eye, as a fine object. It was built as a place of religious worship in the reign of HENRY VI. but is now converted to the benevolent purposes of a *Charity School.* In the centre, is the room appropriated to the boys; and the newly added wing, built on the remains of the old town-walls, was intended for the use of the girls. It is pleasing to remark, of the two edifices, at the extremities of the two principal streets, at once terminating and adorning them, that *one* is devoted to the instruction of indigent youth, and the *other* to the consolation of destitute and declining age.

PASSING through the arch-way of *St. Peter's*, the SMITH-STREET opens to view—"once distinguished" says *Leland*, "as the residence of many Jews,"—and a little beyond, is a large and ancient mansion, still retaining marks of its former grandeur. It was originally the *Hospital of St. John the Baptist*, founded in the reign of HENRY II. by WILLIAM *Earl of Warwick*, intended for the reception of the houseless poor, and the wandering stranger. This institution had however, from some unknown cause, ceased to exist, even prior to the general dissolution; at which time the estate was in the possession of ANTHONY STOUGHTON, of the family of the STOUGHTONS, in *Surrey*. By him, probably, the present mansion was erected, which seems not to be much older than the time of ELIZABETH. In consequence of the marriage of one of his female descendants to JAMES MONEY, Esq. the estate passed into this family; and, by his son, it was sold to the present *Earl of Warwick*. It is now a private Academy. Opposite to it, is the spacious and delightful *Road to Coventry:* and, at a small distance from it, appears a considerable

range of neat and comfortable habitations, recently erected, intended chiefly for the accommodation of persons, employed in the newly-established *Lace Manufactory.*

BEYOND *St. John's,* is COTON-END, a wide street, principally inhabited by the more laborious, but not the least useful, class of the community. It is mentioned in *Domesday Book,* by the name of *Cotes,* an old English word, which signifies *House.* It was originally part of the estate of EDWYNE *Earl of Mercia;* then, it became the possession of the CONQUEROR himself; afterwards, it was granted to HENRY *Earl of Warwick;* and, from him, was transmitted down to his descendants. Beyond *Coton-End,* is the *Emscote Road.*

RETURNING back to *St. Peter's Chapel,* on the north side is that part, which is called the BUTTS, probably, because *butts* were formerly erected here for the practice of archery,* so much encouraged by our former sovereigns. In this part is situated the *College School,* a large and ancient building, almost concealed from view, by the luxuriant trees and shrubs of the surrounding gardens. Near it, is the *Vicarage,* belonging to the adjoining church of *St. Mary;* and beyond it, is a range of houses, of the second rank, newly and uniformly built.

ON the south side of *St. Peter's,* opposite the *Butts,* descends a gentle declivity called the BACK HILL, where, with unostentatious front, stands the *Baptist Meeting-House.* Adjoining, are some comfortable *Alms*

* This was usual in the vicinity of most Towns. There is a place still called the BUTTS at *Leicester,* and also another of the same name at *Stamford.*

Houses, part founded by THOMAS OAKEN, and part by NICHOLAS IFFELER; who both acquired affluent fortunes in this town, and were both liberal benefactors to it. On the opposite side, is the Castle wall; and, at the lower extremity, stands its *Castellated Entrance*, plain and unpretending, in its exterior appearance—of which, however, if it be said that it is scarcely worthy of the magnificent structure, to which it conducts; at least, it may be remarked, that it excites no *previous expectation:* and therefore leaves the mind open to the full impression of that astonishment and delight, which the unanticipated view of any object of extraordinary sublimity or beauty naturally produces.—Beyond the Castle gates, to the right, is the MILL STREET, formerly the great eastern entrance into the town, over an ancient *Bridge* of fourteen arches; now fallen to decay, and purposely left in its ruinous state, to aid the effect of the fine view, which the venerable Castle, with its rising rocks and towering battlements, and its whole surrounding scenery, here presents. This near view is seen to the best advantage, from the meadows, within the *Castle Park*, on the eastern bank of the river.

OPPOSITE the Castle gates, rurally seated, at a short remove from the road, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in the style of modern gothic; of which if the *execution* be good, the *design*, in the opinion of all the best judges, is bad. Between this church and *St. John's*, stood the ancient *House of the Templars*, founded by ROGER *Earl of Warwick*, in the reign of HENRY I. It was well endowed with lands, of which the neighbouring meadows, pastures, and other fields, including the water mill, were part. Upon the suppression of the whole order in 1311,

these lands passed into the possession of the *Hospitallers of Balsall*, in this county; and, after the general dissolution, into that of the DUDLEYS, *Earls of Warwick.*

AT a small distance, easterly, is the *New Bridge*, lately erected over the Avon, consisting of one large circular arch, measuring in its span 105 feet. Just beyond this bridge, three roads meet—of which the first, in front, divides at the toll-gate, within view, into the *Tachbroke* and *Banbury* roads—the second, to the right, conducts to the scanty remains of several considerable streets, known under the general name of the BRIDGE-END. Here anciently stood the *Church of St. Helens*, of which some small traces, in what was then used as a barn, were till very lately to be found. The third road, on the left, conducts to *Myton*, written in Domesday Book, *Muitone;* formerly a considerable village, though now entirely depopulated—with the exception of one single house, a handsome modern structure, called *Myton House.* It had formerly a chapel belonging to it, in which several Canons officiated, to whom it is recorded, that many valuable grants of lands were made by ROGER, *Earl of Warwick*, and others, in the time of KING STEPHEN. From *Myton*, the road leads on to *Leamington;* proceeding thence to *Southam*, and *Daventry.*

RETURNING once more to the *Cross*—at right angles to the *High* and *Jury Street*, on the south side, is the CASTLE STREET, formerly of considerable extent, but now much contracted, by giving way to the widening circle of the Castle pleasure grounds.—On the north side, is the CHURCH STREET, in which are many good, and some handsome houses. Both sides of it were

laid in ruins, by the great fire; which, extending westerly, involved in one dreadful destruction, all the houses and streets between it and the *Market Place.*—Proceeding up this street, a fine near view of *St. Mary's Church* is presented—which, notwithstanding some great and astonishing faults in its plan, is yet a grand, imposing, and extensive pile. On the right, appears the *Chapel of the Beauchamps,* one of the finest structures of its kind, in the kingdom. It is in the rich gothic style, and the view of the exterior will afford scarcely less delight, than that of the beautiful interior—Turning, with regret, from this noble monument of ancient architecture, towards the central parts of the church, the large indeed, but surely uncouth and cumbrous *windows,* will particularly strike, and at the same time, justly offend the eye—constructed, as they are, in utter defiance of all rule, and all taste—The two rows of arches, in these windows are Saxon, heavy at best, and here strangely out of place; and of the grotesque forms above them, neither name nor resemblance can be found, either in that or any other system of ancient or modern architecture.—Turning, however, to the left, the eye is better pleased—where the light and elegant tower is seen, rearing its lofty pinnacles, producing great effect, in spite of all the faults in the form of its arches and windows.

Passing through the wide arch-way, formed by the four piers on which St. Mary's Tower is built—the North Gate Street opens to view—which, though more retired, is spacious and handsome; the residence chiefly of the gentry of *Warwick.* It is particularly distinguished by its two noble and substantial buildings the *County Hall,* and the *County Gaol.* The former displays a front of wide extent, and considerable elegance, supported by pil-

lars of the Corinthian order. The latter looks built for strength, agreeably to its character; and the front is supported by a row of massive pillars, of three quarters length, of the Doric order.—At a small distance from it, in the *Bridewell Lane*, stands the *County Bridewell;* which is, also, a strong and handsome building, with a good stone front, and a garden before it.—From any part of NORTH-GATE STREET, *St. Mary's Tower* is strikingly seen, in near view, without interruption, from its base to its lofty summit. Nothing can exceed the exact and beautiful proportion, with which it rises to the great height of 174 feet. Though the style of architecture is justly regarded as a strange instance either of bad taste, or, what is more probable, of perverse, or sportive humour, yet the design of it is attributed to no less a person than SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN. The Latin inscription carried round three sides of the tower, briefly detailing the history of this church, imports that "it was first repaired by ROGER DE NEWBURG, *Earl of Warwick*, in the time of KING STEPHEN: that it was afterwards wholly rebuilt by THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, in the year 1394; that it was destroyed 1694, by a dreadful fire, which spared neither temples nor houses; and that this new church begun by *public*, was finished by *royal* piety, under the happy auspices of QUEEN ANNE, in the memorable year 1704—Few readers will want to be reminded that it was the glorious victory of *Blenheim*, obtained by the illustrious MARLBOROUGH, which will for ever render the year just mentioned, truly memorable indeed in the annals of British history!

PROCEEDING to the lower extremity of *North Gate Street*, the entrance, through large iron gates, into the

Priory Park, appears. On the right hand is the OIL MILL LANE, in which is the *Manufactory* for the weaving of Cotton, established by MESSRS. PARKERS. Towards the left, down a steep descent, lately made less inconveniently so, by the present happy and prevailing spirit of improvement, is that part of the town called the SALTSFORD, distinguished by its large *Worsted Manufactory*, carried on under the firm of PARKES and BROOKHOUSE; by its numerous and busy wharfs, chiefly filled with coal; and by its increasing and industrious population. In this street, is the *Poor House*, unassuming in its external appearance, but humanely and judiciously regulated within. Towards the lower extremity, are the remains of the ancient church of *St. Michael;* near which was also a *Hospital for Lepers*, of the same name. The latter founded so long ago as the reign of HENRY I. by ROGER, *Earl of Warwick*, has totally disappeared; the small remains of the former, are now converted into the humble abodes of aged and infirm poverty.—Beyond these, a newly erected street appears, consisting of airy and comfortable habitations provided for the accommodation of the numerous artisans, employed in the various departments of the *Worsted Manufactory*.

THE entrance from the *Birmingham Road* into the town is through the *Saltsford;* and thence, into the *Market Place*, the most direct way is by a road, deeply cut through the rock, which passes under a handsome Iron Bridge, the gift of one of the present Members, CHARLES MILLS, Esq.

THE MARKET PLACE forms a pretty good square; surrounded by numerous and some of them handsome shops, and by several good inns, of the second rank. At

the southern extremity, stands the *Market House.* Near it is the *Woolpack*, the third of the principal inns, newly erected, conveniently arranged, and well conducted. It is much frequented by travellers.

In the *Market Place* was anciently a church, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, of which the first foundation is ascribed by Rous, to Caractacus, the most distinguished of all the early British chiefs. The walls of it were standing in the time of Dugdale: but even of these not the smallest trace is any longer to be found. Here, also, was formerly the *Booth Hall*, which was taken down only a few years ago: leaving, instead of an old and ruinous building, the present open and spacious area.

At the northern extremity of the *Market Place*, in a short street, leading towards the church, is the *Public Library.*—At right angles to this street, is another, New Street, so called from having been built in the place of one, that was utterly destroyed by the great Fire. At the corner of this, with a handsome stone front, stands the *Bank* of Messrs. Tomes, Russell, Tomes and Russell.

From one side of the *Market Place*, over the Iron Bridge, is the way to the *Theatre;* of which, if its external appearance promises nothing, the interior affords ample space, and convenient accommodation, for all who usually resort to theatrical amusements.

At the southern end of the same place, a small street conducts to the *Bowling Green*, delightfully situated on an eminence, commanding a rich, pleasing, and exten-

sive prospect. Further on, is the FRIAR LANE, so called, from a large building, which stood near it, belonging to the fraternity of Preaching Friars, called the *Black Friars*, who came over to England, and settled here, in the reign of HENRY III. Their habitation was surrendered, by deed, into the hands of HENRY VIII. and was soon after demolished. The lands were granted, by EDWARD VI. to the DUDLEYS, *Earls of Warwick*. The *Friar Lane* is the principal road to the *Race Course*.

THE RACE COURSE is esteemed one of the best in the kingdom. It extends round a large compass of ground, every where flat, except in one part; and measures, in its whole extent, nearly two miles. For the accommodation of the numerous spectators, who usually resort to these diversions, a commodious *Stand* has been lately erected, by private subscription. It presents, in its appearance, a handsome structure; and, in its arrangement, is well contrived for all the purposes intended. On the second floor is the principal apartment; which is a large room, whither the company may retire, in case of unfavorable weather: and, before it, on a kind of spacious balcony, tiers of seats are placed; whence is commanded a fine and extensive view of the course. Above, on a large open area, a still more extensive view is obtained; including the entire circumference of the course. Below, one convenient apartment is provided for the use of the company; and the others, are formed into a comfortable dwelling for the herdsman, whose business it is to take charge of the numerous cattle sent to graze in these wide and fertile grounds—which is common land. The right of commonage, which is now a valuable consideration, is vested in the inhabitants of certain houses, within the parish of

St. Mary, under certain regulations, which were settled, immediately after the great FIRE, in 1694; and of which a copy will be given in the Appendix.*

IN different parts of the *Race Ground,* are several good views of the town, with most of its principal objects, the *Market House,* the *Prisons,* the *High Church,* and *St. James's:* but its proud boast, the magnificent Castle, is not here to be seen; except only in some of the more distant parts.—Standing forward, conspicuously to view, are two houses, called the *Marble Yard,* one § of singular construction, but both substantially built, and most delightfully situated. They are the residence of the proprietors of the *Worsted Manufactory*—of which the extensive buildings appear, also, in full view; presenting an animated scene of busy and useful industry.

* Appendix, No. IV.

§ An indifferent view of this House is given in the *Beauties of England,* v. xi — A view of the ancient Bridge mentioned p. 57, may be seen in GILPIN's *Northern Tour,* v. i. p. 38, and part of the fine view, noticed in the same page, is well given in one of the engravings of "*Warwick Castle,*" a Poem, lately published.

View of the Town and Castle from Leamington Road.

CHAP. VI.

A Walk round Warwick.

View of the Town and Castle from Leamington Road—from Tachbrook Road—from the New Bridge—from St. Nicholas' Meadow—from Blacklow Hill—from Coventry Road—from Guy's Cross Hill—from Hampton Hill—from Wedgenock Park—Distant View of Kenilworth Castle.

FROM many points, in the immediate vicinity, the view of the *Town and Castle of Warwick* is highly picturesque and beautiful: and to some of these we shall proceed to direct the notice of the Stranger, in the course of a Walk, at a small distance round it.

PASSING over the *New Bridge*—and proceeding a little way on the *Leamington* Road—from this point, one of the finest views of *Warwick* presents itself, and displays, indeed, a scene of uncommon beauty and grandeur.* In the fore-ground appears the rich meadows, through which the Avon gracefully takes its gentle and winding course: and, at a short distance, on the opposite bank, standing conspicuously forward to view, is the church of *St. Nicholas*, darkly shaded with trees behind. Near it is the Castellated Entrance of the Castle; and,

* This is the View of *Warwick* which is given in the present Work.

View of the Town and Castle from Leamington Road.

a little above, the small but elegant tower of *St. Peter's Chapel.* Further back to the right is the *Priory,* embosomed in its own beautiful woods: and, still further to the right, is the ancient *Hospital of St. John,* which, no pleasing object in itself, is well relieved by the interposing shade of trees. The town is seen, scattered about, interspersed with wood, rising in the center; and crowned with its noble tower of *St. Mary's,* ascending far above the richly variegated and extensive groves of the Castle. On the left, eclipsing by its solemn grandeur every other object, appears the CASTLE, proudly seated on a bold and elevated rock, and raising high its towers and battlements above all the lofty and spreading trees, which encircle it, and lend the aid of their varied shades, to diversify and enrich the prospect. The majestic towers of CÆSAR, on the one side, and of GUY, on the other, with the grand embattled Gate-way in the middle, richly clad in the thickest foliage, would of themselves form a fine and a complete picture.* The *New Bridge,* in the front, may seem, by its modern elegance, to disturb the harmony of the scene. It, besides, somewhat awkwardly interposes between the eye of the spectator and the view of the Castle. It is, however, a noble object in itself, stretching across the river with one mighty span of 105 feet; and contributes, perhaps, by the very contrast, to heighten the effect of the whole.—Such are the outlines of the striking and beautiful scenery, which marks the approach to *Warwick,* on the eastern side; and few persons, it is believed, have ever beheld it, entering into the town, especially for the first time, without something

* This is given in the present Work. The same View may also be seen in IRELAND'S *Pict. View,* p. 131. and in *The Beauties of England and Wales.*

View of the Town and Castle from Tachbrook Road.

of those high-raised emotions, which, possibly, may be termed enthusiastic—but which he who has never felt, in contemplating views like this, is not to be envied.

PERHAPS, it may be considered as a defect in the view to which we have just pointed "that the modern and meaner buildings are too near; and, by their distinctness, break and divide the whole too much into patches; and thus impair the effect."—Let, then, the lover of picturesque scenery, remove from the *Leamington Road;* and, at the Bridge, turning on the left, let him proceed along the road that leads to *Tachbrook.* Here, on a rising ground, about a mile from the town, his eye will be gratified by a view, which, in all that constitutes a beautiful and impressive landscape, few can surpass. Being on the same side of the town, it is of course, in many respects, the same as the former; but here the prospect is more extensive; in its several parts, more harmoniously blended; and, in its whole effect, more strikingly grand. In this, as in the former view, appears in front *St. Nicholas' Church,* distinctly, yet not glaringly seen. The small tower of *St. Peter's* may be discerned a little above it, but almost concealed and lost in the verdant shade. The *New Bridge* scarcely appears, but its balustrade may be imperfectly seen. On the right, the *Priory* boldly discloses to view the summits of its spacious mansion, ascending above the beautiful groves, which encompass and adorn it. The ancient *Hospital of St. John's* appears further to the right, partly screened from view, by its surrounding trees and shrubs. The noble tower of *St. Mary's Church* majestically soars in the center, the most elevated object in the picture: even the nave and wings of that stately edifice rise to

view with just dignity. The *Castle,* super-eminently the glory of the scene, next presents itself to the astonished eye, in all its magnificence. The whole range of front, of ample breadth, and lofty height, displays itself, at once, with great effect: and its long line is finely broken and interspersed, by large and luxuriant trees, which throw their spreading arms about it, or push their aspiring tops above it. The towers and battlements, loftily rising, look with imposing grandeur. In front *Cæsar's Tower* presses forward to view; whilst, behind it, *Guy's Tower* ascends, as if in scorn, far above it, It is, however, a defect in this view, that these two magnificent towers are seen too much in the same straight line, and that the embattled Gateway is entirely lost to the sight. On the left appears the *Maiden* and other small towers. Still farther to the left, a new and a striking object is introduced, in the tower of *St. James's Chapel;* bursting on the sight from the thickest of the woods, which seem to encompass it. Its antique form, and sombre hue truly harmonize with the solemn air of the *Castle,* and of the whole surrounding scene—which is shut in by a gently rising, and deeply wooded country, stretching to a considerable extent, on every side.

Having thus surveyed two of the finest prospects, which the town and castle of *Warwick* presents on its eastern and southern side—we shall next, conduct the Stranger to one or two that may be seen, on the northern and north-eastern side.

Repassing the *New Bridge*—he will hence see, in near and striking view, the *Castle,* with all its beautiful scenery—the winding waters, the towering trees, and es-

View of Warwick from St. Nicholas' Meadow—from Guy's Cliff.

pecially the prodigious rock on which it stands, and to which it seems united, rather by the hand of nature than that of human art. It is this view,* which, oftener perhaps than any other, is chosen by the numerous artists, whether amateurs or professors, who are so frequently attracted hither, in search of grand or pleasing subjects for the exercise of the pencil.—Removing from the bridge towards the town, on the right, are the fertile meadows of *St. Nicholas;* in the more distant parts of which, the stranger, desirous of seeing it in all its different points, may obtain another view,§ remarkably fine, of the town and the Castle, on the one side, and the river, with its noble Bridge, on the other. The rich woods which every where encircle the town, and those especially which surround the Castle, from this point, appear disposed in a manner singularly striking and beautiful.

HENCE, passing the Church, and bending to the right, let the stranger next proceed along the *Coventry* road, till he reach the neighbourhood of *Guy's Cliff.* Here, turning, through a small gate, into a spacious field, on the right, his eye will be gratified by a view, entirely different from all the former; and which, for fine and picturesque effect, may be considered as even superior. From this point the Castle and the Churches of *St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas,* rising from the bosom of stately and spreading trees, present the appearance of a rich and beautiful cluster of towers and groves; nor is this fine assemblage injured by the obtrusion of any modern or meaner buildings. It is in scenes, like this, where, if less

* This View may be seen in IRELAND'S *Picturesque Views on the Warwickshire Avon,* p. 140.

§ This View is also given in the same Work, p. 129.

View of the Town and Castle from Blacklow Hill—from Guy's Cross Hill.

is disclosed to the eye, that more is left to the imagination; and what the imagination touches, it generally embellishes and improves. Hence, probably, it is that the *partial* view of towers and battlements "bosom'd high in tufted trees," according to the idea of the great Poet, or almost concealed in the deep shade of woods, produces a greater impression on the mind, than the *uninterrupted* view of larger parts of the building, or the *full* display of the whole edifice at once.

NEARLY the same view of *Warwick*, as that just noticed, may be seen, to great advantage, from the top of *Blacklow Hill*, at a short distance farther, on the *Coventry* road.—From this eminence, also, a striking view is seen of *Guy's Cliff House*, deeply ambushed in towers of its own ancient groves, with the "softly flowing Avon" winding along, in a great length of course, through the fine tract of country, which it fertilizes and adorns. Near the summit of this hill, the stranger may read, commemorative of the melancholy event which here took place, the following inscription, cut in the rock, "*P. Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, beheaded* 1311."*

LEAVING the neighbourhood of *Guy's Cliff*, and returning towards the town, on reaching the summit of a gentle ascent, in the road, the towers and woods of *Warwick* again present themselves in nearer, but striking view.§ This rising ground is still remembered by the name of *Guy's Cross Hill*—probably from an ancient *Pillar*, erected on it, which certainly once existed, though it has

* The letters are of modern form: and the date is erroneous. It ought to be 1312.

§ This view is noticed as finely picturesque, by Mr. WARNER. See *Northern Tour*, vol. ii. p. 237.

long since "perished 'mid the wreck of things that were." To this pillar, as story tells, the celebrated Hero of the Cliff, was accustomed to repair, for the purpose either of indulging his pious meditations, or of venting his amorous effusions.*—At the foot of this descent is a small gate, on the right, which leads, by a delightful walk, through the *Priory Park*, into the central parts of the town.

To the stranger—if an admirer of picturesque associations of what is grand or beautiful in nature with what is noble or pleasing in works of human art—it will, perhaps, be no unacceptable service, if we venture to point out two other views, more distant than the former, by which, it is presumed, he will not fail to be considerably interested and gratified.

For the first of these—let him proceed along the *Henley* road, on the southern edge of the Race-course, as far as *Hampton;* and here, from the brow of a hill, just at the entrance of the village, a complete and well-united view of *Warwick*, with all its principal objects, will be presented before him. The situation of the town, finely seated on its rocky eminence, is here distinctly seen. *St. Mary's* still the central and the highest object, supported and adorned by the woods and towers of the Castle on the one side; and those of the Priory,

* This Pillar is thus humorously noticed in an old poem entitled *Iter Boreale*, written in 1618, by Richard Corbett, Bishop first of *Oxford*, then of *Norwich*:—

Beyond this, in the road way as wee went,
A pillar stands, where this Colossus leant;
Where he would sigh, and love, and, for heart's ease,
Oftimes write verses, (some say) such as these:
"Here will I languish, in this silly bower,"
"Whilst my true love triumphes in yon high tower."

View of Warwick from Wedgenock Park.

and the *Priory* itself on the other; the spire of *St. Nicholas*, the tower of *St. Peter's* behind, and that of *St. James* in front, present a rich and well composed landscape, surrounded on all sides by a tract of high cultivation; beyond which opens a view of the *Northamptonshire hills* on the left, and those of *Gloucestershire* and *Worcestershire* on the right—till the eye is lost in the wide horizon.

For the second of these more distant views—let the lover of beautiful prospects proceed through the grounds, near the *Priory*, called the *Pigwells*, across the Saltsford common, and along the road which leads to the Old Park, anciently the celebrated *Wedgenock*; but now converted to the purposes of agriculture; though in one small inclosure, a herd of deer is still kept. Ascending a somewhat steep acclivity, passing by a farm-house on the summit, and turning into the fields, on the right—from the high ground, on which he will now find himself—the spectator will command, in grand prospect, before him, a rich, varied and extensive landscape. The situation of *Warwick*, elevated above the tract immediately around, and yet itself embosomed within a circuit of gently-rising hills, appears strikingly beautiful; and nothing can exceed the richness and grandeur of the trees, rising with majestic loftiness, or spreading their deepening shades, in wide expanse, on every side. The *Castle*, the *Church*, the *Priory*, the *Chapel*, being now removed to a considerable distance, lose all the discrimination of minuter parts, and melt into one fine and general mass of light and shade. The foreground is occupied by a tract of pleasing and fertile country, intersected with flourishing hedges, and adorned with numerous and well-

Distant View of Kenilworth Castle.

grown trees. Behind, and on every side, a country of nearly the same description extends, including the villages of *Cubbington*, *Lillington*, *Offchurch*, *Radford*, *Ufton*, *Harbury*, *Chesterton*, *Tachbrook*, and *Barford*. In the distance are seen the hills of *Napton*, those of *Shuckburgh Park*, near *Daventry*, and the *Edge Hills* dividing this county from *Oxfordshire*, on the one side; and the lofty *Breedon* and *Broadway*, on the other.

After having sufficiently contemplated this view —let the spectator turn in an opposite direction; and, moving only a few steps, he will be equally surprised and delighted to see, in full prospect before him, the ruins of *Kenilworth Castle*. This stupendous pile, even at this distance, presents a grand appearance; rearing its ivied summits, above the deep and solemn shades, which surround it. On one side appears the village of *Kenilworth*, with its spired Church, its ruined Priory, and its scattered habitations, pleasingly interspersed with wood. In the front is *Goodrest*, a substantial farm-house, built on the site of the ancient manor house, belonging to *Wedgenock Park*. It was so called, as Dugdale conjectures, because some of the *Countesses of Warwick* were accustomed, during the period of childbirth, for the sake of quiet seclusion, to retire to this place; where, it appears upon record, many of their children were born. In the distance, may be discerned, besides several village churches, the three spires of *Coventry*.—It will be thought not a little remarkable that, from the same station, should thus be obtained a view at once of two of the most ancient and most magnificent Castles in the kingdom—the one still towering in all its pride and pomp—the other fallen prostrate, yet exhibiting venerable marks of former power and splendour, in its grand and awful ruins.

Royal Mint in the time of the Anglo-Saxons.

CHAP. VII.

Trade of Warwick.

Ancient Mint—former Stuff Manufactory—present state of general Trade—Hat Manufactory—Worsted Manufactory—Cotton Weaving—and Cotton Spinning Manufactory—Lace Manufactory—Navigation Mill.

FROM all remaining records, it does not appear that *Warwick* was ever distinguished in ancient times, as the seat of any extensive or important manufactory. Yet the fact must not be entirely omitted here, though it may not strictly belong to the subject, that in the age of the Anglo-Saxons, a *Royal Mint* was certainly established in this town. This is decisively proved by the curious coin of HARDICANUTE, mentioned in an early part of this work;* and also from two other coins, one of CANUTE, and the other of HAROLD II. minted here; of both which undoubted specimens still remain. In proof of the same fact, the authority of the celebrated JOHN ROUS may also be adduced, who gives the following account of this royal mint. It was established, he says,‖ in the eastern part of *Warwick*, as he discovered from certain records, preserved in the *Collegiate Church of St. Mary*; in which he frequently read the names of BALDRED, EVERARD, and other moneyers. He further adds, as what he had

* See page 3.

‖ "*Warwiciensium prioribus temporibus omagium erat ad orientem, &c.*" ROUS p. 194.

clearly ascertained, that the place, where the Vicars of the College lived, in his time, was the very place where the persons employed, in this ancient mint, resided. It is, indeed, sufficiently known, that, in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, there were mints in most of the counties of England: nor was it till after the reign of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, that the business of coining was carried on principally in the Tower of *London;* as it now is in the *New Mint*, erected on the eastern side of *Tower Hill.*

BUT if from early, we descend to later times—so far as the present researches have been able to discover, it appears that, for many ages after the Norman conquest, the whole trade of *Warwick* was limited to the single object of supplying the wants of the inhabitants, and those of the immediate vicinity: nor was there any article, the produce of human ingenuity or labour, that could obtain for it celebrity, as a commercial or manufacturing town. About the beginning of the last century, however, we find a manufactory established, in this place, for the making of *cheneys* and *arrotines;* and this was conducted, according to the notion of the times, on a scale of very considerable magnitude. It even appears that a large proportion of the poorer inhabitants were then engaged in the business of weaving these stuffs; and that in almost every house, belonging to the labouring class, three or four wheels were constantly employed in spinning, for the use of the weavers. But this manufactory has since gradually declined; nor, till within a very few late years, have the views of trade in general extended, in any other direction, beyond the demands, which the daily necessities of civilized life create, within the precincts of the town itself, and the surrounding country. With that

increased population, however, which we have before noticed, even *this* source of trade must of course have opened for itself a wider and deeper channel: and when the great resort of nobility and gentry to the neighbouring *Spa of Leamington* is further considered; it will not surprise the Reader to be told, that the number of shops, within the last twenty years, has greatly multiplied, and that the quantity of internal trade has been nearly doubled.

But it must now be added that, of late years, some of the more enterprising traders of *Warwick* have enlarged their views; and entered into several branches of the wholesale trade, particularly that of linen and cotton. A considerable *Manufactory of Hats*, of very superior excellence, has, also, been carried on, for several years, under the direction of Messrs. Lamb. Near the *Back Hill*, an *Iron Foundry* was established, in the year 1810, by Mr. T. Roberts who has obtained much reputation for the making of all sorts of machinery. The *Canal*, too, brought from *Birmingham* to this place, and continued thence to *Napton*, *Braunston* and *London*, has opened new and important sources of trade, particularly in corn and coal. But, for its great increase of reputation as a trading town, *Warwick* is principally indebted to the establishment of the four following Manufactories—of which we shall proceed to give some account—concluding with a short notice of the newly erected *Navigation Mill*.

THE WORSTED MANUFACTORY.

The first in magnitude, though not in order of time, is the *Worsted Spinning Manufactory*, which was first established in 1796, under the firm of Parkes,

BROOKHOUSE and CROMPTON. A large and commodious building has been erected, furnished with every convenience for carrying it on, in the most complete manner: and the main building is surrounded by others, adapted to the various purposes connected with this great undertaking. The works are put in motion by means of a Steam Engine, erected by Messrs. BOLTON and Co. of which the power is equal to that of thirty horses. The number of hands employed is about 500. The wool is here conducted from the fleece, through all the successive processes of sorting, washing, combing, dying, and spinning into worsted and yarn, both of finer and coarser qualities. The former is for the hosiery; and the latter for the carpet manufactory. The worsted finds its principal markets at *Leicester*, *Hinckley*, and *Nottingham*; and the yarn at *Kidderminster*.

THE COTTON WEAVING MANUFACTORY.

THIS was established in 1797, under the firm of Messrs. PARKER. Extensive and well-adapted buildings have been erected for the purpose of carrying it on, in large and open grounds, near the *Oil Mill Lane*. The number of hands employed is about 200. Here, the cotton is woven into various articles, as dimities, calicoes, fustians, velveteens, and velverets. The raw material is chiefly procured from *Manchester*; and the manufactured goods are returned to the same place, as the great mart for sale.

THE COTTON SPINNING MANUFACTORY.

THIS manufactory was established in the year 1792 at *Emscote*, about a mile from *Warwick*, but within the precincts of the borough, under the firm of Messrs.

SMART. The works are carried on partly by means of water and partly by that of steam. The number of hands employed is about 50. The raw material is chiefly procured at *London* and *Liverpool:* and when spun is sent to *Manchester*.

LACE MANUFACTORY.

THIS manufactory, established in 1810, is carried on under the firm of NUNN, BROWN, and FREEMAN. The lace is made entirely by machinery, for which a patent was obtained in 1811; and is considered as equal in every valuable quality, to that which is made, in the usual way, by hand. It is of all the various kinds known by the name of common Bobbin, Mechlin, and Valenciennes lace. It is made both of British and Foreign thread; and the lace is principally sent to London for the supply of the home trade and also for exportation. About 80 hands are employed in this manufactory.

NAVIGATION MILL.

THIS is situated near the Navigation Bridge, on the *Emscote Road.* It was erected in the year 1805, by Messrs. TOMES and HANDLEY. The wheel is of that kind which is called *back-shot,* and is turned by the superfluous water, flowing from the *Warwick* and *Napton Canal,* down a fall of 27 feet, and thence runs into the *Avon.* This great wheel is of cast iron and excellent construction, which does credit to the maker, Mr. ROBERTS, of *Warwick;* measuring in diameter 24 feet. The mill is furnished with five pair of stones; three of which are kept constantly in motion. The apparatus is, in every part, well constructed: and the contrivance is singularly good for loading and unloading. This mill is capable of grinding and dressing, for bread flour, upwards of 300 bushels per day.

CHAP. VIII.

Public Buildings.

County Hall—Court House—Market House—New Bridge—Iron Bridge—Theatre—Public Library—College School.

OF the principal public buildings of *Warwick*, as enumerated in a former part of this work, we shall here subjoin a short account—reserving, for distinct chapters, that of the *County Gaol* and *County Bridewell.*

THE COUNTY HALL.

THIS is a spacious and magnificent building, designed and finished under the direction of Messrs. J. and H. HIORNE, architects of *Warwick*, about the year 1776. Its elegant stone front is supported by a range of pillars of the Corinthian order, and the intervals are ornamented with festoons of flowers. On each side of the grand entrance are two niches, intended for the reception of statues; but these are still unoccupied: and over it, a space is left, apparently designed for some appropriate inscription, which still remains a blank.—Ascending a flight of stone steps, through large folding doors, is the entrance into a noble room, of lofty elevation and just proportion, which measures 94 feet in length and 36 in breadth. At each extremity, in semi-circular recesses,

properly fitted up, crowned with handsome cupolas, and surrounded by convenient galleries, are held the two *Courts of Justice:* one, on the right, for the decision of criminal, and the other for that of civil causes. Between them, is a room, for the accommodation of the servants, and attending officers of the court. Above, is the apartment for the occasional retirement of the petty juries: and adjoining to it, is the *Grand Jury Chamber.*—In this great Hall, besides the assizes, the quarter sessions are held; all county meetings are convened; and, once a year, at the time of the races, it is converted into a ball-room. The stone floor is then covered by a boarded one; the circular recesses are fitted up in the manner of card-rooms; the pillars are encircled with wreaths of lamps; and the whole solemn appearance of a court of justice is changed into the brilliant and sportive scene of gaiety and fashion.

THE COURT HOUSE.

This stately building was erected about 1730, under the direction of John Smith, an architect of considerable celebrity, at the expence of the *Corporation.* For this, however, under the charge of a misapplication of the public money, they were summoned to appear in the *Court of Chancery;* and were suspended from the exercise of all their power and privileges: to which they were not restored till the year 1738. It is, indeed, a spacious and handsome edifice; but not more so, it will now be thought, than suitable to the dignity of such a corporate town as that of *Warwick.* The principal entrance is from *Jury-Street.* On the ground floor, are two apartments of ample space. In that, on the right hand, the Mayor and Aldermen hold their assemblies. In this room, is a good

portrait of HEN. VIII. who, out of the spoils of the ruined monasteries, bestowed upon this town so many valuable benefactions. It is the gift of JOHN BOHUN SMYTH, Esq. the present Mayor. Opposite is the *Court Room*, properly fitted up for the purpose of holding the borough sessions. On the second floor, is the principal apartment, which is spacious, well-proportioned, and elegantly fitted up—measuring 60 feet by 27. It is furnished with cut-glass chandeliers, large and beautiful. At one extremity is the orchestra; and there is a card-room adjoining. In this great room, annual entertainments are given by the Mayor; public meetings are convened; public lectures on philosophical and other subjects occasionally delivered; and here, the winter dancing assemblies, held monthly, at least till lately, were usually graced with all the beauty and fashion of the county.

THE MARKET-HOUSE.

THIS, like all the other public buildings, is substantial and good. The lower and open part is appropriated to the use of those, who attend the market. The upper apartments are chiefly used for the purpose of storing the arms and accoutrements, belonging to some of the military corps of the county. From the summit, a bird's-eye-view of the town may be obtained, and a fine prospect of the surrounding country.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

ABOUT the year 1785, the old Gothic Bridge over the Avon, near the *Castle*, which was narrow and inconvenient, was found, also, to be much out of repair. An *Act of Parliament* was therefore obtained for the erection of a new one; and for the alteration, in consequence, of

the public road to *Daventry* and *Banbury*, from its former to its present direction. The *Bridge* consists of one grand arch, forming the segment of a circle, measuring in its span, 105 feet, in its breadth 36, and in its height to the rise of the arch 25. It is built in a chaste style of simple elegance, which does honour to the architect, WILLIAM EBBORAL, a native of *Warwick*, who died very soon after its completion in 1790. The stone of which it is constructed, was procured, and conveyed in boats, from the *Rock Mill* near *Emscote*. The whole expence amounted to £4,000; which was defrayed by the *Earl of Warwick*, assisted by the sum of £1,000 from the *Corporation*. But no inscription records either the date of the erection, the name of the artist, or that of the noble person at whose expence chiefly it was built. In no long time after the finishing of this noble bridge, the old one gave way to the overwhelming force of a great flood; and it is left, by the taste of its noble owner, in its present ruinous state, as a striking addition to the scenery of the venerable castle.

THE IRON BRIDGE.

THIS light and handsome Bridge, consisting of one arch, which measures in its span 24 feet, was erected in 1804, over the road, cut out of the solid rock, leading from the *Market-Place* to the *Saltsford*. It was a present to the town from one of its members, CHARLES MILLS, Esq. and it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge how much the inhabitants are indebted, on this and many other occasions, to the zeal and liberality, with which that gentleman has ever directed his attention to all that concerns the improvement and the prosperity of the place, which he has so long represented in Parliament.

THEATRE.

THIS building, though small in extent, sufficiently affords all the accommodation required: and, though humble in its external appearance, is neatly and conveniently fitted up within. It is always opened, during the week of the races; and occasionally, at other times. The character of the performers is, in general, nearly the same as that of most of those, who tread the boards of a provincial theatre. But not unfrequently some of the more eminent actors on the British stage have condescended to display their talents, on this humbler scene.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THIS literary institution was first established in the year 1792. It is supported by *annual* subscription, and the number of its members is now above 100. The payment of two guineas entitles to a share in its property, which is transferable at pleasure. It is placed under the management of a committee, consisting of seven persons, chosen annually by ballot. The collection of books is now considerable, and, upon the whole, well-chosen; consisting chiefly of works in the various branches of modern literature. The room, in which they are placed, situated at the extremity of the *Market Place*, is not considered as very commodious. But it may be expected that the public spirit, which has lately displayed itself in so many important improvements of the town, will, in due time, be directed to the object of providing a more detached and suitable apartment, not unworthy of being compared with others of a similar description, which have been appropriated or erected, in so many towns in various parts of the kingdom. This prevailing and increasing attention to public institutions, so intimately connected

with the general diffusion of knowledge, may be regarded, indeed, as one of the most auspicious circumstances, in the aspect of modern times, in this enlightened and favoured country.

COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THIS building, situated in the *Butts*, is of considerable size and antique appearance. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, encompassing a court, and having a cloister, or passage, both on the first and second floor, nearly all round it. It was originally begun by RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, in the reign of HENRY VI. and finished by his executors. It was designed for the residence of the Dean and Canons of the ancient *Collegiate Church of St. Mary's;* and a piece of ground lately given to it by the *Earl of Warwick*, is still called the *deanery*. There is an excellent garden adjoining, surrounded by a high wall.—The present institution owes its foundation to HENRY VIII.; and its purpose is to provide, free of expence, for the education of all the native children of the town, who chuse to avail themselves of this advantage. But as the course of instruction, prescribed by the statutes, includes only the learned languages, its utility, as a free school, for the purposes of general education, is of course very limited.—The salary of the master, who must be a clergyman of the Church of England, was originally fixed at £20: but, at subsequent periods, was raised, first to £40, and next to £75. An assistant teacher has also been since appointed, with a salary, first of £12, afterwards advanced to £30. To these salaries further additions have been made, by the will of Mr. W. VINER and Mr. T. OAKEN.—In the year 1729, by the will of Mr. FULKE WEAL, a native of the

College School.

town, and one of its great benefactors, two estates were left in trust, the one at *Langly* and the other at *Hampton-on-the-Hill*; for the purpose of providing two exhibitions, each of them now of the annual value of £70, to be given to two young men, natives of the town, towards defraying the expence of their education at *Oxford*, for the space of seven years.

CHAP. IX.

Charities.

Henry the Eighth's—Sir Thomas White's—Oaken's—Griffin's—Various.

THE estates and monies appropriated to charitable and other public uses, for the benefit of the town of *Warwick*, are very considerable; of which we now propose to give some account—beginning with those which are intended for charitable and other public purposes more generally—proceeding, in the following chapter, to those which are assigned to the specific purpose of supporting hospitals—schools—and alms-houses.

HENRY THE EIGHTH'S CHARITY.

AT the general dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of HENRY VIII. several valuable grants were made, by letters patent, to the corporate body of *Warwick*. These consist of the rectories of *St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas*, in the borough; the rectories of *Budbroke* in this county, and of *Chaddesley* in *Worcestershire*; and various houses and lands belonging to these rectories, amounting in the whole, at this present time, to the annual rental of £2,335. After the necessary charges are paid, under the various heads of taxes, repairs, and improvements, the remaining sum can scarcely fall much short of £2,000 per annum: out of this large fund, the annual

stipends are paid to the vicar of *St. Mary's* and *St. Nicholas'*, to the assistant Preacher at the former; to the Vicar of *Budbrook*, to the Master and Usher of the Free School; to the Clerk and other officers of *St. Mary's;* and to the Mayor and other officers of the borough—amounting in the whole to about £660 per annum. The remaining sum is expended in repairs of the churches and other public buildings; in the improvement of the town; in providing relief for the aged and other poor; and in binding out orphan or indigent children as apprentices.

SIR THOMAS WHITE'S CHARITY.

By an agreement made in 1551, between Sir Thomas White, Alderman of *London*, and the Corporation of the city of *Coventry*, the sum of £1,400 was laid out in the purchase of lands, part of the possessions of the Priory lately dissolved, in the neighbourhood of that city. By the same agreement and by subsequent decrees of the *Court of Chancery* and the *House of Lords*, *four-seventh* parts of the nett produce of these lands, is directed to be paid, once in every five years, to the *Corporation of Warwick*.—The share, belonging to this borough, now amounts to £7,000; and a recent letting of the estates has produced so considerable an increase of rental, that the future periodical payments to *Warwick*, will be upwards of £800.—The object of this great and growing fund is to assist young tradesmen, "*inhabitants, being of good fame*," setting up in business, by the free loan of £50, on finding good security for nine years.—But owing to the smallness of the original sum, compared with the present value of money, the utility of this charity is much circumscribed. The Trustees for the appropriation of this money are the *Corporation*.

OAKEN'S CHARITY.

Mr. Thomas Oaken, a native of *Warwick*, from a low origin, by industry and success in his trade, which was that of a mercer, raised himself to a respectable rank, and acquired an affluent fortune. On his death in 1573, he left, vested in certain feoffees, several estates, situated in *Warwick*, *Badsley*, *Beausall* and *Harbury*, amounting in the whole to the value of about £350. Amongst the various purposes for which these estates were given, the following annual payments are some—£2 to a schoolmaster to teach poor children;—£4 to the poor; 6*s*. 8*d*. for a sermon; 3*s*. 4*d*. to the poor, and 20*s*. for a dinner after it; 20*s*. for paving the *Market Place*; 5*s*. towards a bonfire on *St. Peter's* and *St. John's* day; 3*s*. 4*d*. to the herdsman; 40*s*. for four sermons at *St. Mary's*, &c. &c. After the payment of these and some other specified sums, the remainder is to be laid out, first in the repairs of the bridges and highways; and the surplus, if any, devoted to the relief of the poor, and the improvement of the town. He left also £100 for the purpose of enlarging the commons, and several pieces of plate, for the use of the Bailiff and Burgesses, who are his feoffees.

GRIFFIN'S CHARITY.

A considerable estate, situated partly at the *Bridge-End*, and partly at *Myton*, within the limits of the borough, was given, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants, by Mr. R. Griffin, who was a mercer and a principal burgess. The annual value at present falls not much short of £200. It is distributed in small sums of 10*s*. or 20*s*. at the discretion of the trustees, who are usually four respectable tradesmen.

VARIOUS CHARITIES.

BESIDES the larger charities, just enumerated, other charitable benefactions remain to be noticed; which may be arranged under the five following heads—for providing food and clothing for the poor—for putting out poor children apprentices—for buying coals for the use of the poor—for the relief of poor widows—and for general purposes of charity, at the discretion of trustees. Of the particulars referred to under these general heads, an account will be found in the Appendix.* That account is taken from printed tables; according to which, many years ago, the aggregate amount of these various charitable donations fell little short of £300. per ann. By additional bequests, or by improved rents, in the case of houses and lands, the annual amount is, probably, at this time, very considerably more.

* Appendix, No. 5.

CHAP. X.

Charitable Institutions.

Chapel School—School of Industry—Sunday Schools—Lying-In Charity—Oken's Alms Houses—Iffeler's Alms Houses—West Gate Alms Houses—Puckering's Alms Houses—Saltsford Alms Houses—Yardley's Alms House—St. Mary's Poor House—St. Nicholas' Poor House.

OF the various charitable institutions established and supported in *Warwick*, for the instruction of friendless ignorance, or for the relief of aged or helpless poverty, we propose to give some account in the present chapter.

CHAPEL SCHOOL.

IN this small but elegant building, besides two commodious school rooms, are apartments for the residence of the master and mistress. The boys, to the number, at present, of 39, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls, in number 36, are taught reading, writing, knitting, and sewing. Of these, 24 boys, and 24 girls, are indebted, for their education, to the charitable bequest of the Honourable SARAH GREVILLE; 12 girls to that of EARL BROOKE; 13 boys to that of Mr. T. OKEN, and 2 boys to that of Mr. F. WEALE. The first 48 of these are clothed in a uniform dress of blue and

yellow; the 12 girls next mentioned, are clothed in grey; and the 13 succeeding boys receive a coat and a pair of stockings annually. The whole school is invited to partake of an annual dinner, commonly called *Oken's Feast*, which usually takes place in the month of *September*.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THIS excellent institution was established, and is still chiefly supported, under the patronage of the COUNTESS of WARWICK, by the benevolent exertions and voluntary subscriptions of several Ladies, residing in *Warwick*, or its vicinity; aided by a collection, made after an annual *Charity Sermon*, at *St. Mary's*. The object of it is, to provide for the education of poor girls, and to form them to habits of virtuous order and industry. The school-room is situated in *Castle-Street*; and is light and airy. It is in the very house, formerly the residence of Mr. OKEN, so often mentioned in these pages, as one of the great benefactors of the town. The number of girls is usually about 40. They are completely clothed, and wear a uniform dress, consisting of a brown stuff gown, straw bonnet, &c.; and are provided, at a very small charge, with a dinner, every day, at the school-room, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*. Besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, they are taught sewing of all kinds, knitting stockings, and spinning jersey and flax. Their earnings contribute to the support of the institution. They meet on the *Sunday*, as well as on other days, for the purpose of receiving religious instructions, and attending together divine service at *St. Mary's*. Four of the elder girls are employed as *monitresses*, nearly on the plan, first suggested by DR. BELL, and afterwards adopted, enlarged, and pursued so zealously by Mr. LANCASTER.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THESE most useful and important institutions have received the same general attention, and the same zealous support at *Warwick*, as at so many other places throughout the kingdom—to the high honor of the present age; and, as may reasonably and confidently be expected, to the great and lasting benefit of all future ages. Of these the first mention is due, as first in order of time, to the *Sunday School* belonging to *St. Mary's Church*, in which about 65 boys and 80 girls are instructed in reading, and the great principles of religion. In this school the plan of Dr. BELL has been lately adopted with great success.—Into a second school, belonging to *St. Nicholas'* parish, about 30 boys and 40 girls are admitted—A third school, supported by the Presbyterian Dissenters, provides for the instruction of about 30 girls and 30 boys.—And a fourth school, belonging to the Independent Dissenters, receives no less than 120 boys and 100 girls; all of whom are instructed by the gratuitous services of 39 teachers. Of these thirteen attend in rotation every Sunday.—To the eye of enlightened benevolence, what a gratifying spectacle! to see all the different sects, with the national establishment at their head, emulously, yet harmoniously, labouring in this great field of generous exertion, so long neglected, yet so promising of the richest fruits, in the general diffusion of useful knowledge and virtuous principle, amongst the lowest, but largest, and most useful classes of the community. *Prosperity to these, and to all similar institutions* must surely be the ardent wish of every friend to human virtue and human happiness!

LYING-IN CHARITY.

THIS excellent charity is of very recent institution; but it has already found much encouraging support from

that female compassion, in which it originated, and to which it so peculiarly and powerfully recommends itself. The whole management of it is placed under the direction of a Patroness, and of a committee, consisting of 10 Ladies, chosen annually by ballot. Its object is to provide relief for poor married women, residing within the borough, during the time of confinement at their own houses. Every person applying, with proper recommendation, is entitled to the use of a set of child-bed linen for a month; and receives also a pound of candles, a pound of soap, and, during the winter months, two hundred weight of coals. A sufficient supply of caudle is also to be provided, together with proper attendance, and all necessary medical advice.—The Patroness is the Lady of the Rev. Henry Wise; there are now about 120 members, and the subscription amounts to nearly £300.

OKEN'S ALMS HOUSES.

These houses, intended for the reception of six poor women, were originally situated in *Pebble Lane*, now *New Street*, but were destroyed by the great fire. The present houses were, afterwards, erected by the feoffees of the same charity, on the *Back Hill*, for which the ground was given by Mr. N. Iffeler. From six, the number is now increased to twelve poor women: each of whom receives 2*s.* 6*d.* quarterly, and a black gown once in three years. The feoffees are the members of the Corporation.

IFFELER'S ALMS HOUSES.

Nicholas Iffeler, a native of Westphalia, in Germany, settled in this borough as a glazier, became a principal burgess, and acquired a good fortune. He

erected an asylum, on the *Back Hill*, adjoining OKEN's *Alms Houses*, for the reception of eight poor women; each of whom receives 2*s.* 1*d.* quarterly, eight hundred of coals, and a gown annually. *

WEST GATE ALMS HOUSES.

THESE were established at the same time with *Leicester's Hospital:* and the buildings were part of those which once belonged to the two united Guilds of the *Trinity* and *St. George.* By whom they were appropriated to their present use does not appear. Into them, eight poor women are received, to each of whom is paid 1*s.* 1*d.* quarterly, out of the estate of SIR THOMAS PUCKERING.§

PUCKERING'S ALMS HOUSES.

OF these there are two, one situated in *Cow Lane*, and the other in *Bridewell Lane*, both founded by SIR THOMAS PUCKERING: built, as DUGDALE expresses it, of fair Ashler stone. They were both intended for the accommodation of poor and honest tradesmen; in order to assist and encourage that industry, on which, as the inscription ‖

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* In the front of these buildings is the following Inscription:—

"*Whereas* 3 *Alms Houses standing in Pebble Lane in Warwick, which received* "6 *poor persons, given by* Mr. THOMAS OKEN *deceased, were burnt by the Dreadful* "*Fire upon the* 5*th Day of September,* 1694, *these Alms Houses to receive* 12 *persons;* "*were by the charity of the said* THOMAS OKEN, *built upon the ground given by* Mr. "NICH. IFFELER, *deceased, to the same charitable office, by the Feoffees of the said* "*charity, upon the* 20*th day of May, Anno Dom.* 1696."

§ Of whom, see in the account of the *Priory*, where he resided, and where he died.

‖ This Inscription is as follows:—

"*Domunculas hasce* THOMAS PUCKERING, *miles et Baronettus benevolo, utpote* "*amici, vicinique in hunc Burgum affectu motus, (cujus meliorem statum resque secundiores* "*ex animo optat) sibique in hac parte Executoris munere fungi optimum ratus, dum esset* "*ætatis adhuc mediæ, suis sumptibus in proprio fundo extrui curavit, industriæque (sine* "*qua urbes Burgique marcescunt) excitandæ, adaugendæque perpetuo dedicavit, An:* "*Salutis,* MDCXXXIII."

imports, the prosperity, not only of individuals, but of whole communities, so much depends.—About fifteen years ago the second of these alms houses, standing in *Bridewell Lane,* were given, in exchange for some lands of equal or superior value, situated within the neighbouring parish of *Budbrooke.*

SALTSFORD ALMS HOUSES.

THESE are situated near the remains of the ancient *Church of St. Michael.* They are four in number; and are inhabited by eight poor women, to each of whom an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid quarterly. These alms houses were founded also by SIR THOMAS PUCKERING, out of whose estates the quarterly allowances are paid.

YARDLEY'S ALMS HOUSE.

THIS house, situated in the *Saltsford,* was given by Mr. JOHN YARDLEY, for the use of poor women; four of whom are received into it. There is a good garden adjoining. The Trustees are the Minister and the Churchwardens of *St. Mary's.*

ST. MARY'S POOR HOUSE.

THIS is situated in the *Saltsford.* The premises are airy and spacious, properly and commodiously fitted up. On the ground floor, are the apartments inhabited by the Master and Mistress; a large common room, for the use of the poor inhabitants; a good school-room, for the children; and various convenient offices for baking, brewing, washing, and other domestic uses. In the upper part are the lodging rooms. Behind is a piece of ground used for drying linen; at the extremity of which are two workshops, one for carding and spinning, in which

the women are chiefly employed; and the other for weaving, in which the men are employed. Of their earnings, 2*d.* in every shilling is given, to encourage habits of industry. The whole house is kept in a state of perfect order and neatness, which does credit to the present Master and Mistress: the table is furnished with sufficient and wholesome food; a large garden, at a small distance, affords abundant supplies of vegetables; and, once a year, at Easter, every poor person receives a complete suit of new clothing, plain, but neat and comfortable—almost every article of which is the produce of the manufactures, carried on within the house. The children are instructed in reading, and in the principles of religion; prayers are said in the common room every evening; and regular attendance is required on the public service of the Church on the Sunday. The number of poor inhabitants seldom exceeds 60, and does not often fall much short of 30. The whole expence is paid out of the parish rates.

ST. NICHOLAS' POOR HOUSE.

This occupies a very airy situation at the extremity of the *Coton End*, and has a large and productive garden adjoining. The number of its inhabitants seldom exceeds 20 or 30; and these principally consist of women and children. They are chiefly employed in spinning. Good provision, in sufficient quantities is provided; and every article of necessary clothing is furnished, when wanted The whole expence is paid out of the parish rates.

Present edifice anciently the mansion of two united Guilds.

CHAP. XI.

Leicester's Hospital.

The present edifice—anciently the mansion of two united Guilds—granted, at the general dissolution, to Sir N. Le Strange—appropriated and endowed by Dudley Earl of Leicester, for the purpose of a Hospital—Appointment of a Master—number of members—qualifications for admission—regulations—great increase in the value of its endowments—new Act of Parliament in consequence—provision made for the reception of additional members, and increase of the Master's salary—present state of the buildings—and of the chapel.

BESIDES the various charitable institutions, already noticed, an account still remains to be given of *Leicester's Hospital*, one of the first in magnitude and growing importance; which is reserved, therefore, for the subject of a distinct chapter.

THIS very ancient building, situated at the western extremity of *High-Street*, appears to have been originally the hall or mansion, belonging to the two united guilds, or lay fraternities, of the *Holy Trinity* and *St. George*. These were established in the reign of RICH. II.; the former by WILLIAM HOBKINS, JOHN COOKE, and eleven others, all inhabitants of *Warwick*; the latter by JOHN DE DYNELAY and two others, also of *Warwick*. They had power to purchase estates; to receive other brethren into their fraternity; and to build and found a chantry in the chapel, which stood over the

West Gate. The union of the two Guilds, certainly took place before the 10th of HEN. VI.; though the precise period is not known: and in the reign of HEN. VIII. it appears, there were four priests, belonging to this fraternity; of whom two were employed to celebrate mass in *St. Mary's Church*, a third in the chapel of *St. Peter*, and a fourth in their own chapel of *St. James*. In the latter reign, when so many other religious institutions were dissolved, the united Guilds shared in the general fate; and, in the year 1551, their mansion was granted by EDW. VI. to Sir NICHOLAS LE STRANGE, Knight, and his heirs. But in the succeeding reign, it became the property of ROBERT DUDLEY, *Earl of Leicester*—whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear—by whom it was converted into an *asylum* or *hospital*, for the reception of twelve indigent men, who are called brethren, together with a master who must be a clergyman of the church of England; and, in preference to all others, if he offers himself, the vicar of *St. Mary's*. The land, with which it is endowed, was at that time valued at £200. per ann. but the clear annual value at present falls little short of £2,000. The vicarage of *Hampton-in-Arden* is in the gift of the brethren, who have hitherto usually bestowed it upon the master.

THE appointment of the master and of the brethren is vested in the heirs general of the noble founder, who is, at this time, JOHN SHELLY SYDNEY, Esq. of *Penshurst Place*, in the county of *Kent*. In filling up the vacancies, as they occur, natives, or inhabitants for five years at least, of *Warwickshire* and *Gloucestershire*, alone are eligible; and of these the priority of choice must fall upon such as are natives or inhabitants of the

five following places, each taken successively in the following order—*Warwick*, *Kenilworth*, *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Wooton-under-Edge*, and *Arlingham*. In all cases the preference must be given to those, if any, who have been wounded or maimed in the service of their country. Every candidate must be in such circumstances of indigence as not to possess more than the value of £5 a year; and he must, also, produce a written testimonial to his character from the minister and churchwardens of the parish, where he last resided. On their admission, all the members are required to wear an appropriate dress, consisting of a blue gown, with the crest of a bear and ragged staff fastened to the left sleeve: and, without this badge of distinction, they are forbidden to appear in public.—The whole institution is placed under the control of the Bishop, the Dean, and the Archdeacon of *Worcester*, who are the appointed visitors, and of the Recorders of *Warwick* and *Coventry*.

Such were the regulations, established by the founder of *Leicester's Hospital*; and these continued unaltered, till the year 1813; when, on the application of the Heir General, some important and beneficial changes were introduced by Act of Parliament. It had long been known that the clear annual rental of its estate greatly exceeded all that could be required for the comfortable support of the number of the brethren, hitherto admitted into the hospital. It had also been remarked, with regret, that the salary of the master, unalterably fixed, by the statutes of the founder, at £50 per annum, was, for a person of the rank of a clergyman, a very inadequate provision; though, as the original value of the estate was £200 a-year, it was the evident intention to give one-

fourth of the rental, whatever might be its amount, to the master. But the introduction of the words "*fifty pounds*" defeated the intention; and, according to the rules of law, left the master without the possibility of the smallest increase of income, however necessary to support the dignity of his station. To advance, therefore, the salary of the master, and to increase the number of the brethren, were the two great objects proposed by the new act. From the statement, laid before Parliament, it appears that, after the payment of certain sums, under the head of taxes, coals, candles, kitchen expences, repairs of the hospital, and wages of the nurse, the brethren received about £130 a year each. With a humane and generous regard to the interests of the present brethren, the act leaves them in the undisturbed possession of this large annual income; but provides, on the admission of every new member, as vacancies occur, by death or otherwise, that the annual income of every such new member shall not exceed £80; and that the surplus, being about £50 per annum, shall be appropriated, one moiety to the gradual increase of the master's salary, till it amounts to £400 per annum; and the other moiety to the formation of a fund for the support of additional members, who are to be admitted in succession, till the number of the whole is increased to twenty-two. The qualification of property, also, before fixed at £5 per annum, is now very properly changed to £50, being not more than a due proportion to the decreased value of money, and the increased present rental. After having provided for the establishment of these new and most important regulations, the act recites all the original statutes and ordinances of the founder, and declares them to be in force, and to continue so, without any abatement or variation whatever.

Present State of the Edifice.

THE buildings of *Leicester's Hospital,* though very ancient, as already mentioned, are still kept in good repair. They form a complete quadrangle, enclosing a court of considerable space, having a cloister or passage round two of its sides. Entering into this court, under a gate-way, the house, appropriated to the master, appears in front. This is spacious and good; and, behind, is a large garden. On the right, are the stairs, leading to the lodgings of the *Brethren;* each of whom has a separate and convenient apartment: besides which there is a large kitchen for common use. On the left, is the great hall, once the scene of splendid and even royal festivities; which still retains striking marks of its ancient grandeur. It is, however, by the new *Act of Parliament,* soon to be converted to the humbler and more useful purpose of furnishing suitable apartments for the ten additional members. It measures 90 feet by 24; but, probably, once extended at each extremity much farther. There is an inscription, still preserved on one of its walls, importing that, in this hall, JAMES I. was entertained in a manner becoming his high dignity, by SIR FULK GREVILLE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sept. 4, 1617.

ADJOINING to *Leicester's Hospital,* and belonging to it, is *St. James' Chapel.* This was given by ROGER DE NEWBURG, in the reign of HEN. I. to the church of *St. Mary,* when it was made collegiate. It afterwards fell into disuse and decay. But in the reign of RICH. II. the advowson of it was granted* to the guild of *St. George,* by THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick,* who built

* In this grant it is called the *Church of St. James;* but afterwards the original appellation of *Chapel* was resumed.

the present chapel, or at least the tower of it. After the general dissolution, this *Chapel,* together with the *Hall,* and the other buildings, passed into the possession of Sir Nicholas Le Strange, and finally into that of Dudley, *Earl of Leicester,* by whom it was assigned to its present use. It is small, but well-proportioned and beautiful; handsomely fitted up, and kept in the most perfect order, for the use of the brethren, the master, and his family, who daily assemble here for morning and evening prayer, except on those days when service is performed at *St. Mary's,* where their attendance is then required. Round it, are hung the statutes of the Founder, which are appointed to be publicly read once every year; and, also, on the admission of every new member.—At the eastern extremity is the *Communion Table;* over which is a good picture of the *Ascension,* painted by Millar, a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and an artist of considerable talent and reputation.

Founded prior to the Conquest—made Collegiate by H. de Newburg.

CHAP. XII.

St. Mary's Church.

Early history — destruction by the great fire — re-erection — the tower — the interior—monuments in the north and south transepts—remains of the second Thomas Beauchamp's monument — the choir—grand monument of the first Thomas Beauchamp—other monuments—the lobby—the chapter-house—monument of Fulk Lord Brooke—the vestry-room.

OF the original foundation of *St. Mary's Church*, there is no remaining account. It existed prior to the Norman conquest: since it is mentioned in *Doomsday Book*, as having one hide of land belonging to it, which was given by TURCHILL, the last of the *Saxon* Earls. The design of making it collegiate, with a dean and secular canons, was formed by HENRY DE NEWBURG, first Earl of the Norman Line; and it was afterwards carried into execution by his son ROGER, the second Earl of the same line. This took place in 1123, the 23d of HEN. I. when the other churches were united to it.

DURING the reign of EDWARD III. the present choir was founded by the first THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick;* and, in 1394, the whole body of the Church was rebuilt by his second son, THOMAS, who, on the death of his eldest brother succeeded to the Earldom. In the same reign, by an ecclesiastical decree, as already mentioned, divine service was discontinued in the other

churches; and all the inhabitants were ordered to repair for their devotions to this church, and that of *St. Nicholas* only.

Of valuable relics, as they were esteemed, in the days of superstition, few religious edifices possessed more than *St. Mary's*. Amongst many others were the following—part of the chair of the patriarch Abraham—part of the burning bush of Moses—part of the hair of the Blessed Virgin—part of the manger in which the infant Jesus was laid—part of the pillar to which he was fastened, when scourged—part of his crown of thorns—part of his cross—part of the towel in which his body was wrapt by Nicodemus—part of the hair of Mary Magdalen—part of the face of Stephen.*

It has been already mentioned that, at the general dissolution, this Church, together with that of *St. Nicholas*, was granted, by letters patent, bearing date May 15, 1546, to the inhabitants of *Warwick*, and their successors. It was then valued at £333 2*s.* 4*d.* Out of this sum, were paid the stipends of the several officers, employed in the celebration of divine service; which then consisted of a dean, six canons, ten priests, and six choristers.

In 1694 great part of the Church was destroyed by the dreadful fire, so often mentioned in the course of this work. Though the progress of the devouring flames was stopped before they reached this noble edifice; yet unhappily the fire was communicated, by means of some

* V. Dugdale's *Warw.* org. E. p. 396.

Re-erection after a design of Sir C. Wren.

half-burnt goods inadvertently deposited within it, as a place of safety. Most fortunately, the venerable choir, and the exquisitely beautiful chapel, on the south side, together with the chapter-house, the lobby, and the vestry-room, on the north, escaped uninjured.

THE erection of the new portion of this edifice, as it now appears, was completed in the year 1704; and the expence defrayed partly by royal bounty, but chiefly by public liberality. The architecture is a singular, and indeed absurd mixture of different modes; and yet the design of it is attributed to no less a person than SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN. It is well known, however, that most of the walls in the body of the church were, after the fire, left standing; and that these were repaired, and the tower erected, by JOHN SMITH, an architect of some note at *Warwick*. But whether the plan, he adopted, was, in whole, or in part, the work of that consummate master of his art, just mentioned, one would be strongly inclined to doubt.* Certain, at least, it is, that the utter inconsistency of the newly erected with the old remaining part;§ that the strange violation of all architectural rule in the formation of the great windows, with their double row of cumbrous Saxon arches, terminated above by such grotesque and barbarous forms as were never before

* THE fact, however, must not be concealed, that in the Library of *All Saints College, Oxford*, amongst the architectural drawings and designs of SIR C. WREN, is the design of *Warwick Church*.

§ WHAT will be said to the following account of Mr. GILPIN? "The *Church* is "an elegant Gothic structure. A considerable part of it was lately destroyed: but it "is rebuilt with great symmetry." *North. Tour*, v. i. p. 37.—Surely so accurate an observer and so excellent a judge could not have seen what he pretended to describe; or else, what he had seen, he must afterwards have totally forgotten! Never were three words—elegant—gothic—symmetry—so strangely misused.

seen; and that the jumbling mixture of round and pointed arches in the tower, discover little of that taste and judgment, which usually display themselves in the other works of one of the first and greatest of British architects.*

But notwithstanding these great faults, upon the whole, St. Mary's Church presents the appearance of a handsome and stately pile. The tower in particular is finely proportioned: and, from a base of 36 feet square, rises to the lofty height of 130 feet, with uncommon beauty and grace. It is built on four groined arches; and contains within it ten bells and chimes. Those, whose curiosity may lead them to ascend to the summit of this tower, while the bells are ringing, will perceive in the surprising degree of vibratory motion, communicated to the whole body of it, a proof of its true and excellent workmanship.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

Under the tower is the principal entrance into the interior of the church; and from this point, the view down the middle aisle, through the chancel, terminated by the east window, is strikingly grand. The whole length is 186 feet: and the breadth, measured along the transept, 106 feet.

* It is well known that Sir C. Wren entertained *strong prejudices* against the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of this country. In his admiration of the regular proportions and exquisite symmetry of the classical buildings of antiquity, he was led to despise the bold and grand irregularities of the ancient English style; by him, first, named *Gothic*, an epithet, intended to convey ideas of ignorance and barbarism. That Sir C. Wren did not well understand this style of building, is evident, amongst other instances, from the incongruous manner, in which he finished the towers of *Westminster Abbey*.

Middle Aisle—Monuments in the North Transept.

At the entrance of the middle aisle, is the baptismal font, of marble; and above, is a loft, containing the large and excellent Organ, built by Swarebrick, and lately removed from the eastern extremity: by which judicious alteration, the fine view just mentioned, down the "long drawn aisle" is left uninterrupted and uninjured. The galleries are spacious and regular, and the whole interior is commodiously and handsomely fitted up. One arrangement deserves notice, as removing a serious inconvenience, frequently complained of, in attending places of worship, during wet or wintry seasons. At the four extremities of the principal aisle, four large stoves are placed, concealed under the form of urns, standing on pedestals.

The monuments in the body of the church, are chiefly to be seen in the north and south transepts. They are not very numerous, nor, with one or two exceptions, very remarkable; as might, indeed, be expected, when it is remembered that all the ancient monuments were destroyed by the great fire, of which few have been replaced by others.

In the north transept are the six following marble monuments, each with a Latin inscription—one, to the memory of John Gibbon, of a good family, in *Staffordshire*, 1693,—another to the memory of Will. Johnson, Physician, of *Warwick*, and Anne, his wife, who bequeathed all her estates to charitable uses 1733—a third, to the memory of Francis Charrocke, of an ancient and honorable family in *Bedfordshire*, 1727,—a fourth, remarkable for its quaintness, to the memory of Francis Holyoak, and several of his family, 1730; some of whom were consi-

derable scholars; and one of whom was master of *Rugby School,* for the long space of 43 years—a fifth, to the memory of THOS. HEWITT, 1735, prepared by himself, judicious and impressive in its topics; and, for its latinity, one of the best, though not quite faultless—and a sixth, to the ancient family of STAUNTON of *Longbridge,* within the precincts of the borough 1778. In this transept is, also, a marble monument to the memory of GEORGE and MARY WEBB, 1743: and another, more remarkable than all for its singularity, and its antiquity, to the memory of THOMAS and JOAN OKEN, with their portraitures in brass, 1573.* To this monument, damaged by the fire, a marble tablet has been added by his feoffees, with a long inscription, commemorating the private worth, the public honors, and the charitable bequests, of that distinguished benefactor of his native town.

IN the south transept, are three marble monuments, one, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of WILL. VINER, the honored and faithful steward, for 40 years, of the celebrated FULK LORD BROOKE, 1639,—the second, also, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of JOHN NORTON, deputy recorder of *Warwick;* and several of his family, 1709—and the third, with an English inscription, to the memory of HENRY BEAUFOY, Esq. of *Edmonscott,* in this county; one of whose daughters was married to SIR SAMUEL GARTH, distinguished as a poet of some eminence; and, still more, as an enlightened, an active and benevolent physician. The two last were erected in the place of others destroyed by the fire.

* THE inscription is as follows, "Of your charyte give thanks for the soules of "THOMAS OKEN and JONE his Wyff; on whose souls JESUS has mercy; JESUS has "mercy—Amen—Remember the charyte of the poor for ever, MDLXXIII."

Monument of the Second Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

BUT in this transept, are to be seen the small remains of a most splendid monument, which will attract particular attention. It was erected to the memory of THOS. BEAUCHAMP, second Earl of that name, and MARGARET FERRERS, his wife, daughter of LORD FERRERS. The original monument,* which stood near the present, was an altar tomb, surmounted with a rich canopy, forming a half subast arch, adorned with the arms of *Beauchamp* and *Ferrers*. The long, pompous, and wretchedly affected Latin inscription, put up by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1706, is a perfect contrast to the conciseness and simplicity of the ancient, which, also in Latin, may be thus translated—"Here lies THOMAS "BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, who died Ap. 8, 1401, "and MARGARET his wife, who died Jan. 22, 1409. God "be merciful to their souls!"

THE present monument consists only of the brass plate,§ which was taken out of the ashes after the great fire, and fixed against the east wall. On it are two effigies. One represents the Earl in plated armour, with a mail gorget, wearing a helmet, with a fronton of square studds. On his armour are two armorial bearings; at his side, are a sword and dagger; and at his feet, is a bear lying. The other represents his lady, wearing a kirtle, with long mitten sleeves, charged with her family arms, and a mantle, on which are those of her husband. Her hair is bound with a fillet; and at her left foot, is a dog, looking up. Upon the upper border of the plate, were

* A Print of it may be seen in DUGDALE's *Warw.*: and in GOUGH's *Description of the Beauchamp Chapel.*

§ SEE an exact representation of it in GOUGH's *Description, &c.*

the arms of *Beauchamp*, impaling those of *Ferrers*, surmounted by the crest, a bear collared, chained, and muzzled, rampant, against a ragged staff. But this last has been removed, to make way for the gallery, lately erected above. On one side of the plate, is the arms "Chequé Or and Az, a chevron," single; and, on the other side, the same quartering A. On the lower border is a bear, collared, chained, gradient. Under all are the *Beauchamp* arms, single.

This Earl* is the second, but eldest surviving son of Thomas Beauchamp, whose monument occupies the center of the *Choir*; and the father of Richard Beauchamp, whose monument stands in the *Lady's Chapel*—affording two of the finest specimens of sepulchral sculpture in the kingdom.

THE CHOIR.

Ascending three steps, through handsome portals of iron, is the entrance into *The Choir*. This, as already mentioned, is a part of the ancient church, which escaped the destructive fire of 1694; and it remains, a noble specimen of all that characteristic grandeur and beauty which marked what is called the *gothic*, or, more properly, the *pointed* architecture, prevalent in the fourteenth and two following centuries. Scarcely can even the most insensible spectator here enter, and look around, without feelings of awe, mingled with delight. There are four floors, ascending one step above another, towards the altar. On each side, are two ranges of stalls, in four divisions. The roof will particularly arrest attention. It

* See an account of him, p. 31.

Monument of the First Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

is of stone, lofty in elevation; and, at once, novel and pleasing in design. The intervals between the ribs, that branch from the pillars towards the center, are left unfilled; and thus a kind of open work is formed, of which the effect is singularly striking. The arms of the founder, impaled with those of his wife are here seen, richly carved and surrounded with seraphim. There are four windows of four days, on each side. These were formerly enriched with painted glass, exhibiting the portraits and the arms of the BEAUCHAMP family, which have long since disappeared.* The east window is large and grand; but the fine effect of it is greatly impaired by the painted glass with which it is disgraced;§ representing, indeed, various subjects of sacred history, but on a scale so diminutive, that even the more prominent figures can scarcely be distinguished at the distance, whence they must necessarily be seen. The altar, itself, is also modern and mean, utterly inappropriate to the venerable antiquity and grandeur of the structure, in which it is placed.

IN the middle of the *Choir*, lie buried, its founder, THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*,‖ and his wife LADY CATHERINE MORTIMER, under a massive tomb, of the altar kind, formed of composition of plaister, and surrounded with a cornice, which is also composition, in beautiful imitation of marble; the ground grey, with yel-

* ENGRAVINGS of all these may be seen in DUGDALE'S *Warw.*

§ IT is much to be wished that, availing themselves of the talents of such artists, as Mr. LOWE, of *Handsworth*, or Mr. RAPHAEL EGGINTON, of *Birmingham*, the Corporation would employ a part of their ample funds in procuring a new east window, adapted to the peculiar magnificence of the *Chancel*, and the general solemnity of the whole adjoining edifice.

‖ SEE an account of this Earl, p. 30.

low and white stripes. The whole monument is pronounced, by that distinguished antiquary Mr. Gough, to be one of the most elegant and beautiful of its kind, in the kingdom; and has suffered much less, as he remarks, from the injuries of time and accident, than might have been expected. On the slab, are placed two white marble statues, of the Earl and his Countess, finely executed, in recumbent postures, the heads resting on pillars, a female watching at each, a lamb lying at the feet of one, and a bear at those of the other. The Earl's figure is habited in armour, with a gorget of mail, wearing a pointed helmet, studded round, except in the front. The inside of the upper half of the sleeve is mail; the outside plated armour. His armorial bearings are painted on his breast and waist. His left hand, covered with a gauntlet, rests on his sword; his right uncovered, clasps the right hand of his consort, whose left hand is on her breast—a pleasing emblematical representation of fond and faithful affection. She is dressed in a mantle and petticoat, with sleeves below her wrists buttoned: and the lacing of her close gown, extends below her girdle, like Queen Phillippa's in *Westminster Abbey*. Her head-dress is reticulated.—Round the sides and ends of this tomb, are thirty-six figures, male and female, alternately; representing, according to Mr. Gough,* the relations of the Earl. Under them are coats of arms, of which the bearings are defaced.

Of the remaining monuments within the choir, one near the altar, is very deserving of notice. It is of highly-polished alabaster, supported by Corinthian pillars; with a Latin inscription, long and cumbersome, to the memory

* See his description of each. App. No. 6.

of SIR THOMAS PUCKERING, *Knt.* and *Bart.** youngest but only surviving son of JOHN PUCKERING, *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,* in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH, who lived at the *Priory,* and died there, March 20, 1636. Below this, on a flat stone, are affixed three brass plates, inscribed to the memory of CISSELEY, second daughter of SIR THOMAS; the first simply recording her parentage and early death; the second containing an anagram on her name; and the third an epitaph in verse; of which the last is written quaintly, and the second, not quite consistently with rule.

ON the south side, fixed to a slab of marble, is a rhyming epitaph, to the memory of ELIZABETH CHOW, 1597: and on the same side, are two elegant modern tablets, one to the memory of WILLIAM and MARY HIORNE; the other to that of FRANCIS HIORNE, of *Warwick,* an architect of considerable merit, amongst whose various works, the church of *Tetbury,* in *Gloucestershire,* and that of *Stony Stratford,* in *Buckinghamshire,* are particularly admired. On the floor, also, are many other memorials of the dead, little remarkable: and underneath it, is a capacious vault, commonly called the *bone house,* chiefly used as a burial place for the mayors, and other members of the body corporate.

WITHIN the choir, were buried, WILLIAM PARR, *Marquis of Northampton,* brother of QUEEN CATHERINE PARR, and JOHN ROUS, the celebrated antiquary of *Guy's Cliff.* But of these, all memorials have perished; as also of some other distinguished persons, who were interred

* See some notice of him in the Account of the *Priory.*

either here, or within the body of the church, DEAN BERKESWELL and ALLSTREE, executors to EARL RICHARD, under whose direction the *Lady's Chapel* was built; DEAN HASELY, schoolmaster to HENRY VII.; and THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, first master of *Leicester's Hospital.*

NORTH of the choir, is an ancient and substantial building, formerly belonging to the religious fraternity of *deans* and *canons,* first established here in the reign of HENRY II. It consists of three distinct apartments, the lobby, the chapter house, and the library or vestry room.

THE LOBBY.

THIS apartment, nearest to the body of the church, is now chiefly used as an engine house—But here is to be seen a monumental tablet, well deserving a more conspicuous situation. It is of marble, charged with an inscription, pleasingly and not inelegantly written in Latin, to the memory of FRANCIS PARKER, who served in the several capacities of tutor, secretary, and steward, to LORDS FRANCIS, ROBERT, and FULKE BROOKE, for the long space of 45 years, and died Nov. 10, 1693. By an ancestor of the present Earl, this handsome monument was erected, in the spirit of grateful and respectful regard, to the memory of an old and faithful servant: and in the same spirit, the present Earl has erected near it, a sepulchral tablet of marble, to the memory of one of his own domestics, JOHN BAYLEY, who after a long course of honest and active service, ended a worthy and useful life, Sept. 15, 1792.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

THIS second, or middle apartment, is of an octagonal form, and was originally the place, as its name imports, where the *dean* and *canons* held their assemblies. The

seats around it still remain. But, in the reign of JAMES I. it was converted by FULKE LORD BROOKE, into a mausoleum for himself and his family. The vast, heavy, but sumptuous monument, to be seen here, was erected by himself, in his life-time. It is of black and white marble. The design is a sarcophagus, placed under a sort of massy canopy, doubly arched, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by pyramidical ornaments. In large letters, running round the cornice, is the following inscription, remarkable at once, for simplicity, conciseness, and dignity. "FULKE GREVIL, servant to QUEEN ELIZABETH, counsellor to KING JAMES, and friend to SIR PHILIP SIDNEY." The words *Trophœum Peccati* are seen on the other side. There is no date of time. Hanging over the tomb appear pennons, banners, helmets, and pieces of armour, agreeably to the custom, derived from remotest antiquity, of depositing in sacred places, as a sort of religious acknowledgment, the weapons of defence, and the trophies of victory.

VESTRY ROOM.

THIS is supposed to have been the library belonging to the monastery, in which a collection of old books, some of them very valuable, is still preserved.* Under the room is a spacious apartment, known by the name of the *Friar's kitchen*, and now used as a burial place for the noble family of *Warwick*. Above is a large, light, airy room, appropriated to the use of a Sunday School, where, of both sexes, scholars to the number of about 60, usually assemble; and where many more might be conveniently accommodated.

* It may be worth while to mention that, amongst these, is to be found *Robertellus' Edition of Aristotle's Poetics*, which is now very scarce.

Vicars since the Revolution.

THE presentation to this vicarage is vested in the *Lord Chancellor.*

Vicars since the Revolution.

REV. WILLIAM EDES, ... 1702
— MOSES HODGES, D. D. 1707
— WILLIAM GREENWOOD, D. D.*. . 1724
— EDWARD TART, D. D. 1739
— CHARLES BEAN, ... 1750
— JOHN COLES, M. A. 1766
— MARMADUKE MATHEWS, M. A.* 1778
— R. P. PACKWOOD, M. A. 1810

* Of these Divines, see a short notice at the end of Chap. XIV.

CHAP. XIII.

St. Mary's Chapel.

Entrance—interior—altar-piece—great east window—monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick—of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick—of Robert, his infant son—and of Lady Catherine Lewison—supposed Library of Rous—the chantry—the confessional—west room—exterior of the Chapel.

FROM the south transept of *St. Mary's Church,* is the principal entrance into the *Lady's Chapel.* This is formed by a grand frontispiece, in the gothic style, designed and finished in the common sand stone of *Warwick,* by a poor mason of the town, in 1704; whose name, it is discreditable to say, is no where recorded, nor even remembered.

INTERIOR.

DESCENDING a flight of stone steps, through folding doors, opens, to the astonished and delighted gaze, the interior of this beautiful and magnificent structure, justly pronounced to be one of the finest specimens of gothic architecture in the kingdom; or even, as some good judges have said, in Europe. It is in that pointed style of the middle order, which is considered by some as the most perfect; and which chiefly prevailed at the time in which it was built. It was begun in 1443, according to the di-

rection of the will of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, by his executors, LORDS CROMWELL, and TIPTOFF; JOHN THROCKMORTON, RICHARD CURSON, THOMAS HUGGEFORD, WILLIAM BERKESWELL, priest, and NICHOLAS RODY, his steward. It was not finished till 1464, twenty-one years after its commencement; and cost, including the Earl's monument, £2481. equal at present to £40,000.*

PROCEEDING through the entrance—on each side appear, the ranges of stalls, in four divisions. The seats have on their backs, twelve blank shields, in quatre foils. On the edges of the eastern seats, are a lion, a griffin, a bear muzzled and collared; on the western, a lion, griffin, bear and lion; and on the northern, a griffin, lion, bear. The knobs on the sides of the stalls have ragged staves, an angel holding arms *chequé a chevron Erm*, a griffin collared and chained, a bear and staff, staves, acorns, &c.

THE floors are of black and white marble, four in number, of unequal sizes, ascending one step above another towards the altar. The ceiling is of stone richly carved, ornamented with shields, charged with the arms of the old *Earls of Warwick* single, and those of *Warwick* and *Beauchamp* quartered; but is greatly injured, in its effect, by the gaudy colouring of the painter. There are three windows on each side, of six days. Under the south windows are seven flat niches, of which the upper half is tracery, divided from the lower half by an embattled fascia, and under the north windows are five niches.

* ACCORDING to the calculation of the intelligent and ingenious traveller, Mr. WARNER.—*Northern Tour*. Vol. 2. p. 265.

Altar-Piece—Great East Window.

On each side the *haut-pas,* or highest step towards the altar, is a desk furnished with two steps. The altar-piece is a fine bas-relief of *The Salutation,* modern, designed by LIGHTOLER, and executed by COLLINS. It is placed under a gothic canopy, between two shrines, of which the appearance is little in harmony with that of the surrounding structure. Raised high against the wall, on each side the altar, is a shrine, highly and elegantly wrought, though injured by the daubings of the painter; in which, according to DUGDALE, were formerly placed two images of pure gold, each of 20lb. weight.

ON each side of the west entrance, is a beautiful slender niche: and over the door, is an intended organ loft, of which the front, is ornamented with shields in quatre foils, with a rich fascia of vine-leaves and grapes, and another of roses above it. In the centre of both are the arms of *Beauchamp,* quartering *chequé or and az, a chevron Erm,* being the arms of the old *Earls of Warwick*; and on a shield of pretence, the arms of *Fitzwalter* quartering those of *Despenser:* the whole is supported by an angel. On each side the door is a fascia of great and small oak leaves, in which are introduced a rose, a griffin, flowers, lion, horse, two bears supporting a shield, two ragged staves and a vine branch. It cannot be sufficiently regretted that the window over this entrance is glazed with modern sash square, and is, in every respect, discordant with the architecture of the *Chapel.*

THE great eastern window, over the altar, still in a good state of preservation, is composed of two mouldings, surrounding a central compartment, divided into three days of two stories; the whole of which is filled with

painted glass, representing numerous figures, coats of arms, and various devices, with names and broken sentences interspersed. Of these a minute account is given by Mr. Gough, from which an extract will be found in the Appendix.*

In the north and south windows, there is no painted glass except in the tracery; and these are damaged and indistinct. The figures appear, however, to have been angels, playing on musical instruments. Those in the centre of the north window, robed and playing on musical instruments, are peculiarly fine. Broken sentences and musical instruments are interspersed.

Having attempted some account of this small but most beautiful chapel—we proceed to describe the stately and elegant monument of its founder, Rich. Beauchamp; for the reception of which it was expressly designed. This is an altar tomb of grey marble, placed near the centre of the chapel. On the slab lies the figure of the Earl, in brass gilt, large as life, and inferior to none in England, except that of Hen. VII. in *Westminster Abbey*. It is placed on a table of the same metal, and is protected by a herse of brass hoops gilt. The hair is short and curled; and the head rests on a helmet, encircled with a coronet. The hands are elevated, but not joined. The body is clad in plate armour, and the sword hangs at the left side. At the feet are a griffin and a bear muzzled, both sitting. At the extremities of the poles of the herse, are enamelled shields, pendant from oak leaves, in starred quatre foils. Four of these shields, at each end, have the *Beauchamp Arms* quartered with those of the old Earls;

* Appendix, No. 7.

and a shield of pretence, charged with three chevronels, and a fret quarterly, the last of which is the *Despenser's* arms. At the eastern extremity of the middle pole, are the arms of *England* and *France;* and at the western, *St. George's Cross.*

THE niches, or housings, which surround this tomb, are exceedingly rich and beautiful. They are fourteen in number; and in them are placed elegant statues, in copper gilt, male and female, all of them representing noble personages, and relations of the founder.* Underneath are their coats of arms, enamelled on shields, in starred quatre foils. They are divided by smaller niches, in which are whole length figures of angels, holding scrolls, supported on perks. On the scrolls are inscribed "*sit Deo laus et gloria: defunctis misericordia.*"

THE inscription in old English, comprised in two lines, is let into the upper ledge of the tomb, and is whimsically interspersed throughout, with the bear and ragged staff, which occurs not less than 40 times. It imports that "RICHARD, *Earl of Warwick,* after a long illness, died at the castle of *Rouen,* in *Normandy,* where he resided as *Lieutenant-General of France,* during the minority of HENRY VI.; that his body, deposited in a stone coffin, was brought over to England, and conveyed with funeral pomp to *Warwick*; that it was placed near the monument of his father, till the chapel was finished; and that, finally, it was interred beneath the tomb prepared for it, according to the direction of his will, 1460.‡

* See Appendix, No. 8.

‡ See the History of this Earl, p. 32.

Monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

About the middle of the 17th century, the floor of the chapel fell in; when Earl Richard's coffin, being either accidentally broken, or purposely unclosed, the body was found perfect and fresh: but on letting in the air, it rapidly fell to decay. The Ladies of *Warwick* had rings and other ornaments made of the hair.

Besides the tomb of its founder, there are, in this chapel, three other splendid monuments, of which the first in order of time, is that of Robert Dudley, *Earl of Leicester*, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, which stands against the north wall. It consists of four Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature, placed over an arch, adorned in front with a rich fascia, formed by cinque foils and the ragged staff, alternately disposed. Above the entablature, is a grand atchievement in the centre; and on each side, a kind of pyramidical temple, before which, stand a male figure on the right, and a female on the left. Just below the arch, on a table of marble, recline the statue of the Earl, in his coronet, clad in armour, covered with a mantle, and that of his Countess Lady Letitia, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, in her coronet and mantle of ermine. The hands of both are elevated. These statues are finely sculptured; but the appearance of the whole monument is ostentatiously massy, without elegance of design, or proportion of parts.

Within the arch, are sixteen flags, charged with as many armorial bearings. On the key stone, appears a cinque foil Erm.; in the spandrils of the arch, and under each pair of pillars, the arms of *Dudley* impaling *Knolles*. In front of the tomb, the arms of *Dudley* again appear in quarterings. The atchievement over the entablature, pre-

sents the arms of *Dudley* with quarterings impaling *Knolles*, encircled by the garter, supported by two lions rampant, and surmounted by a crest, the bear and ragged staff, between two other crests, and a lion's head issuing from a helmet. Over these arms, is a cinque foil Erm. and above all, the bear and ragged staff.

UNDER the arch of this grand monument, is placed a Latin inscription, which proclaims the honors bestowed, with profusion, but without discernment, upon the royal favorite, who owed his fortune solely to his personal attractions, for of moral worth or intellectual ability, he had none. Respecting his two great military employments, here so pompously set forth, prudence might have recommended silence: since, on one occasion, he acquired no glory, as he had no opportunity; and, on the other, the opportunity he had, he lost, and returned home, covered with deep and deserved disgrace. That he should be celebrated, even on a tomb, for conjugal affection and fidelity, must be thought still more remarkable by those who recollect that, according to every appearance of probability, he poisoned his first wife; disowned his second; dishonored his third, before he married her; and, in order to marry her, murdered her former husband. To all this it may be added, that his only surviving son, an infant, was a natural child, by LADY SHEFFIELD. If his widowed countess did really mourn, as she here affects, it is believed that into no other eye but her's, and perhaps that of his infatuated Queen, did a single tear stray, when Sept. 4, 1588, he ended a life—of which the external splendor, and even the affected piety, and ostentatious charity, in vain, endeavours to conceal or soften the black enormity of its guilt and shame.

Monument of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

To the memory of the Countess herself, LADY LETITIA, relict of WALTER DEVEREUX, *Earl of Essex*, is hung against the wall, a wooden tablet, containing a long string of jingling couplets, replete with pun and quibble, which come, however, from the pen of GERVAS CLIFTON, a poet of some consideration in his day. To understand the last line, it is necessary to be known, that she died on the morning of Christmas Day, 1634.

AT the head of EARL RICHARD'S monument, stands that of AMBROSE DUDLEY, brother of ROBERT, but of far higher and purer character. He was usually known by the honorable appellation of the *good Earl of Warwick*; and to a certain degree, he was *great* as well as good. His monument is an altar tomb of beautiful marble. On the slab, lying in full stature, is the Earl's figure; clothed in armour, with a mantle thrown over it. His head, encircled with a coronet, reclines on a mat, rolled up; his hair, short and curled, and beard long. At his feet, lies a bear collared and muzzled. The sculpture is a good specimen of ancient art.

ROUND this monument, are shields, with armorial bearings,* finely executed: and under the slab, is an English inscription—setting forth his birth and claims, as the surviving son of JOHN, *Duke of Northumberland*; recounting the progress of his honors, successively bestowed by his Queen, the reward of great and real merit; and finally closing with the account of his death, at *Bedford House*, Feb. 21, 1589, in consequence of a wound he received in the service of his country, though

* For a description of these, see Appendix, No. 9.

Monument of Robert, son of Robert, Earl of Leicester.

that honorable circumstance, is here modestly suppressed. According to his own desire, his body was conveyed for interment in this place, where the present monument was erected by his surviving Countess.

NEAR the altar, against the south wall, is the monument of ROBERT, infant son of ROBERT, *Earl of Leicester.* It is an altar tomb, the slab supported by four Corinthian pillars, on which lies the figure of a child, dressed in a coat and mantle. His head, bound round with a double row of pearls, rests on a cushion; and at his feet, is a bear chained. Above the tomb, against the walls, are the arms of *Dudley*, with the quarterings, and on each side, the bear and staff. Around the sloping mouldings, are ragged staves; below which, at each corner, and in the centre, are cinque foil Erm. On the front, an inscription appears, in English, to admit a view of which, the shaft of a Corinthian pillar, is represented, aukwardly enough, as broken off and removed, leaving both the base and the capital behind. This inscription declares the relationship of the infant, or, as it is here expressed, "the impe," with all the noble personages whose dust lie near, unconsciously mingled with the common earth.

ONE remaining monument, requires still to be noticed. It is a marble tablet, placed over the north entrance, against the wall, inscribed to the memory of LADY CATHERINE, wife of SIR RICHARD LEWISON, of *Trentham, Staffordshire,* grand-daughter of ROBERT, *Earl of Leicester:* to whose generous cares, as the inscription informs, we are indebted for the admirable state of preservation, in which this ancient fabric itself, and the precious remains of old English sculpture it contains, now

appear. For the purpose of necessary repairs, she gave during her life, £50; and left after her death, £40 per annum, to be paid out of the manor of *Foxley*, *Northamptonshire*. Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, is said, by his representations, to have prompted this bequest; of which, himself and his heirs, conjointly with the *Mayor of Warwick*, were made trustees for ever.

We cannot conclude the account of this beautiful and venerable structure, without uniting our expressions of deep regret, with those of every judicious spectator, that a chaster mode of restoring the beauty of the interior had not been adopted, when, about thirty years since, it was put into a state of complete repair. Nor can we yet consent to relinquish the earnest wish, expressed more than fourteen years ago, by Mr. Ireland, and since repeated by many others, though it still remains ungratified, that the gaudy colours of the painter may be entirely removed, and the whole restored to its primitive simplicity and elegance!

ROUS' SUPPOSED LIBRARY.

To the left of the altar, a door opens into a small room, which is commonly supposed to be the library built by the celebrated John Rous; but upon the authority of Leland, and after him of Dugdale, we may venture to say, that this supposition is erroneous; for, by them, it is expressly said, that this library was built over the south porch of *St. Mary's Church*.*

* Bibliothecam etiam instituit in ipsa australi porticu fani Mariæ Warwici.—Lel.

THE CHANTRY.

On the north side of the *Lady's Chapel*, ascending by four steps, is the *Chantry*. This is a small room 18 feet by 8, paved with red and black glazed tiles. The roof is formed by pendant capitals. On the south side are three grated windows, looking into the *Chapel*: near one of which is a small basin, about six inches in the diameter, with a small orifice at bottom, and a shaft, intended perhaps for holy water. At the east end is the scite of an altar, under the window, with a fascia of lozenge work; and over it a lion's face and a *Beauchamp* cross. On each side, is a very fine niche, with pedestals. In this window, on painted glass, appears a scroll, held, by a hand reversed, inscribed with imperfect sentences.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

On the north side of the *Chantry*, ascending by four well-worn steps, is a small apartment, called the *Confessional*. The roof is fan fashioned with a central slip of quatre foils. There are three north windows, grated and closed, by sliding shutters, pierced in the gothic manner. At the eastern extremity is the confessional seat: near which is an oblique aperture, opening into the choir of *St. Mary's*, through which according to common report, confession was made. But it is doubted by several antiquarians, whether this room was ever used for any such purpose. The situation so near the *Choir* and the high altar, they observe, was a very unusual place for receiving confessions. Besides, confessionals were nothing more than small moveable desks; and, in the present case, confessions, if made at all, must have been made to one of the Chantry Priests—contrary to prevailing practice. The grated windows are singular; but the

oblique aperture was intended, they assert, for the purpose of enabling the chantry priest to see the high altar, at the time when the host was elevated.

THE WEST ROOM.

To the west of the confessional, on the same floor, is a passage, in which are four seats; and opposite to them, the upper part of a window, closed up, as if once opening into *St Mary's Choir*. This passage leads to a western room, nearly of the same size as the chantry; the floor of which is paved with red and yellow tiles, and the roof is formed with pendant capitals. On the south, are three grated windows, looking into the chapel; and opposite, the upper part of a window closed, similar to that in the passage.

EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

After this account of the interior, we must not omit to mention that a view of the exterior, will exquisitely gratify the admirer of ancient architecture. Under the three southern windows, are flat niches; and above them is a fascia, formed of blank shields and oak leaves, disposed alternately. The flying buttresses are richly ornamented. At the extremities of these are niches, with pedestals for images: on the sides, are four small pinnacles, and a large one rises and crowns the whole. The east window is grand, and the tracery beautiful.—Above this window, are three niches, occupied by as many figures; that of the virgin, in the middle, seated, and her infant child, reclining on her lap; and on each side, are two male figures robed.

CHAP. XIV.

St. Nicholas' Church.

Early History—present Structure—the Tower—the Interior—the Monuments—Vicars since the Revolution.

WHEN the Church, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, was originally founded, is entirely unknown. There is reason, however, to believe, that it existed, as a religious edifice of some description, prior to the Norman conquest. For, according to ROUS, the Chancel of the Church, in his time, was more anciently the *Choir* to the *House of Nuns*, who occupied the ground on which it stood, and much of the surrounding land, as far, in one direction, as *St. John's Hospital.* This very ancient Nunnery was destroyed by CANUTE, the Dane, 1016. Yet, it should seem, it was afterwards rebuilt; since the town of *Clopton* was expressly granted* to the Nuns residing here, by HENRY DE NEWBURG, the first of the Norman Earls. After this time, however, as a Nunnery, it did not long subsist. For, by ROGER, the second Norman Earl, 1123, it was granted, under the name of the *Church of St. Nicholas*, to the fraternity of *Deans* and *Canons*, lately established at *St. Mary's.*

* DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, page 336, Jones' Edit. 1765.

Present Structure.

From that time, two Priests were appointed, by the *Deans* and *Canons*, with fixed salaries, to conduct the religious services of the place; to one of whom, the charge of all the inhabitants, on the north side of the *Bridge* was committed; and those on the south side, to the other. But, in progress of time, these salaries were injuriously withheld; and, by the interference of Tideman, *Bishop of Worcester*, in 1401, instead of the former arrangement, a vicarage was established here, to which a certain proportion of tithes was appropriated. At the time of the general dissolution, this Church was granted, by royal authority, to the *Burgesses* of *Warwick*, and their successors for ever.

The present Church is a recent structure—of which the design is greatly and justly censured—as exhibiting a lamentable specimen of *modern gothic*. It is, indeed, a wretched jumble of different styles; and, in no part, discovers a single instance of correct taste or judgment. The windows must strike every eye as disproportionably large, so as to give to the whole exterior, that *lanthorn* appearance, which some have strangely affected to admire:* whilst the excessive glare within, is very different from "the dim religious light," which is so truly described by Milton, as best suited to a place of worship, and is, indeed, so awfully striking in most of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices. The old tower, found to be in a ruinous state, so long ago as 1748, was then taken down; and, on its scite, was erected, by Johnson, an architect of *Warwick*, the present *tower*, deformed by misshapen windows, and crowned with a spire, which, in

* See Milner's *Eccles. Architect.* p. 114 and 133.

itself,* is never well adapted to Gothic structures, and which, in the present instance, from the want of due elevation, has lost its just proportion. In course of time, the body of the Church began to discover the decays of age; and, in 1779, that too was taken down. In its place, arose the present edifice, built under the direction of JOB COLLINS, an architect also of *Warwick;* and it is for ever to be regretted, that a plan, so totally devoid of merit, should have been chosen in preference to another, far superior, which was offered at the same time by FRANCIS HIORNE, whose name has already been mentioned with respect in these pages.—The Church was finished, and opened for divine service, Sept. 17. 1780.

AT the west end, are the two principal entrances into the *Interior* of the Church, which is neat and commodious; and, during the winter season, is kept dry and warm, by means of two large stoves, in the shape of urns. The *monuments* within this Church are neither numerous nor remarkable. Of these, two erected in the vestry, and one in the body of the Church, are dedicated to the memory of several individuals of the family of STOUGHTON, who were formerly seated at *Stoughton,* in *Surrey,* and who trace their descent to a Norman ancestor, so far back as the Conquest. One of these is dated 1666; the other two are without dates. A fourth monument, is inscribed to the memory of KATHERINE, daughter of SIR G. TIPPING, Bart. of *Draycot, Oxon,* who married into

* Even *Salisbury Spire,* though one of the loftiest and finest structures of the kind in England, will scarcely be admired, considered as an appendage to a noble *Gothic Cathedral.* It is observable, that as the Gothic taste advanced in purity, *Spires* were laid aside, and the *Tower* was generally adopted. See GILPIN's *Western Tour,* p. 55.

the family of *Stoughton,* and died 1724: and a fifth, to the memory of AARON and BRIDGET ROGERS, 1709.

THE presentation to this vicarage is vested in the *Corporation.*

Vicars since the Revolution.

REV. SAMUEL JEMMET, ... 1672
— W. GREENWOOD, M. A. 1713
— MARMADUKE MATHEWS, M. A. 1769
— ROBERT MILLER, M. A. 1778
— ARTHUR WADE, M. A. 1811

THE second of the above mentioned divines, Mr. afterwards DR. GREENWOOD, was an author of some considerable merit. Amongst other works, he published in 1763, *Essays on the Creation,* or an attempt to explain, upon rational principles, the first chapter of *Genesis;* and this was followed, in 1765, by a *Harmony of the Gospels,* which adopts the plan of DR. MACKNIGHT, with slight deviations, and to which a well-written preface, containing some judicious observations, is prefixed. He likewise published an exposition of that most interesting and important chapter, the 15th of the 1st *Corinthians.* He also furnished BISHOP NEWTON, to whom he was related, with the notes on *Paradise Lost,* published, with his name affixed, in the learned Prelate's edition of MILTON. These notes are not, however, very considerable in number; nor, in excellence, can they be said to vie with the criticisms of ADDISON, PIERCE, or NEWTON.—With the vicarage of *St. Nicholas,* Dr. G. held that of *St. Mary's,* to which he was presented, on the resignation of DR. HODGES, in 1724, through the interest of the Lady Dowager Baroness

TORRINGTON. A curious account of what passed on that occasion, is still preserved, in the hand-writing of the DOCTOR himself.* The patronage of *St. Mary's*, it appears, was then supposed to be in the *Lord Chancellor*, who was at that time the EARL of MACCLESFIELD; but, on making the proper application to him, LADY TORRINGTON was informed that the gift was in the *Crown* and not in himself. The application was next made, therefore, through the *Secretary*, LORD TOWNSHEND, to the KING; the living was immediately given, as desired; and yet when the instrument was presented to the *Chancellor*, he refused to affix the seals; alleging that, on further enquiry, he found the gift was really in himself, and not in the *Crown.* At the same time, however, he made an offer of it, on his own presentation, to the DOCTOR, who very properly refused to accept it, from him, without the previous consent of the KING. But, on a second application for that purpose, the KING insisted on his right; long delays and disputes ensued; till, after the DOCTOR "had been tossed a good while" as he himself expresses it, "from pillar to post, between *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* and *St. James'*," the *Chancellor* at length yielded, and the presentation passed the Great Seal.—On the next presentation, which was that of DR. TART, the same dispute again arose; which ended in finally determining the right to be in the Crown, and not in the Seals.§—In the year 1739, DR. G. obtained another preferment, more valuable than all, in the rectory of *Solihull*, to which he was presented by LORD ARCHER. He then, resigned the living

* In the possession of a Lady of *Warwick.*

§ From this account our Readers will easily correct the error into which we have inadvertently fallen, p. 116.

of *St. Mary's*, but retained that of *St. Nicholas*. He died in 1750; and was buried at the entrance of *Leamington Church*.

Of his successor, first, in the vicarage of *St. Nicholas*, and afterwards in that of *St. Mary's*, the Rev. M. Mathews, the following short biographical notice, from the pen of one of his clerical brethren, was given in the *Warwick Advertiser*, Oct. 2, 1810.

"On Tuesday evening last, died, aged 73, "the Rev. Marmaduke Mathews, vicar of *St.* "*Mary's*, in this borough, and of *Wellingborough*, in the "county of *Northampton*, Domestic Chaplain to the "*Earl of Warwick*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of "the Peace for this county.—During a residence of 50 "years in this Borough, spent in the offices of the sacred "ministry, first as curate, next as vicar of *St. Nicholas*, "and then (for the last 32 years,) as vicar of *St. Mary's*, "he had endeared himself to its inhabitants by his sim- "plicity of heart, great benevolence, and strict integrity. "And it was his enviable lot to go through the several "duties incumbent on him, as a magistrate, a clergyman, "and a christian, with an irreproachable character. After "a short illness, borne with resignation and cheerfulness, "he calmly closed his long series of active and laborious "services, without a groan, generally respected, esteemed, "and regretted."

CHAP. XV.

Dissenting Places of Worship.

Presbyterian Chapel — Independent Chapel — Baptist — Westleian — Quaker's Meeting House.

TO the account, given in the preceding chapter, of the two remaining *Churches*, we subjoin the following short notices of the places of worship, belonging to the various classes of *Dissenters*.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

THIS Chapel, situated in the *High-street*, was built in 1780, on a piece of ground, given for the purpose, by the late LORD WARWICK, together with an adjoining house, in exchange for the ancient edifice, which stood in the way of an intended enlargement of his pleasure grounds. It is a small but neat building, presenting a stone front, with an urn at the summit.

Ministers since the Revolution.

REV. J. CARPENTER, ... 1700
— JAMES KETTLE, ... 1746
— B. KINGSBURY, ... 1786
— WILLIAM FIELD, ... 1789

Of the second of these divines—the following short notice is copied from the *Warwick Advertiser*, Ap. 19, 1806.

"On Sunday last, died, at the advanced age of "90, the Rev. James Kettle. He was born at *Eves-* "*ham;* and, after the usual grammar education, was "sent to *Glasgow;* where he completed his classical "and theological studies, preparatory to the ministerial "office, for which he was destined. His prior settle- "ment, as a Minister, was at *Dorchester*; whence he "removed to *Warwick.* Here he preached 40 years, and "resided almost 60; and, through the whole course of "his long life, by the gentle, yet potent influence of that "unaffected piety and goodness, which become the Chris- "tian Minister; recommended by the placid and amiable "dispositions, which adorn the man; and accompanied "by the graceful and agreeable manners, which bespeak "the gentleman; he secured to himself the esteem of his "friends, and the respect of all who knew him."

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This Chapel, situated in *Cow-lane*, was erected about the year 1760; and was greatly enlarged and improved in 1798. It is a good building, of considerable size, and is well attended.

Ministers since the Revolution.

Rev. J. Newton, ...	1759
— J. Lombard, ...	1763
— A. Rowley, ...	1773
— J. Moody, ...	1780
— W. Williams, ...	1807
— J. Percy, ...	1811

Biographical Sketch of the Rev. J. Newton.

THE first of these divines—Mr. NEWTON—the favored friend of COWPER—and, in himself, no ordinary man, was born in London, 1725. He was educated at a Boarding School, in *Essex;* and, early in life, was sent to sea. Here, in the course of several voyages, he went through many surprizing adventures; of which he has given us an interesting account, in his *Letters of Omicron.* Afterwards renouncing a sea-faring life; and, with it, many evil courses, into which he had unhappily run; he became a religious character, and turned his thoughts to the Christian Ministry. In 1759, he came to *Warwick;* and officiated, for a short time, as Minister to the *Independent Society,* then newly formed. Soon changing his views, however, he thought proper to conform to the established Church, and received ordination from the hands of the BISHOP OF LINCOLN, 1764. By the recommendation of LORD DARTMOUTH, he was appointed Curate of *Olney Church.* Here, he continued 15 years; and here, he first formed an intimate acquaintance with the interesting and amiable recluse of *Weston.* It was afterwards his singular fortune, of which he was duly and even proudly sensible, to introduce to the world, the most distinguished of modern Poets, by writing the *Preface* to the first of his published works. That Preface, it must be owned, is not very pertinently or happily written: and COWPER himself hesitated at first to admit it; and seemed not well satisfied with it at last.* But the diffidence of the Poet, and the ambitious desire of his friend, to connect his own name with a name of so high a promise, finally prevailed; and the Preface was printed. From *Olney,* in 1779, Mr. N. removed to London, in consequence of a presentation, by

* See Hayley's Life of Cowper, 4to. v. iii. p. 123, 126, 132.

the interest of JOHN THORNTON, Esq. to the Rectory of *St. Mary, Woolnooth, Lombard-street.* Here his earnest and assiduous preaching, recommended and enforced by a considerable degree of natural and fervid eloquence, aided, no doubt, by the recollection of the extraordinary events of his early life, long attracted crowded audiences. In 1806, at the advanced age of 81, he retired from his public duties: and, within a few months following, a long and eventful life, highly chequered by the good and the bad, greatly instructive as a warning in its earlier, and as an example in its later period, was closed by an easy and tranquil death. His writings are numerous; and, amongst that class of Christians, to which he belonged, which was that of *Calvinists,* they are still held in great estimation.

THE REV. J. MOODY, the third of the *Independent Divines,* was orginally engaged in trade, but afterwards attended the instructions of the REV. MESSRS. BREWER, BARBER, and KELLO, with a view to the profession of a Christian Minister. In 1781, he settled at *Warwick;* and here for twenty-five years, continued his unwearied and most useful labours, in the sacred cause of religious truth, as it appeared to his own honest conviction. His principles were those of the great Genevan Reformer, held in their utmost strictness. But his faith and piety were sincere and fervent; his heart was benevolent; his morals were correct and exemplary; his manners amiable and sprightly; his theological and general knowledge was respectable; and his ministerial services zealous, persevering, and eminently successful. He died in 1806; and was buried in his own chapel, where his merits are recorded upon a handsome tablet, the work and the gift of that distinguished artist, his friend and his admirer, Mr. BACON. He

published several single Sermons; and, after his death, appeared a volume of *Letters*, which give abundant proof that he was a sensible, reflecting and studious, as well as a religious man.

BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

THIS was originally two dwelling-houses. About the year 1744, it was converted into a place of worship, and given for the use of a *Society of Baptists*, by Mr. THOMAS HURD, a native of *Warwick*; who, also, left an estate in trust, towards the support of it. It is a small building; but, by means of galleries carried round three of its sides, is capable of accommodating considerable numbers. It is furnished, as are all the places of worship belonging to this class of *Dissenters*, with ground for sepulture, immediately adjoining.

Ministers since the Revolution.

REV. J. RYLAND, ...	1746
— KNIGHT, ...	1759
— STENNETT, ...	1777
— P. REECE, ...	1780
— J. WILSON, ...	1795
— ED. MABBUTT, ...	1799
— WM. READ, ...	1804

THE first of the above *Divines*, Mr. RYLAND, was a man of no little celebrity in his time, especially amongst the class of *Dissenters*, to which he more immediately belonged. He was born October 12, 1723, at *Ditchford*, near *Shipstone*, on the borders of this county. He received his education, preparatory to the ministerial

office, in the Academy *at Bristol;* over which his son, Dr. Ryland, now presides. In 1746, he was chosen Pastor of the Congregation, at *Warwick:* and here, for the space of thirteen years, he continued to preach with much approbation and usefulness. In 1759, he accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of the *Baptist Society,* at *Northampton;* where, with his ministerial labours, he united those of an instructor of youth; and, in this new and important character, soon acquired high reputation. From *Northampton,* he removed to *Enfield*: and here, at the age of 69, he finally closed the course of an active and a useful life, devoted to all the great interests of knowledge, virtue, and religion, July 24, 1792. He was possessed of considerable abilities: but a strong and ardent imagination was not controlled by equal soundness, or strength of judgment: and a great degree of what is usually called *eccentricity,* marked not only the manner of his public services, but even his conduct in private life. He published several single Sermons, and some other small Treatises; among which latter one of the principal is, "*Contemplations on the Works of Creation.*"

WESLEIAN METHODIST MEETING.

This is situated in *Gerard Lane,* small in extent, and humble in appearance. The society to which it belongs, as the name imports, is a branch of the numerous and growing sect, originally established by the highly distinguished, and truly pious and virtuous Wesley. Like the other *Methodists,* they have no settled Preachers; but their public services are conducted by a succession of Preachers, of whom those that officiate in this place, belonged formerly to what is termed, by them, the *Hinckley Circuit,* and now to the *Banbury Circuit.*

Quaker's Meeting House.

QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE.

THIS is situated in the south-western extremity of *High Street*. It was built about the year 1671, on a piece of ground given by Mr. EDWARD TUSTIAN, an inhabitant of *Warwick*, for the use of the *Society of Friends*, residing in the town and its vicinity. It is a small edifice, fitted up with all the characteristic neatness, which belong to this truly respectable class of *Dissenters*; and there is a spacious ground for sepulture, immediately adjoining.

CHAP. XVI.

County Gaol.

State of the Old Prison—foundation of the New Gaol—front—entrance—Dead Room—Turnkey's Lodge—Keeper's House—Male Felons' Court—Spacious new building for their use—the cells—the baths—the work-shops—the Chapel—Female Felons' Court—apartments for their use—Masters' side Debtors—Common side Debtors'—Female Debtors' apartments—Dungeon—present state of the interior—allowance to the Prisoners.

NOTHING could be more deplorable than the condition of the *Old Prison*, as described by Mr. HOWARD, at the time, when, by his astonishing and most humane exertions, that great philanthropist first directed the public notice, to the state of prisons in general, and amongst others, to that belonging to the *County of Warwick*. His feeling and forcible representations were received with all the grateful and respectful attention, to which they were so deservedly entitled, by the gentlemen of this, as well as of every other County in the Kingdom: and, as the happy fruits, in the place of the old, unsightly, unsafe, and unhealthy *Gaol*, arose the present large, substantial, and commodious pile, in every respect so complete, as to leave nothing to be desired, but that its situation had been nearer to the extremity, than the centre of the town. The whole area is surrounded by a wall, 23 feet high, and strong in proportion; which incloses a space, not much less than an acre of land.

Front—Entrance—Dead Room—Gaoler's House.

THE solid stone front of this great and important building, is in *North Gate Street*, standing in a line with that of the *County Hall;* supported by massy pillars of the *Doric* order, three quarters length; and measuring in its whole extent, 126 feet. Of this front, nearly the whole is separated from the rest of the building; and is converted into *Public Offices*, for the use of the *Clerk of the Peace*, and others.

IN the *Bridewell-lane*, is the principal *Entrance* into the *Prison* itself. Here, on passing the outward gate, is the *Turnkey's Lodge;* and over it, what is called the *Dead Room;* through which unhappy sufferers are conducted to the place of execution, immediately before the Gaol doors—but for which, it is to be hoped, at no very distant period, there will be much less use, if the spirited and benevolent exertions, now embodied and employed, to awaken in the public mind a sense of the inefficacy, as well as injustice and cruelty of the frequent capital punishments, prescribed by the present laws, should not fail of success.*

NEXT beyond the entrance, is a small *Court Yard:* on the left of which is a kind of summer apartment, belonging to the Gaoler: and on the right, and in the front, are the *Turnkey's apartments.* Over these last, is the *Goaler's House,* which forms nearly the central building of the whole; and which commands, from its windows, a view into all the different court-yards.

NEAR the door leading into the *Turnkey's apartment,* is fixed an *Alms Box,* for the benefit of poor

* See "An Account of the origin and object of the Society for the diffusion of Knowledge upon the punishment of Death."

Debtors, put up in 1798, when he was *High Sheriff,* by that enlightened and ardent friend of his country, and of humanity, the late BLACKETT WISE, ESQ.; on which are inscribed the following lines, so much admired for their simple pathos, as to have been since adopted, for a similar purpose, at the *Debtor's Prison,* in *Dover Castle.*

"O ye! whose hours exempt from sorrow flow,
"Behold the seat of pain, and want, and woe!
"Think, while your hands, the entreated alms, extend,
"That, what to us ye give, to God ye lend!"

IMMEDIATELY within the Turnkey's apartment are the *four doors,* which lead to the four principal divisions of the *Prison*—of which the two first conduct to the *Male and Female Felons' Court Yards,* and the two last to the *Masters' side,* and the *Common side Debtors.*

ON the right, is the door leading to the *Male Felons' Court Yard,* which is spacious and airy; measuring not less than 96 feet in length, and 54 in breadth. Entering this Yard, on its left, or south side, stands the principal range of building, extending in its whole length 96 feet, and rising to the heighth of four stories. It is newly and substantially built of stone. At its two extremities, on the ground floor, are the two *Day Rooms,* each of which, measures 31 feet by 19. Between these, is a range of eight sleeping cells, in front, looking into the *Court Yard;* and another range of the same number behind, looking into a *Garden,* belonging to the *Gaol.* These two ranges, are separated from each other, by a wall and passage, on each side of it, five feet wide. On the ground floor, are also three solitary cells. These, and all the cells, are formed with arched roofs, 9 feet high:

and every cell measures 29 feet by 6.—Ascending a flight of stone steps, on the second story, are likewise two ranges of cells; one in front, the other behind; separated from each other, by a wall and two passages, in the same manner as those upon the ground floor. The whole number of cells on this story, are 20, of which two are solitary cells, and eight are called *double*, because they are twice the size of the others, and are intended for the reception of two prisoners.—On the third and fourth stories, are also two ranges of cells, of the same number, and the same dimensions, divided from each other, in the same manner, as those in the lower story. On the whole, therefore, there are 79 cells; and as 24 of these are *double*, the number of prisoners capable of being received and lodged in this part of the Gaol, is 103.—All the cells have glazed windows; and all are perfectly dry, and exceedingly airy. Each cell is secured with double doors; the inner of wood, and the outer of iron grating. In every cell is an iron bedstead, with wooden bottom; furnished with a chaff bed, and two rugs. Two of the *double cells* are provided with fire-places, and are appropriated to the use of the sick.

Such is the large, lofty, and airy building, which occupies the south side of the *Male Felons' Court:* and, on the opposite side, is another building of nearly equal length, but only one story in height. This consists, among other convenient offices, of a hot and a cold bath, for the use of the prisoners; and a room, in which the *irons* are deposited. The man of humanity will rejoice to hear, as a happy consequence, resulting from the present secure state of the Gaol, that the use of these irons, especially those of the heavier kind, is now become almost unnecessary.

BEYOND this first and low building, parallel to it, and separated from it, by a yard 10 feet wide, is another building, which rises two stories in height. Here on the ground floor, properly divided from each other, are two work-rooms, one for the men, and the other for the women. The former it was proposed to employ in weaving; and the latter, in spinning. But hitherto, this part of the plan has never been carried into execution: and, at present, one of the work-rooms is used by those debtors, who employ themselves in their several occupations, as of tailors, or shoemakers: and the other is occasionally used as a day-room, when the number of prisoners is more than usually great.—Over these rooms, on the second floor, is the CHAPEL; which is large, light, and commodiously fitted up. It is divided by a partition, so high, that the sexes are out of sight of each other. But the officiating *Clergyman,* and also the *Gaoler* himself, from an elevated seat, command a view of the whole. All the prisoners, unless prevented by illness, attend divine service, every Wednesday and Friday.

THE second of the four principal doors, already mentioned, within the Turnkey's apartment, conducts to the *Court-yard,* belonging to the FEMALE FELONS, which is nearly in the form of a triangle, whose base is 56 feet, and perpendicular heighth 24. Along one side, are the apartments, appropriated to their use. These consist, on the ground floor, of a day-room, 18 feet by 14, two sleeping-rooms of the same size, and a wash-room; and, on the upper story, two sleeping-rooms, and a third, provided with a fire-place, to be used occasionally as an infirmary, all of nearly the same size as the day-room.

THE third and fourth doors, within the Turnkey's

Apartments of the Masters' side—Common side—and Female Debtors'—Dungeon.

apartments, conduct to the different *Court-yards*, of the MASTERS' SIDE DEBTORS, and of the COMMON SIDE DEBTORS. The former measures 82 feet by 37; and the latter is nearly of the same extent.—On the *Masters' side Debtors*, is a day-room, 20 feet by 16: nine lodging-rooms on the ground floor, each about 10 feet square; and, on the upper story, eighteen sleeping-rooms, of the same size, opening into a passage only three feet wide. The prices to be paid for the use of these rooms, fixed by authority, are marked on a table, and publicly exhibited. For the *Common side Debtors*, a day-room is provided, about 14 feet square, on the ground floor; and three sleeping-rooms, on the upper story, furnished with chaff beds, and two rugs each, for which nothing is paid

AT one extremity of the Court-yard, belonging to the *Common side Debtors*, is a door which leads into that of the FEMALE DEBTORS. Their apartments consist of two rooms, the larger, 20 feet square; the smaller, 16 feet by 9. Their bedding is the same as that of the men; but here, bedsteads with *sacking* bottoms, are allowed.

IN the Court-yard, belonging to the *Common side Debtors*, is the old DUNGEON; to which the descent is by 21 steps; and which is lighted only by one small grated aperture, at the top. Those who would enter into the feelings of just indignation, with which the great Philanthropist describes this *Dungeon*,* as a place of confinement for human beings, will rejoice to be informed, that it has not, for many years, been used for any such purpose; and that now, prisoners are never conveyed thither,

* Howard on Prisons, v. i. p. 270, v. ii. p. 208.

except when conducted, in order to take their respective trials, through a subterraneous passage, which opens near it; and of which the other extremity terminates, by a good contrivance, near the *Prisoners' bar*, in the *County Hall.*

Such are the several divisions of this well-planned and spacious Prison—every part of which, we must now add, is plentifully supplied both with hard and soft water. It is white washed, once every year; and the whole is kept in a state of the most perfect order and cleanliness, so as to reflect great credit on its present superintendent; and to justify, it is hoped, the warm and liberal commendations, bestowed upon it, in his late excellent and most useful publication, by Mr. Neild*—of whom it is high, as well as merited praise, to say, that he zealously pursues the plans, and nobly emulates the glory, of Howard.—Alas! since this was written—the afflicting intelligence has been announced to the public, that the second Howard, is no more! A life of laborious and benevolent exertions, directed, with little encouragement from those in power, to the great object, of discovering and removing the abuses, and of preventing or alleviating the distresses of *Prisons*, terminated—unhappily for the miserable tenants of those gloomy abodes!—Feb. 16, 1814.§ He has left, however, to the wisdom and humanity of his country, for the benefit of the most wretched of our species, an invaluable legacy, in his important volume, already alluded to, entitled, after those of his Great Predecessor, "*The state of Prisons in England and Wales,*"—a work which he had completed only a short time previous to his death.—If this is a digression—the Reader capable of appreciating, and honoring

* Neild's State of Prisons, page 577.

§ See Gent. Mag. February, 1814.

what is most exalting§ in human character, will easily pardon it.—To return to the short remainder of our account—

THE act for the preservation of health, and the clauses against the use of spirituous liquors, are conspicuously exhibited to view in several places. The daily allowance to each prisoner is one pound and a half of bread, sent in loaves from the baker, and always of full weight. Besides this stated allowance, the prisoners receive from a legacy eight three-penny loaves, twice a month. They are regularly sent by BERNARD DEWES, Esq. of *Wellesbourne*, in this County, who gives also a ton of coals to the *Debtors*, and the same to the *Felons*, every Christmas. At that season, also, a sum is usually given for the relief of the *Poor Debtors*, which frequently amounts to 40 or £50.

Gaoler, MR. H. TATNALL, salary..	£300
Chaplain, REV. H. LAUGHARNE, do.	70
——————— Ditto, gratuity	30
Surgeon, MR. BIRCH, salary.....	60

§ Nihil est tam regium, tam liberale, tamque munificum, quam opem ferre supplicibus, excitare afflictos, &c.

CHAP. XVII.

County Bridewell.

Keeper's House—Vagrants Apartment—Mens' Court Yard—The Factory—Mens' Apartment's—Womens' Apartments—New Apartments for the Women—New Warehouse and Dye House—New Building for disorderly Apprentices and Servants—The Chapel—The Articles manufactured—Internal Regulations—Present state of the Interior—Allowance to Prisoners.

AT a small distance from the entrance into the Gaol, on the opposite side of the same street, stands the *Bridewell.* It presents to view, the *Keeper's House,* with a handsome stone front; terminated at each extremity by a gate-way; measuring in its whole extent 80 feet; and divided from the public street, by a garden, which belongs to it. Of its two Gates, one conducts to the part appropriated to the men; the other, to that appropriated to the women.

PASSING through the former of these, and entering a small yard, on the right, is the KEEPER'S HOUSE, which, from its windows, commands a view into the two nearer and principal Courts: and, on the left, is the VAGRANTS' APARTMENT. This is entirely detached from the rest of the *Prison,* by a high wall; and consists of two sleeping cells, properly divided from each other; one for the men,

and the other for the women. Each cell is about 10 feet square; and to each is attached a Court-yard, 21 feet long, and 12 broad.

From the outer Gate of the Prison, just mentioned, proceeding directly forward is another, which leads, down a flight of stone steps, into the Mens' Court Yard. This is dry, airy, and spacious, measuring 99 feet by 36: and is nearly surrounded by the various buildings, so humanely and judiciously provided, not merely for the necessary shelter, but also for the *profitable employment* of those who are doomed, by the offended laws of their country, to suffer confinement in this Prison.

Of these various buildings, there are no less than four, besides the *Keeper's House*, and the *Vagrants' cells*, already mentioned, which form so many distinct departments in this great and important establishment. These we shall proceed to notice in the following order—*the Factory—the Mens' apartments*, in which is the *Chapel—the Womens' new apartments*, in which are also the *dye house*, and the *warehouse*—and the *new building, for the reception of disorderly apprentices and servants.*

On the left side of the *Mens' Court-yard*, stands the Factory, two stories in height; in which the combing, spinning, and weaving of worsted, are carried on, to a considerable extent, and with the happiest effect, in the mutual advantage of the prisoners themselves, and of the country which they have wronged. On the *basement* story, is the first workshop, 80 feet long; containing a loom, a considerable number of spinning wheels, a carding machine, and a twisting mill. Close to it, on the same floor,

is a combing and sorting room. On the upper story, is the second workshop, of the same size as the first; in which are seven looms, ten spinning wheels, and a carding machine.

Opposite to the *Factory*, stands the second, which is the central and principal building, extending along the whole eastern side of the court yard, and containing the *apartments for the men.* Here in the basement story, are a warm and a cold bath, an oven and a boiler, with pipes to convey water into it, from the reservoir. The second story contains a day-room for the common use of the men; and another for the exclusive use of the convalescents. Over this is the chamber story; in which is the chapel, three sleeping cells, and a sleeping room about 15 feet square. In the attic story, is a sleeping room, 30 feet by 15, with partitions on the floor, to serve for the purpose of beds; a sick room, 16 feet by 14, furnished with wooden turn-up bedsteads; and adjoining to it, another room, provided with a fire place, which is also for the use of the sick.

In the same building, are distinct *apartments for the women.* These consist, on the ground floor, of a day-room, 27 feet by 16; on the second story, one sleeping room, 16 feet by 14, and two sleeping cells, 7 feet square; on the upper story, one sleeping room, 30 feet by 16, and one sleeping cell, 7 feet square. The *womens' day-room* opens into their own court yard, 83 feet long, though not more than 15 feet wide.

Such are the apartments, at present, appropriated to the women; but it must now be stated, that the whole of these are intended to be added to the apartments

occupied by the men; as soon as another spacious building, preparing for the reception of the women, is completed. This, which is the third of the four great buildings, extends along the northern extremity of the *Mens' Court-yard,* at right angles both to the *Factory* and the Central Building; measuring 89 feet in length, and rising to the height of three stories. On the ground floor are the Dye-house, 30 feet by 15, properly fitted up with coppers and stoves; the stove-room; the wash-house, 15 feet by 15; and the womens' day-room, 31 feet by 15. On the second floor, is a spacious work-room, 65 feet long, and 14 broad, capable of receiving from 40 to 50 spinning wheels; a light and airy room for the use of the sick, 17 feet by 15; and a sleeping room, 31 feet by 15. On the upper story, is a sleeping-room, the same size as the lower one, and the whole remaining part forms a capacious warehouse for receiving and storing the manufactured goods.

From the regular system of *employment*, established in the *Bridewell,* it has long been considered, both by the judges and the magistrates, preferable, as a place of confinement, even to the *County Gaol;* though the latter is so much more spacious and commodious. In consequence, the number of prisoners sent hither, has of late years, greatly increased; and in 1808, it was determined to enlarge it. About that time, accordingly, the foundation of another building was laid, which has since been completed. This immediately adjoins the newly erected building, last noticed, at right angles to it, standing in a spacious garden, from which a piece of ground 38 feet by 30, is taken for a court-yard, and surrounded by a high wall. It is substantially built, extending in front 54 feet,

and rising to the height of three stories. On the ground floor, are a day-room, 16 feet by 12; a workshop 28 feet by 12; and two solitary cells. On the middle story are 8 single cells, 12 feet by 5; and on the upper story, 2 single cells of the same size, and three double cells, measuring 12 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$. Every cell has a glazed window, and an iron door; and they are all furnished with iron bedsteads and chaff beds.

THIS new building, the FOURTH within the precincts of this great Prison, will no doubt be found a very important addition to the various accommodations, which the well-judging humanity of the County has provided for those unhappy persons, whose crimes have rendered seclusion from society necessary: and it will certainly contribute to raise still higher the opinion, which has been formed of it, by competent judges, as one of the best in the kingdom. It is intended exclusively for the reception of disorderly apprentices and servants, and of persons convicted of smaller offences; who will thus be kept entirely separated from others, whose crimes are of a deeper dye, or whose term of imprisonment is of longer duration.

THE *Chapel*, it has been already mentioned, is in the chamber story of the central building. It consists of two distinct rooms; one for the men, 36 feet by 16; the other for the women, 13 feet by 16. These rooms have no other, communication with each other, except that of one high and barred window; close to which, the Clergyman's desk is placed, who is, therefore, seen and heard equally well in both. The womens' room is an addition lately made to the Chapel, which before consisted only of that part, now appropriated to the men; and as it has

been so pointedly noticed both by Mr. NEILD* and by DR. LETTSOM,§ as much too small for the accommodation of the great numbers; with which this prison is generally filled, and sometimes even crowded—we have great pleasure in thus distinctly stating, that a place of confinement, which has obtained from them and others, such high and deserved commendation, is no longer liable to the reproach of that single but serious defect.

THE following are the principal of the various articles manufactured in this *Prison.*—Scotch and Venetian carpets—woollen webs—rollers—braces—Jersey aprons—Linsey petticoats—coloured tammies—blankets—bed rugs—and horse cloths.—The goods are most of them sent to *London, Birmingham, Walsall, Dudley, Lincoln, and Stamford.* All prisoners who work, receive 2d. or 3d. in every shilling out of their earnings, which is paid them weekly. The amount of earnings from January 1813, to January 1814, was about £350, and the number of hands employed during that time, was from 40 to 50.

THE stated allowance to all the prisoners is one pound and a half of bread each per day. One hundred weight of coals a day, in the winter months, and half a hundred in the summer months, are allowed to the men, and the same to the women; besides firing for the sick rooms. Chaff beds, and two rugs to each, are allotted to all the prisoners. The men are attended by a barber weekly; and they have clean linen once every week, which is washed and mended by the women. Soap and towels are allowed to all. In cases of sickness, the Surgeon

* Neild's State of Prisons, p. 573.

§ Lettsom's Letter, Gent. Mag. April, 1810.

orders what he judges necessary, at the expence of the County. The women are generally supplied with clothing from the prison manufactory; which, if wanted, is given them, when discharged. A donation is also made to every prisoner, on being released, according to the distance from home, and behaviour during confinement. One or two shirts, or shifts, a pair of shoes, or a jacket, are presented to those, who have been imprisoned six months.

THE act for the preservation of health, and the clauses against the use of spirituous liquors, are hung up conspicuously to view in the prison. The whole of it is white-washed once every year; and the greatest order and cleanliness prevail through every part of it, under the careful management of the present conductor, whose services have been deservedly marked with public approbation, by the very considerable addition made to his salary.

BEFORE we close this account of *Warwick Bridewell*, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of transcribing the following favorable notice of it, from the pen of DR. LETTSOM—so long known, and so highly distinguished for his indefatigable exertions to improve and perfect in itself, and to promote throughout the world, the astonishing and truly humane system of recovering persons from apparent death; as well as for his ardent and active endeavours, on all occasions, to prevent or relieve, in every most wretched form, the distresses of human life. "We "have frequently occasion, "says that enlightened and benevolent Physician," to notice the lamentable state "of Bridewells and Workhouses—but, as a contrast, let "the attention be transferred to that of the *Bridewell* in

Officers belonging to the Prison.

" *Warwick ;* where industry is encouraged, and where the " product of labor is appropriated to promote its exercise. " It should, indeed, be contemplated by every Magistrate " and Overseer in the kingdom." *Gent. Mag. April,* 1810.

Keeper, Mr. Jos. Chaplin, salary £200
Chaplain, Rev. H. Laugharne, ..
Surgeon, Mr. Birch, ...

Founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred.

CHAP. XVIII.

History of Warwick Castle.

Founded by Ethelfleda—strengthened and enlarged by order of William I.—and granted by him to Henry de Newburg—garrisoned by the royal troops in the reign of Henry II.—surprised, and in part destroyed, in the reign of Henry III.—transferred from the family of De Newburg, to that of De Beauchamp, in the reign of Edward I.—repaired by the first Thomas de Beauchamp—Guy's Tower built by the Second Thomas de Beauchamp—seized by the Crown, in the reign of Richard II.—restored—enlarged and improved, by George D. of Clarence—again seized by the Crown—Bear Tower begun by Richard III.—granted to John Dudley—escheated to the Crown—granted to Ambrose Dudley—reverted to the Crown—granted to Sir Fulke Greville—repaired and adorned by him—greatly improved and embellished by the late and the present Earls of Warwick.

IT appears, according to the Saxon Chonicles, that a *Castle* was founded at *Warwick*, by ETHELFLEDA, the accomplished daughter of ALFRED THE GREAT, in the year 915.* In these early times, a *Castle* usually consisted of a mound of earth, taken from the fosse, surrounding the whole; on which a square tower was erected, called the *Keep* or *Dungeon*: though the former of these terms belongs more properly to the higher parts of the building, in which the family resided; and the latter, to the *deep cells*, designed for the detention of miserable captives.

* Dugd. Jones' Edition, 1765, p. 308, &c.

Strengthened by order of William I.—granted to Henry de Newburg.

Of the ancient *Saxon Castle*, at *Warwick*, probably, nothing more remains except the mound of earth; within which, however, there is every reason to suppose, the lower parts of the *Dungeon*, if sought, would still be found. The several parts of the *Castle*, as at present it appears, were built, it is certain, at different times; nor can it be proved that any of these are older than the period of the Norman Conquest. CÆSAR's *Tower* is generally considered as the most ancient; but of its erection nothing is known: and the name was, in all probability, given to it, as well as to one of the Towers of the neighbouring *Castle* of *Kenilworth*, from no other motive, but that of veneration for the *Ancient Romans*.

AT the time of the conquest, as already related,* TURCHILL, the reputed *Earl of Warwick*, was employed by WILL. I. to repair and enlarge this important Fortress; and, on that occasion, four houses were destroyed, which belonged to the Priory of *Coventry*. Distrustful, however, of TURCHILL, the CONQUEROR soon removed him from the custody of the *Castle*; and committed it to one of his own followers, HENRY DE NEWBURG, who was the first Earl of the Norman line. *Wedgnock Park* was formed by him, and added to the domains of the *Castle*. In the reign of STEPHEN, the royal garrison, here stationed, was driven out, by GUNDRED, *Countess of Warwick*; and the *Castle* delivered to his great rival, afterwards HENRY II. In the reign of this latter prince, when his son appeared in arms against him, the *Castle* again received a royal garrison. BERTRAM DE VERDON was then Sheriff of the county; and the amount of his charges, for supplies of

* Page 6.

provision, for wages of the soldiers, and repairs of the *Castle*, still remain upon record.‖ In the same reign, the garrison was increased, by the addition of two knights; which before consisted of five knights and ten serjeants.

A remarkable proof of the importance, that was attached to this *Castle*, occurs, in the reign of HEN. III. On account of its strength, and its advantageous situation, as expressly mentioned,§ by a royal precept, directed to the *Archbishop of York*, and to WILLIAM DE CANTALUPE, MARGERY, sister and heiress of THOMAS DE NEWBURG, sixth Earl, was required to give good security, that she would not contract herself in marriage to any person, in whom the King could not place his most entire confidence. But strong as the *Castle* was by its fortifications, or by the nature of its situation, it soon appeared that it was not impregnable. For, in the same reign, 1265, WILLIAM MAUDUIT, then *Earl of Warwick*, who had taken part with the King against the Barons, was surprised in it, by JOHN GIFFORD, governor of *Kenilworth Castle*. Great part of the walls was destroyed:* the Earl and his Countess were carried away captives; and were afterwards obliged to pay for their ransom, 1900 marks.‡

FROM the family of DE NEWBURG, the possession of the *Castle*, and its surrounding domains, passed into that of DE BEAUCHAMP, by the marriage of ISABEL, in

‖ For 20 qrs. of bread corn, £6 13s 4d.—20 qrs. of malt, £1.—50 oxen salted down £5—90 cheeses, £1 10s. 0d. salt £1—soldier's wages, £30 10s. 8d.—repairs, £5 7s. 9d.

§ "Eo quòd Castrum habet ingentis fortitudinis et situm versus partes Marchiæ."

* If the term *Maiden*, which one of the smaller towers still bears, was given from a notion that the Castle was never taken, this, it appears, is erroneous.

‡ Page 29.

Castle Gate-way built and fortified with Towers—Guy's Tower erected.

her own right, *Countess of Warwick*, with WILLIAM, son of WALCHERINE DE BEAUCHAMP, as already related.*

DURING the minority of the first THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, the government of the *Castle* was committed, after several other persons in succession, to ROGER, *Lord Mortimer*. It was this *Earl*, admitted by special favor, at the age of 17, to the full possession of all his honors and privileges, who rebuilt the walls of the *Castle*, left in a ruinous state, since their demolition, in the time of *Earl Mauduit*. By him also, the strong gates were added, and the gate-ways fortified by embattled towers. In the year 1394, the strong and stately tower, at the north east angle, was built by the second THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, son and successor of the former, in the Earldom; and called, in honor of the ancient hero of that name, *Guy's Tower*. In 1397, this Earl was banished, on a false charge of treason, and the custody of the *Castle* was given to JOHN DE CLINTON. Soon afterwards, however, on the accession of HENRY IV. he was restored to all his honors and estates.

FROM this time, the *Castle* remained in possession of the successive Earls, till the death of GEORGE, *Duke of Clarence*, who had married the daughter and heiress of RICHARD, commonly called the stout *Earl of Warwick*. By him much was done, and more was designed, in order to strengthen, enlarge, and adorn this Castle, which he had chosen for his principal residence. But the murderous hand of his unnatural and brutal brother, *King* RICHARD III. stopped short his course: and, after his

* Page 30.

Bear Tower begun by Richard III.—Castle granted to Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

death, during the minority of his son EDWARD, the *Castle* was seized by the Crown, 1477; and remained in the royal possession, during the whole reigns of HENRY VII. and HENRY VIII. EDWARD himself, no less unfortunate than his father, fell a victim to the jealousy of the former of those Princes; and, in him, the title of *Earl of Warwick*, became extinct.

ACCORDING to LELAND,* "a mighty fayre tower" was begun and half finished, on the north side of the *Castle*, by RICHARD III. "for to shoot out gunnes." The first stone, it is even said, was laid by his own hands. This, no doubt, is that unfinished tower, which appears in the inner court, near the gate, leading into the pleasure grounds. It is called the *Bear Tower*; because in it bears were kept confined, with a view to the diversion of *bear baiting*: which was formerly a favorite amusement even to the higher classes of society; and was one amongst the many other amusements, provided by the *Earl of Leicester*, for the entertainment of QUEEN ELIZABETH, during her famous visit at *Kenilworth Castle*.

IN the year 1547, first of EDWARD VI. the title of *Earl of Warwick*, and the *Castle*, together with considerable part of the estates, anciently belonging to it, were granted to JOHN DUDLEY, afterwards *Duke of Northumberland*. On his attainder, the estates escheated to the Crown: but were afterwards granted, together with the title, by QUEEN ELIZABETH, to AMBROSE DUDLEY, his son, who died without issue, 1589. The *Castle*, and its appendages, then reverted once more to the Crown; and in its possession continued, till the 2d of JAMES I.

* Lel. iv. 162, 163.

Castle granted to Fulke Lord Brooke—repaired and enlarged by him.

In that year, 1605, the *Castle*, with all its gardens and other dependencies, was granted in fee to Sir Fulke Greville, *Knight of the Bath*, afterwards created a Baron, by the title of *Lord Brooke*. He was already in possession of the large and ancient park of *Wedgenock*; which had been granted to him, by Elizabeth. At this time, the *Castle* was in a very ruinous state: and the strongest parts of it were used as a *County Gaol*. Sir Fulke, determined to make it the seat of his family, and expended £20,000, in repairing and adorning it. He also purchased, and added to its surrounding pleasure grounds, the fields opposite its principal front, which formerly belonged to the *Knights Templars*; and were thence called *Temple Fields*. Here, he formed large and beautiful plantations; and he, it should seem, as well as the *Duke of Clarence*, before him, had conceived in idea, though it was reserved for a distant successor, to carry into execution, the plan of that noble park, which now stretches, in extensive and delightful view, before the *Castle* windows. In short, under his transforming hand, this ancient and venerable pile, as Dugdale relates, became a place, "not only once more of strength, "but also of extraordinary delight; being planted with "the most pleasant gardens, walks, and thickets; forming "the most princely seat within the midland parts of the "realm."* In his family, it has continued, without interruption, to the present time.

* Dugdale, Jones's Edition, p. 309. So also it was described, nearly 40 years before, by Bishop Corbett, in his *Iter Boreale*, referred to, page 71.

A place of strength and health; in the same fort
You would conceive a castle and a court.
The orchards, gardens, rivers, and the aire,
Doe with the trenches, rampires, walls compare:
It seems not art, nor force can intercept it,
As if a lover built, a soldier kept it.

Castle and its grounds enlarged and adorned by the late and the present Earls.

But the title of *Earl of Warwick*, after the death of Ambrose Dudley, lay dormant thirty years; and when revived, it was in favor of another family, as already related.* When, however, it again became extinct, on the death of Edward, *Earl of Warwick and Holland*, without male issue; it was once more revived, in the person of Francis Greville, father of the present *Earl*, great grandson of Robert, the nephew and adopted heir of the first *Lord Brooke*. He had been previously raised to the dignity of an *Earl*, by the title of *Earl Brooke*; and was created *Earl of Warwick*, by letters patent, bearing date November 27, 1759.

By Francis, *Earl of Warwick*, and by his son, the present *Earl*, great and extensive improvements, have been made in the *Castle*, and its grounds; of which we shall now proceed to give some account—in an attempt to describe its present state. But here all description must fail; and, in order to form a just, or at least, an adequate idea, either of its external grandeur, or internal splendour, it must be *seen*. We hope, however, to succeed so far as to point out, with some degree of taste and judgment, whatever is most deserving the attention of the stranger; and to furnish such information, as will enable him to *see*, with greater pleasure, and to *recollect* afterwards, with more distinct impression, what he has seen.

* Page 37.

Castellated entrance to the Castle.

CHAP. XIX.

Approach to the Castle.

The Entrance—Near View of the Castle—Inner Court.

ON the eastern side, near an open space of ground, adorned with thriving plantations, is the PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE into the *Castle*.—Here an embattled gate-way, with a lodge, has lately been erected: looking, indeed, with scarcely sufficient dignity,* for the situation it occupies, but intended only as a temporary erection. Passing through this entrance, the grand approach is conducted, by a broad and winding road, deeply cut through the solid rock; which in itself presents a striking appearance, and is clothed on each side, with moss and ivy, and crowned with trees and shrubs of every diversified form, and every various hue. So judiciously curved, and thickly planted, is this approach—forming a fine sweep, extending in length, more than 300 feet—that every other object is excluded from the sight; till, at a sudden turn, the *Castle* itself, in all its magnificence, bursts, at once, on the astonished and delighted view, with great, and even sublime effect.—The part of the ground, now entered, was anciently the *Vineyard;* where, it is recorded, abundance of fruit was

* See, however, what is said, p. 57. Considering the impossibility, from the great distance, of sufficiently connecting the Lodge with the Castle; and the difficulty of forming any *design* for the former, which could at all vie with the venerable grandeur of the latter—it may, also, be questioned whether a plain erection, like the present, without any pretensions whatever, is not preferable to any attempt at something greater.

Fine near view of the Castle.

gathered, even so far back as the time of HENRY IV.§ but whether this fruit was really the *grape*, has been the subject of much dispute. It is now inclosed; divided from the town, and shut out from the view of all its meaner buildings, by a screen of trees—whose rising summits, even *St. Mary's Tower*, and *St. Nicholas' Spire*, lately to be seen here, are no longer able to overtop. In the higher grounds, however, they still appear—forming, from several points, fine objects.

APPROACHING towards the *inner court*—THE NEAR VIEW OF THE CASTLE, with all its solemn towers and battlements, mantled with ivy, and shaded with trees, and shrubs, of large size, and luxuriant growth, affords a display of picturesque beauty and grandeur, scarcely to be exceeded. On the right, appears the mighty *Tower of Guy*, a polygon, of twelve sides, whose walls are of two feet thickness; rising, with the most exact and beautiful proportion, from a base of thirty feet diameter, to the lofty height of 128 feet. It is of the kind, called *machicolated*—having its open parapets projected from the walls of the tower itself, and supported by brackets, so as to leave a considerable interval between; through which, boiling lead might be poured, or stones thrown down, on the heads of the assailants. Erected in the days of RICHARD II. this tower has stood unmoved, through the long course of four revolving centuries, nor does it yet discover any marks of decay. But even this appears little, when compared with the age of CÆSAR's *Tower*, on the left; the most ancient of the whole; which, in all pro-

§ From the Bailiff's Account in the 3d of Henry IV. it appears, that wages were paid to some women for gathering grapes, during the space of five days. Dugd. Jones's Edition, 1765, p. 310.—See the learned Dr. Pegge's Dissertation on the subject.

Double Arch Gate-way into the Inner Court.

bability, is nearly, if not quite as old, as the period of the *Norman Conquest.* Through the vast space, therefore, of 700 years, the tower of CÆSAR has resisted all the accidents and decays of time; even the sharp edges of the stones are not yet worn away; and it remains, at this moment, almost as firm and solid as the very rock, on which it stands. Its singular irregularity of construction, may puzzle the architectural antiquary; but the eye of the spectator gazes, and admires. From its foundation on the naked rock near the bed of the river, it rises with majestic form, to the prodigious height of 147 feet; though its rival tower, seated on the higher parts of the rock, still looks down upon it. The turret on its top is said to bear a striking resemblance to one of the towers of *Chepstow Castle;* which is known to be of early Norman erection. CÆSAR'S, as well as GUY'S *Tower*, is *machicolated*, and they are connected together, by a strong embattled wall; in the centre of which is the great ARCHED GATE-WAY, leading into the inner court, flanked with towers, and succeeded by a SECOND ARCHED GATE-WAY, with other towers and battlements loftily ascending far above it.—Before this whole front, is a deep moat, now kept dry, and formed into a grass walk; over which, an arch is thrown—where, formerly, was the drawbridge. —Vast and irregular masses of clustering ivy, and the dark shading of high-aspiring and wide-branching trees, which are every where interspersed, embellish and complete the picture.

PASSING through the long arched passage, formed by this double Gate-way, anciently defended by two portcullises, one of which still remain—the INNER COURT opens to view; and, here, scarcely can even the most indifferent

spectator enter, without feelings of high and awful, yet pleasing admiration. Here, still, seems to reign the grandeur of ancient days, undisturbed by the changes, and fluctuations of succeeding ages. The stranger, without the aid of much enthusiasm, may here fancy himself, suddenly transported from the scenes and events of present times, and carried back to years of old, and scenes long past. The age of chivalry, with all its astonishing feats, and marvellous adventures, will here forcibly recur to his recollection; and may, for a moment, almost cheat his belief. "Even the legends of the Champion GUY," it has been remarked, "lose their fabulous appearance, on "a spot, where all the surrounding objects so admirably "correspond, with the wonderful exploits of ancient "Knight Errantry."

ENTERING the inner court—on the left of a spacious area, appears a GRAND IRREGULAR CASTELLATED MANSION, a residence fit, as even the high-wrought imagination could desire, for the powerful, the splendid, and the hospitable Baron of ancient times. It is a vast pile, of great strength; and its venerable antiquity is not injured, by the alterations or repairs which modern taste has suggested, or progressive time has rendered necessary. On the left side, also, is CÆSAR'S *Tower*, whose irregularity of form is here strikingly seen. In front, is the high mound of earth—anciently the keep—most beautifully clothed from its base, to its summit, with trees and plants, through which towers and battlements, at intervals, are seen—producing the finest effect—still further heightened, by the light unexpectedly breaking through the iron grating of a GOTHIC GATE-WAY, which occupies, nearly the central and the highest point. Thence the embattled wall is continued,

to the right, overhung with aged ivy; and occasionally hidden from view, by the interposing shade of trees. In this part, just rising to the sight, appear two unfinished towers, one of which is the *Bear Tower*, begun by RICHARD III.—and the whole range is grandly terminated, towards the right, by the gigantic tower of GUY.—Such is a feeble attempt to trace the outlines of a scene—of which, so perfect is the fascination, that it would be difficult to say, what might be added, that could improve, or what might be taken away, that would not injure, the effect of the whole.

AFTER having sufficiently contemplated the views of solemn magnificence, which present themselves without the *Castle*—the stranger may next prepare to enter within: and we shall now proceed to give some account of the rich and varied entertainment, which he may there expect.

CHAP. XX.

State Rooms of the Castle.

HALL—*views from its Windows—large Picture of Charles I. on Horseback—* GREAT DINING ROOM—*Portrait of the first Lord Brooke—and of the Father and Mother of George III.—*ANTI-ROOM—*Portraits of Catherine of Arragon, by L. Da Vinci—of a Lady and her Son, by Vandyck—a Pieta by L. Carraci—Flight of Joseph—two Landscapes, by Salvator Rosa—two Landscapes, by G. Poussin—*CEDAR DRAWING ROOM—*Portrait of E. W. Montague, by Romney—Portraits of the Countess of Carlisle—Charles I.—Duke of Alva—Marquis of Montrose—Martin Ryckheart, all by Vandyck—Muse of Painting, by Patoun—and Circe, by Guido.*

AN elegant Gothic Porch, by a flight of stone steps, leads into the interior apartments of the *Castle;* of which, the first is the *Great Hall*—whence we shall conduct the stranger through the grand suite of rooms, which are usually thrown open to public inspection.

HALL.

THIS is a noble room, admirably adapted to the scenes of splendid and princely hospitality, which marked and dignified the ancient feudal times—measuring in length 62 feet, in breadth 36, in height 25. It is wainscotted with oak, painted: and the ceiling is ornamented in plaster. Suspended over the fire-place, are the horns of

the rein-deer; and hung up, on three sides of the room, are the antlers of the moose-deer. Those over the east door, were brought from America; and those over the west door, were dug up, on the estate of LORD HILSBOROUGH, in *Ireland*. These latter are of large size, though considerably inferior in magnitude, to the prodigious pair of antlers, opposite the fire-place; which were a present from LORD MULCASTER, and were brought also from *Ireland*. As the moose-deer has not been found in that country, *so* far back as any remaining history extends; it must be supposed that these antlers have lain many centuries buried in the bogs. Round the *Hall*, are hung also, various pieces of ancient *British Armour*; and, over the western door, is a large gun, taken from a Spanish ship, by LORD A. HAMILTON, grandfather, by the female side, of the present *Earl of Warwick*.

IN deep recesses, are the three large Gothic windows of the Hall—and, amongst the numerous attractions of the *Castle*, not one of the least is, the delightful and extensive PROSPECT, commanding a rich and pleasing variety of objects, which opens from these, and from all the windows of the whole southern range.—*Below*, at the distance of 100 feet, flows the *Avon*, here of noble breadth; falling, with soothing murmur, down a gentle cascade, and washing the foundations of the rock. On the *left*, are seen the ruined arches of the *Old Bridge*, wildly overgrown with shrubs and plants; whilst, at greater distance, rising, in strong contrast, with all its modern elegance, appears the noble single arch of the *New Bridge*; enlivened by the moving figures, usually seen passing over it. Farther still to the left, the eye ranges over a somewhat confined, but pleasing landscape—

formed by the winding *Avon*, and the fertile meads, through which it takes its way—terminated by a good object, in *Myton House*. Directly in *front*—the river, dividing into two branches, is seen, encircling a small isle, thickly covered with a fine plantation. Thence, pursuing its meandering course, to the *right*, it flows, for the space of two miles, appearing and disappearing at intervals, through the widely-extended and highly-cultivated park, which is every where animated by browsing cattle and sheep; and every where embellished with lofty and spreading trees—sometimes, scattered singly about—sometimes, grouped into clusters—and, at length, united in mass, forming the vast and noble sweep of woods, which bound the whole. In the midst of these woods, towers into view, the keeper's lodge; and beyond them, appears a vast expanse of country, shut in by the distant hills of *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire*.

STANDING in the *Great Hall*—a view is obtained, at a single glance, through the open doors, of the whole range of state rooms, on one side, and of domestic apartments on the other—forming a noble vista, extending from one end of the *Castle* to the other—and measuring more than 300 feet—terminated at each extremity, by beautiful windows; one of painted glass, before which is seen a large bust, from an ancient Statue of HERCULES. This latter is now in the *British Museum*, to which it was given, by SIR WM. HAMILTON; and much resembles the famous Statue of the same hero, in the *Farnese Palace*, at *Rome*, the work of GLYCON.

FROM the same room, looking down the long arched passage, which leads into the *Chapel*, at the end,

Portrait of Charles I. on Horseback—Great Dining Room.

appears a fine picture of *Charles I.* by VANDYCK. The *King* is dressed in armour; mounted on a grey horse, of which the head is beautiful; and attended by his Equerry, MONSIEUR ST. ANTOINE, holding his helmet—erroneously supposed, by some, to be the DUKE D'ESPERNON. The head of the latter is fine: that of the KING is not an original. This is a noble painting; and at that distance, the figures nearly resemble life.—It was given by PRINCE CHARLES, of *Lorrain*, to LORD WALDGRAVE; and was never out of the possession of that family, until purchased by the present *Earl of Warwick.* SIR J. REYNOLDS is said to have offered 500 guineas for it.

GREAT DINING ROOM.

THIS apartment was built by the late *Earl of Warwick;* but the form of the windows, and the whole air of the room, preserve great consistency with the venerable antiquity of the pile, to which it belongs.

IN this room, is a large table, formed of various antique marbles, curious and beautiful. Here are, also, two large marble vases of elegant *Etruscan* shape; and a delft blue vase, all worthy of attention.

OVER the mantle-piece—Portrait of—SIR FULKE GREVILLE, *first Lord Brooke.*—Though he loved to be designated, the friend of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, SIR FULKE had, in himself, strong claims to high estimation. He was a virtuous man, an accomplished nobleman, an upright statesman, a writer of merit, and a patron of learning. He died by the hands of an enraged domestic, as already re-

lated.* This fine painting is the production of WILLIAM PATOUN; who, though he had received no previous instruction, yet, by the force of his own native genius alone, attained to uncommon excellence in his art. He was educated for the profession of a physician, though he afterwards declined the practice. He was tutor to the present *Earl of Warwick.*

ON the two opposite sides of the room—are Portraits of—FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES, AND AUGUSTA, HIS PRINCESS.—In the arms of the Princess is a female infant, probably the late *Dutchess of Brunswick.* The former of these pictures is by RICHARDSON, and the latter by PHILIPS. They are not much to be admired; the figures are stiff and formal. They were a present from LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, to the late *Earl.* The frames, adorned with trophies and other emblems, are very superb.

ANTI-ROOM.

THIS room is furnished with beautiful chairs, worked by the Ladies of the present noble family. It contains the following paintings, besides other objects of curiosity.

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* See page 40. The following high and just compliment was paid to this nobleman, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Bishop Corbett, in his *Iter Boreale* so often quoted before. Describing his descent from the summit of the hill, on which the North Tower stands, he thus continues:—

As wee descend, the lord of all this frame,
The honorable Chancellour, towards us came.
Above the hill, there blew a gentle breath,
Yet now we feel a gentler gale beneath.
The praise and wellcome of this Knight did make,
The seat more elegant; every word he spake
Was wine and music, which he did expose
To us, if all our art could censure those.

Anti Room—Portrait of Queen Catharine

Over the fire-place—Portrait of—Catharine of Arragon—*by L. Da Vinci.*—The first wife of Henry VIII. greatly distinguished by all the gentle and amiable virtues, which become and adorn the female character, and not destitute of the lofty spirit of a Princess—though unable to obtain, or long to secure, the affections of a capricious husband. This is a valuable painting, by Lionardo da Vinci, so highly celebrated as a painter of very enlarged genius and solid judgment. But though his designs are always correct, and his expression natural and powerful, yet is colouring is not considered as agreeable, from the excess of violent tints, which appears in all his pictures.

On the right side—A Pieta, or Dead Christ—*by Lewis Caracci*—who particularly excelled in religious subjects; and whose composition is considered as always pleasing, and sometimes sublime.

On the left side—Flight of Joseph into Egypt—*in the manner of Rubens.*

Opposite the fire-place—whole length—A Lady and her Son—*Vandyck.*—The face and drapery very fine. The works of Vandyck form the largest part of the present fine collection. He excelled in history, but most of all in portrait.* In this latter, he always gave an inexpressible grace to his heads; shewed great variety in the airs; and in some, the character is even sublime. The extremities of figures, especially the hands, are true, graceful,

* The man of Genius who can draw from his imagination some noble character—a hero—a patriarch—or a saint—cultivates certainly a more sublime art, than he who can draw together a composition only of trees and mountains. *Gilpin's Dialogues, p.* 391.

Landscapes by S. Rosa—Ditto by Gaspar Poussin.

and exact: the draperies are cast in a grand style, and the colouring is truly excellent.

On each side—are TWO LANDSCAPES—one, rock, trees, and banditti—in the other is the horrible representation of a crucifixion, while rock and stunted trees and dreary desolation form the surrounding scenery—*by Salvator Rosa*—a painter as every one knows, of the very highest rank. He composed all his subjects in a grand style, and his designs were singularly correct. He delights in ideas of solitude, desolation, and danger, in alpine ridges, in impenetrable forests, in rocky or storm-lashed shores, in trees blasted by lightning, and suns shorn of their beams. His figures usually are wandering shepherds, forlorn travellers, wretched mariners, and banditti lurking for their prey, or dividing their spoils. His works are exceedingly rare and valuable.—Between these, on a small cabinet, stand *two vessels of bronze,* called prœfericula, because *carried* open *before* the priests, at their sacrifices: and on two other small cabinets, two *vases of lava,* with double handles.

OPPOSITE the window—TWO LANDSCAPES—rock, woods, and water in fine assemblage—*by Gaspar Poussin.* —This Painter was born in *France,* and was undoubtedly one of the greatest painters of landscape that ever appeared. His scenes are always beautifully chosen; his distances recede from the eye with true perspective, his grounds are charmingly broken, and all his figures, trees, and other objects, are always judiciously placed.—Between these, stands a curious *Cabinet,* inlaid with brass, containing some fine specimens of delft-ware. Upon it, is a fine *Nola Vase,* painted.

Bust of Minerva—Cedar Drawing-Room.

In the two corners, near the windows, are a *Young Triton* and his *Companion*, standing upon superb pedestals. —Between them, is a *table* of the curious *pietra commessa*, or mixed stone work—the slab being a sort of marble, inlaid with precious stones, among which the fine blue *lapis lazuli* is very conspicuous, forming, through the whole, beautiful flowers. On this table, is placed, a fine *marble bust*, done from the JUSTINIANI MINERVA, at *Rome*.

OVER the west door, is a *Bust of Lord Nelson*, in bronze.

CEDAR DRAWING-ROOM.

THIS is a large and handsome apartment, measuring 47 feet by 25. The ceiling is formed in plaster, with much elegance. The mirrors are splendid, and the rest of the furniture antique and curious. The marble, in the central part of the chimney-piece, is extremely beautiful, of a kind unknown; and is said to be the only specimen in *England*. It is supposed, however, by some, to be *Brocadillo di Spagno*.

THE marble table, opposite the fire-place, is inlaid with lava of Vesuvius; and those, at each end of the room, are of Egyptian marble, called by some, the *black antique*, of which, the quarries are unknown. Below these last, are placed two very curious *china cisterns*, having the *lotus* plant, beautifully painted, within:—

STANDING on pedestals and small cabinets, in this room, are several *Etruscan vases*, in pairs and single, some of precious value. The paintings are as follows:

OVER the mantle-piece—Portrait of—EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE—an Englishman, in a Turkish dress,

Portrait of Edward Wortley Montague.

by Romney.—He was a character of the strangest eccentricity. When a boy at *Westminster* school, he eloped, and was found in the disguise of a chimney sweeper. Afterwards, he became a fisher-boy; then a cabin-boy; and, finally, a mule driver, in Spain. Being discovered in this last situation, he was restored to his friends. Afterwards, he attended, with some advantage, the instructions of a private tutor; then, he served as a member in two successive Parliaments, and behaved for a time with suitable dignity. But, at length, the rambling fit returned; and he travelled through *Italy*, *Spain*, and finally, through *European* and *Asiatic Turkey*; where he adopted the dress and the manners of the *Turks*. In a frolic, he married a washerwoman, and then refused to cohabit with her. After her death, to prevent the estate from devolving to the children of Lady Bute, his sister, he advertised for a decent young woman, in a *state of pregnancy*, as a wife.* His offer was accepted; but the marriage was prevented by his death, 1776.—The original of this fine picture was painted at *Venice*: and so attentively and successfully had the artist studied the Venetian colourists, that this might be easily mistaken for one of the best productions of that celebrated school. It was his own favorite work: and was long retained in his study, for his own use. He afterwards permitted a small print to be taken from it, as a decoration to Seward's *Anecdotes of distinguished Persons*: and, some time before his death, presented the original itself to a friend. The present copy, taken by Romney himself, in no respect inferior to the original, says Mr. Nichols, "with other "exquisite portraits, by the same Master, is ranked among

* Nichols' History of Leicestershire.

" the choicest modern ornaments of that magnificent and " interesting old mansion, *Warwick Castle.*"

OPPOSITE the fire-place—centre-piece—a whole-length of—LUCY, COUNTESS OF CARLISLE—*by Vandyck.*—She was the daughter of PERCY, *Earl of Northumberland,* and wife of HAY, *Earl of Carlisle.* She is described as a great wit, a busy politician, and a puritanical saint, and is said to have been the mistress first of STRAFFORD, and afterwards of PYM.* Next to LADY DOROTHEA SIDNEY, celebrated under the name of *Sacharissa,* the *Countess of Carlisle* stands distinguished, in the verses of WALLER; and appears there, indeed, to more advantage, than in the portraits of VANDYCK. " This great painter," says WALPOLE, " has left us to wonder, that the famous " *Countess of Carlisle* could be thought so charming." It was not, however, as GRANGER remarks, so much for her beauty, that she became the object of general admiration, as for her sprightly wit and fascinating manners.

OPPOSITE the fire-place—right side—CHARLES I.—*by Vandyck.*—This picture is said to have been once in the possession of CHARLES himself. The KING has all that melancholy grace, which VANDYCK alone, of all his painters, knew how to give him.‡ He was not the worst, but the most unfortunate of KINGS.

NEAR the door—DON FERDINAND DE TOLEDO, DUKE OF ALVA—*by Vandyck.*§—He was an able and valiant

* Warwick's Memoirs, page 204.

‡ Horace Walpole.

§ If this portrait was painted by Vandyck, it cannot be an original, as the Duke of Alva died 19 years before Vandyck was born.

general, high in the favor of CHARLES V. and PHILIP II. but "damned to eternal fame," says GRANGER, for his cruelties in the Low Countries, which then meditated a revolt from the Spanish yoke. Here, he is said to have boasted that, within a few years, he dispatched, by the hands of the common executioner, 3,600 souls.

LEFT side—JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE—*by Vandyck*—"the radiant eye proclaims the valiant chief."—This great hero of his age, was no less distinguished, by his accomplishments as a scholar, his high-born greatness of soul as a noble, his ardent and generous feelings of humanity as a man, than by his consummate skill, and dauntless courage, as a general. Involved in the fortunes of the STUARTS, to whom he faithfully adhered, he was treacherously betrayed, and carried to *Edinburgh;* where he was executed, with every possible mark of indignity, on a gibbet 30 feet high, 1650. Even his book, written in elegant Latin, containing an account of his own life, was ignominiously tied about his neck, by the hands of the executioner. But he bore all his wrongs, with unconquerable greatness of mind—with a dignified and disdainful superiority to all that the rage and malice of his foes could inflict. "During these turbulent times, many instances of active valour occur," says GRANGER, "but Montrose is the only instance of heroism!"* —This fine painting, an undoubted original, was formerly in the possession of *Lord Newhaven.*

* See the character of this Nobleman, fairly and strikingly delineated in *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, v. iii. page 356.—"Let a man," says Richardson, "read a character in my Lord Clarendon, and he will find it improved, by seeing a picture of the same person by Vandyck."

Portrait of Ryckaert—Muse of Painting—Circe.

NEAR the door—MARTIN RYCKAERT—*by Vandyck.* —RYCKAERT, a native of *Antwerp,* was eminent as apainter of landscape; and stood high in the estimation of VANDYCK; and other distinguished men of the same profession. He was born with only the left arm, and died 1636.

OVER the east door is—THE MUSE OF PAINTING—extremely delicate—*by W. Patoun.*

OVER the west door—CIRCE—*by Guido*—with her magic wand and enchanted cup—neither of which, says MR. WARNER,§ "would this enchantress have needed, had she "possessed such a pair of eyes, as the painter has given her." —This is, indeed, a very fine picture by that astonishing artist, in whose superior genius, the various excellencies of painting seem to be united. All subjects, however, were not equally adapted to him. The tender, the pathetic, the devout, in which he could manifest the sweetness and the delicacy of his thoughts, were those in which he excelled. The heads of his figures are accounted not inferior to RAPHAEL, either for correctness of design, or propriety and force of expression. His female forms, are exquisitely fine; and the moving and persuasive beauty they possess, proceed not so much from the regularity of the features, as from the lovely turn of the mouth, and the enchanting softness and modesty of the eye. His draperies are always disposed in grand style, and his colouring is astonishingly clear and pure.

§ North. Tour, page 244.

CHAP. XXI.

State Rooms of the Castle.

(CONTINUED.)

GILT ROOM—*Portraits of Earl of Arundel—Prince Rupert—William, Prince of Orange—a General—Rubens' first Wife—a Lady—a Spanish General—Earl of Lindsay—a Nobleman—Ignatius Loyola—Charles I.—Earl of Strafford—Davilla—Rich Earl of Warwick—Prince Rupert—Girl blowing bubbles—Girl with a feather—Machiavel—Marquis of Huntley—Burgomaster—Earl of Strafford—Henrietta Maria—*STATE BED ROOM—*Bust of Edward the Black Prince—Portraits of the Dutchess of Parma—A Lady—Robert Earl of Essex—*STATE DRESSING ROOM—*Boy with a racket—Portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland—Sketch of the four Evangelists—Two Landscapes by Salvator Rosa—Portraits of the Dutchess of Bedford—William, First Duke of Bedford—Francis, Second Earl of Bedford—A Storm—Portrait of Luther—Boy in armour—two Portraits of Charles' Beauties—Henry IV.—a Sorceress and Companion—one of Lord Brooke's children—Triton—Mrs. Digby—two Heads—a Sebastian—Bacchanalians—Inside of a Church—a Guard Room—a Boy—an old Woman eating pottage—Portraits of Catharine and Anne Boleyn—Peter in Prison—Peter delivered.*

NEXT beyond the Cedar Drawing-room, which takes its name from the wood with which it is beautifully wainscotted, is another, called, from the manner in which its ceiling and its walls are finished,

THE GILT ROOM.

THE ceiling of this room is splendid, and the chimney-piece very beautiful. On its mantle, are a large

upright, two handled *St. Agatha's Vase,* two long eared *Globular vases,* with Isis' head, in *terra cotta,* and two *tazzas,* or drinking cups.—The paintings are—

Over the mantle-piece—centre—Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel—*by Rubens.*—To this Nobleman, the elegant arts are more indebted for encouragement than to any other of his time. He was the collector of the "*Arundelian Marbles,*" presented by his grandson to the University of *Oxford:* amongst which is the celebrated "*Parian Chronicle.*" This fine picture glowing with all the warmth and animation of real life, is pronounced by Mr. Lawrence, painter to his Majesty, to be the best in the whole collection. Among the other paintings, in this room, there is *one,* however, which may well dispute the pre-eminence even with this. It is by the same great artist —of whom, it is almost needless to say, that for magic of colouring, fertility of invention, and grandeur of composition, he has ever been, as he ever will be, the object of high and universal admiration. He came into *England,* to negociate a peace between Philip IV. *of Spain,* and Charles I. which was soon concluded. The King conferred on him the honour of Knighthood, and engaged him to paint the *Banqueting house,* at *Whitehall.* He excelled in almost every branch of his art, but his greatest excellence was in history or landscape. So high is his fame as an artist, that the rest of his character is little attended to. But if he had never handled a pencil, says Granger, his accomplishments as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, would have set him far above the common level of mankind. He was born at *Cologne,* 1577, and died at *Antwerp,* 1640.

RIGHT side of the mantle-piece, above—portrait of PRINCE RUPERT.—*Painter unknown.*

ON the same side of the mantle-piece, below—WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE—*by Holbein.*—This Prince was married before he was 15, to Mary, daughter of CHARLES I. He was a man of courage and enterprise; but sullied his character, by aiming at arbitrary power; and shortened his life, by chagrin at the disappointment of his views. His posthumous son, WILLIAM, pursued a nobler course: he first secured the liberties of his own country; and then offered himself, the protector of their rights and liberties, to the *English* nation, over whom he afterwards reigned—equally and highly distinguished, by the wisdom, and the beneficence of his government, and by the splendour and glory of his military exploits.

LEFT side of the mantle-piece, above—Portrait of A GENERAL—with his truncheon—*by Vandyck.*

ON the same side of the mantle-piece, below—RUBENS' FIRST WIFE—*by himself.*—Though it was the *second* wife of this great painter who was so highly celebrated for her exquisite beauty; yet, there appears no want of those charms which "the looker's eyes allure"* even in his first.

LEFT side of the window, above—Portrait of—A LADY—*by Sir Peter Lely.*—His pencil§ was light and delicate; the attitudes of his figures, graceful, natural, and well-chosen; the heads of his portraits remarkably

* Spenser.

§ Pilkington.

Portrait of the Earl of Lindsay.

fine and elegantly turned. His draperies have an agreeable negligence, with broad folds; and, in that, and other respects, his works are easily distinguishable from those of all other artists. In his female portraits, there is a peculiarity of expression, a languishing air, and a look of sweetness, blended with drowsiness in the eye; and as this expression is the same in all, he is considered as a *mannerist*. The ladies were always pleased to be drawn by his hand, as he knew how to bestow beauty, where nature had denied it. It is justly said of him, that "he painted many fine pictures, but few good portraits." He died 1680.

RIGHT side of the window, above—ROBERT BERTIE, EARL OF LINDSAY—*by Corn. Janssen.*—The EARL of LINDSAY was an able and valiant Commander; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, was appointed General of the King's forces. At the battle of Edge Hill, he was mortally wounded; whence he was brought prisoner to this Castle; where he almost immediately expired 1642. His son, in endeavouring to rescue his father, was also taken prisoner, and was long a captive in the same castle. Here he wrote a very spirited, and, in some parts, even eloquent defence* of his Royal Master; to whom he was fervently devoted, during all the misfortunes of his life: and to whom he paid the last melancholy offices, after his death, by attending his remains to *St. George's Chapel, Windsor;* where they were interred, and where they were lately found.—This is the one of the two acknowledged portraits in the present collection, by C. JANSSEN, who was born at *Amsterdam*, and appointed portrait painter to JAMES I. His style of colouring is clear and lively; his touch light,

* A copy of this curious Pamphlet, published in 1643, is now in the possession of William Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge.

and his pencil truly delicate. He had not the freedom, nor the grace of VANDYCK; but, in other respects, he is accounted his equal; and, in the finishing of his pictures, his superior. His paintings, which are usually on board, are easily distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate touch; and by that character of truth and nature, with which they are so strongly marked.

LEFT side of the window—below—Portrait of A SPANISH GENERAL—*by Vandyck.*

RIGHT side of the window—below—A NOBLEMAN—*by Vandyck.*—He is, however, supposed by some, to be LORD DARNLEY, consort of the SCOTTISH QUEEN, more distinguished by beauty of person, than by any intellectual or moral worth. He murdered REGGIO, favourite of the QUEEN; and was himself murdered, in revenge, 1566.

OPPOSITE the fire-place—centre piece—IGNATIUS LOYOLA—whole length—*by Rubens.*—This picture was painted originally for the *Jesuits' College, at Antwerp;* and brought thence to *England*, not many years ago. It is generally esteemed the finest painting in the *Castle*; and is, indeed, by the acknowledgment of the most critical judges, superlatively excellent. The expression of the countenance is great;* the eye is finely raised to a burst of light; the robes are superb; and the fore-shortening of the hand and foot is managed with exquisite skill; they seem to advance from the canvas. IGNATIUS, celebrated as the

* "When has a REYNOLDS or a WEST, been able to animate their Saints with that "supernatural cast of features,—with that ray of Promethean light, which a RAPHAEL, "and a RUBENS, have borrowed from Heaven itself, wherewith to inspire them?"—*Milner's Antiquities of Winchester.*

Portrait of Ignatius Loyola.

founder of the order of the *Jesuits*, originally an officer in the Spanish army, was a man of small abilities, and slight attainments in literature. Wounded at the siege of *Pampeluna*, and confined, in consequence, to his chamber, his mind was turned, for amusement, to reading: and, among the books that were brought to him—on such trifling accidents do great events sometimes depend! —his attention was caught by "*The Lives of the Saints.*"— Instantly his ardent imagination was fired with the idea of distinguishing himself, in the service of God: and he resolved to become a Knight of the Holy Virgin. Associating with four or five other persons, some of whom were far more able and artful than himself—the *Order of the Jesuits* was founded—the most extensive, the most powerful; in some respects, the most actively useful; and in many respects, the most fatally mischievous, of all the religious fraternities. But, in time, its usefulness diminished; whilst the injuries, it inflicted on mankind, grew in number and enormity, and became at length insupportable. This order began 1540; and was finally suppressed, with the approbation of the whole Christian World, by CLEMENT XIII. 1773.* But whatever evils afterwards proceeded from it, they were certainly not within the contemplation of its founder—a weak, but honest enthusiast; whose sincere and sole view was, what he conceived to be the glory of God, and the good of Man. He died at *Rome*, 1556. —The lines‡ in the book, held by IGNATIUS, may thus be given in English.—" Whosoever, with a view to promote the glory of God, devotes himself to the service of JESUS

* Robertson's Charles V.

‡ Ad majoram Dei Gloriam quicunque huic Jesu Christi militiæ nomen dederint, die nocteque succincti lumbos, et ad tam grandis debiti solutionem, prompti esse debent.

CHRIST, in this society, ought to gird up his loins, and to be constantly vigilant and active, in discharging the duties of an engagement, so greatly and solemnly important."

OPPOSITE the fire-place—left side, below—ALGERNON PERCY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND—*by Vandyck.*—This nobleman was, in 1637, advanced to the dignity of *Lord High Admiral.* He was lofty in his carriage, and elevated in his sentiments of liberty. He took, therefore, the side of the Parliament, in their opposition to the arbitrary measures of the misguided CHARLES. For this, he was deprived of his Commission; which was bestowed upon RICH *Earl of Warwick;* whose portrait is also in the same room.

OPPOSITE the fire-place—left side, above—CHARLES I.—*by Vandyck.*—When one of VANDYCK'S portraits of this Prince was shewn to the famous sculptor, BERNINI, he is said to have pronounced it, the most *unfortunate* physiognomy he ever saw!

OPPOSITE the fire-place—right side, above—THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD—*by Vandyck.*—This Nobleman was one of the most distinguished persons of the age, in which he lived. At first, a bold and most able leader of the popular party, in the turbulent reign of CHARLES I. he afterwards openly deserted, and vehemently opposed it. It is impossible to acquit him from the charge, of promoting too much those arbitrary measures, which led to his own ruin; and, in the end, to that of his Royal Master. But the sentence, which condemned him to die, against every principle of law and justice, stamps with

Portrait of Davilla—Rich Earl of Warwick.

deepest disgrace the character, both of the people, who demanded it, and of the Prince, who suffered it to be executed. He was beheaded on *Tower Hill*, May 12, 1641, and bowed to all the cruel and unjust severities of his fate, with a firmness of mind, and dignity of manner, which have rarely been exceeded.

Opposite the fire-place—right side, below—Henry Catharine Davilla—*by Tintoretto.*—Davilla was born in *Cyprus*; but went early to *France*, where he served in the army, with credit. He afterwards settled at *Venice*; where he received an honourable pension. He was killed by a pistol-shot, on a journey from *Padua* to *Verona*, 1634. He wrote, in Italian, "*The History of the Civil* "*Wars in France*," including a period of 40 years, ending 1589. Bolingbroke scruples not to place him in rank, as an historian, next to Livy.—This is a good portrait, by one of the first masters of the *Venetian School.* His manner of painting is described as bold, with strong lights, opposed by deep shadows; his pencil is wonderfully firm and free, his disposition good, his execution easy, his touch lively and spirited: and, in colouring, he approached near to Titian. Yet his works are very unequal; so that it was said of him, "he appears sometimes "equal to Titian, and sometimes inferior to himself."

Opposite the window—left side of the door—Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick—whole length—*by Vandyck.*—He was the second *Earl* of that family; and was created *Lord High Admiral of England*, for which he appeared not sufficiently qualified. He was handsome in his person, and facetious in his conversation: religious in his professions, but licentious in his morals. He died, 1658.

Portrait of Prince Rupert—Girl blowing bubbles—Girl with a feather.

Opposite the window, right side of the door—Prince Rupert—a fine whole-length—*by Vandyck.*—He was the son of the *Elector Palatine* and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. When his Uncle, Charles I. raised the Royal Standard at *Nottingham*, he came over, to support his cause. "As a military officer," says Granger, "he was rash, even to temerity: he seldom engaged, but he obtained the advantage, which he again lost, by pursuing it too far." After he had too precipitately surrendered *Bristol* to Fairfax, he retired in disgrace to the *Continent*. In the Court of Charles II. he was again received into favour: and was promoted to the command of the British fleet. Here his impetuous valor was in its true element. He died 1692.

Opposite the window, right corner, above—A Girl blowing bubbles—*by Murillo.*—This Spanish artist greatly excelled as an historical Painter; but his favourite subjects were boys and girls, placed in various attitudes, and engaged in different amusements. These he usually designed after nature, and gave them a good and strong expression. He had an exquisite pencil; his colouring is mellow, and produces a surprising effect by the clearness of his tints, skilfully opposed by proper shadows; and there is a striking character of truth and nature, in all his paintings. The Spaniards boast that Murillo became a great painter without ever travelling out of Spain.

Opposite the window, left corner, above—A Girl with a feather—*by Murillo.*—A companion to the former.

Opposite the window, right corner, below—Portrait of —Machiavel—*by Vandyck,*—A copy from Titian, paint-

ed at *Florence*. MACHIAVEL, a celebrated Florentine writer, united the liveliest wit, with the profoundest reflection; and composed comedies, whilst he was writing a political history of his country. "He was," says Mr. ROSCOE, "an acute, but not a great man." This is considered as a very characteristic portrait; the fire of the eye, and the sagacity of the countenance, mark, at once, boldness and depth of thought.

OPPOSITE the window—left corner, below—MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY—*by Vandyck.*

OVER the centre door—Portrait of A BURGOMASTER—*Painter unknown.*

OVER the east door—is a second portrait of the EARL OF STRAFFORD—*by Vandyck*—nearly opposite to the first.—"In his person" says Sir Philip Warwicke, of this Nobleman, whom he knew, "he was of tall stature, but stooped much in the neck. His countenance was cloudy, whilst he moved or sat, thinking: but when he spoke, seriously, or facetiously, he had a lightsome and very pleasant ayre: and indeed, whatever he did, he did gracefully."

OVER the west door—HENRIETTA MARIA—*by Vandyck.*—The countenance lively, the drapery very fine—companion to the portrait of her consort CHARLES I. in the same room.—This beautiful and accomplished Princess was the daughter of HENRY IV. of France, and inherited much of her father's noble and generous spirit; by her many amiable qualities, both of person and disposition, she deserved, and she obtained, the tenderest affections of

Portrait of Henrietta Maria—State Bed Room.

her husband: but her judgment was not entitled to all that deference, with which it was regarded by him. It was she, who advised or promoted, many of the rash and inconsiderate measures, adopted by that unfortunate Monarch, contrary to his own natural and cautious prudence. "And yet" says GRANGER, "whoever looks at her charming portraits, will cease to wonder at even the excess of her influence over her husband's mind." In one of HOWELL'S Letters, who lived at the time, her person is thus described. "We have now a most noble new *Queen of* "*England*; who, in true beauty, is much beyond the long "wooed *Infanta*. This daughter of *France*, this young- "est branch of BOURBON, is of a more lovely and lasting "complexion, a dark brown. She has eyes that sparkle "like stars: and, for her physiognomy, she may be said "to be a mirror of perfection." The last days of this unhappy Princess were not only saddened with sorrow, but even distressed by pecuniary necessities: and History weeps, when she records the fact, that the illustrious daughter of HENRY THE GREAT, and the Queen of CHARLES I. was reduced to the extremity of lying in bed, for want of fuel for a fire! In the end, it appears, she was secretly married to HENRY JERMYN, *Earl of St. Albans*; who, however, treated her with neglect, and even with cruelty. She died in France 1669.

STATE BED ROOM.

THE bed and furniture of this room are of crimson velvet, embroidered with green and yellow silk. They belonged to Queen Anne: and were given, by the present King, to the late *Earl of Warwick*. The room is hung with tapestry, which appears by the date of it, to have

Bust of Edward the Black Prince.

been made at *Brussels*, 1604. It is supposed to represent the Gardens of *Versailles*, as they were at that time. —The chimney-piece, executed by WESTMACOTT, is remarkably handsome. It is formed of *verd antique* and white marble. Two black marble *vases* stand on its mantle; and a bronze copy of the *Borghese Vase* on the hearth.

HERE is a *Cabinet* highly curious, made of ebony, inlaid with wood of various shades and colours, beautifully representing flowers, birds, and various animals. On this Cabinet, stands a *chrystal cup*, mounted, between two engraved *chrystal vials*. Behind, are a bronze lion and lioness. On another cabinet, opposite the window, is an *essence vase*, of the old enamel, on copper mounted on *or moulou*.

HERE, also, placed on a table, in the window, is a bust, in white marble, of *Edward the Black Prince*—that greatest of British heroes, whose pure and illustrious name, is fitted to adorn and dignify, not his own rude age only, but the most splendid period of ancient or modern history.* The power of language is, indeed, unequal to the great and extraordinary merits, which raised him so transcendently high; and diffused around him a blaze of glory never to be extinguished or obscured. Among the most perfect and the most exalted of human characters, which the pen of History has traced, that of EDWARD, the *Black Prince*, will ever be contemplated with proud delight, mingled with almost awful veneration.—The head

* HUME.

of this bust is exceedingly fine,‖ but the chest is too much flattened. It is supposed to be the work of WELDON.—The paintings in this room are the three following:—

OVER the mantle-piece—MARGARET, DUTCHESS OF PARMA—*by Titian*—She was the natural daughter of the *Emperor* CHARLES V. and was Regent of the *Netherlands*, in the reign of PHILLIP II. This is a grand whole length, by the great master of colouring; whose height of excellence, in this department of the art, few have approached, and none have reached. He is the father of portrait-painting; and knew how to give resemblance with form, character with dignity, grace with simplicity, and costume with taste.§ In general, however, his male portraits are not designed so correctly or elegantly, as those of his females: yet his colouring has ever the look of real life, and his figures breathe. "Above all others," says GILPIN,‡ "TITIAN's art "of realising life excites our admiration. How often have "I stood gazing at his portraits of celebrated personages, "till I have seen them move, and heard them speak." This illustrious artist was born in *Friuli*, a Venetian province; studied first at *Venice*, afterwards at *Rome*; and closed a long life of splendid reputation and uninterrupted health, at the uncommon age of 96.

OVER the east door—A FAMILY PORTRAIT—*by Sir Peter Lely*.—That *tender languishment*, before* noticed, as his peculiar manner of expression, is here very apparent.

‖ In the family of LORD ONSLOW, is a head of the *Black Prince*, which there is reason to believe was painted at the time. It is not very ill done. It represents him in a black armour, embossed with gold, with a golden lion on his breast. He has a hat on, with a white feather, and a large ruby. He appears lean and pale, as he was towards the end of life.—*Walpoles' Anecdotes.*

§ FUSELI. ‡ Dialogues p. 387. * Page 185.

Portrait of the Earl of Essex—Dressing Room.

Over the east door—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex—*by Federigo Zuccaro*—an Italian painter, who came into *England*, in the reign of Elizabeth. He possessed considerable genius; his colouring produces great effect; and his drawing is generally good. Though some defects have been pointed out, particularly in the hair of his heads, yet his paintings are highly prized; and will for ever entitle him to be considered, as a very eminent master.—This portrait is an undoubted original of a generous, high spirited, and accomplished Nobleman, the favourite of the people, as well as of the Sovereign. "But he was too open and honest" says Granger, "for a Court." The dark and deliberate malice of his enemies took advantage of his warmth of temper; and hurried him on to those fatal extremities, which ended in his death, on the scaffold, Feb. 25, 1601. His character displayed many shining virtues. He was brave, sincere, and affectionate. His unfortunate end has formed the subject of four different tragedies.

STATE DRESSING ROOM.

This is a beautiful little room, hung with pea-green satin. The ceiling is elegant: and the prospect, which the large windows afford, strikingly attractive—extending, from a new point of view, over the slopes and swells, the clustered trees, the spreading groves, and winding waters, of the large and noble park, terminated by the blue hills in the distance. The elegant rialto of one arch, formerly to be seen from these windows, is now intercepted from the view, by the thickening and enlarging shades of the surrounding woods.

On a cabinet, stands a small model of the Sarcophagus of *Agrippina*, in *lava*: and underneath, a *casket* for jewels, formed of the *pietra commessa*. Here, also, are to be seen, a copy of the *Medici Lion*, and several *Etruscan vases*.

The paintings, which are very numerous, are as follow:—

Over the mantle-piece—A Boy with a Racket and Ball—*by Paul Veronese*—the great master of what is called the ornamental style.—His real name was Paolo Cagliari; he was born at *Verona*, and died 1588.

On the left side of the mantle-piece—Barbary Villiers, Dutchess of Cleveland.—She was the daughter and heiress of William Lord Grandison, and wife of Roger Palmer, afterwards *Earl of Castlemaine*. Though proud, she stooped to the lowest amours: but at last became one of the numerous Mistresses of Charles II. and, when discarded by him, was created *Dutchess of Cleveland*. She, then, married the celebrated Beau Fielding; by whom she was cruelly treated; and from whom she at length obtained a divorce, on proving against him a charge of bigamy. She died 1709.

On the left side of the mantle-piece—Sketch of the four Evangelists—*by Rubens*—highly valuable.

Same side—Landscape—*by Salvator Rosa*—rock, stunted trees, and awful desolation.

On the right side of the mantle-piece—Portrait of A Lady.

Portrait of the Earl and of the Duke of Bedford—A Storm and Wreck.

On the same side—William Russell, First Duke of Bedford—He was the father of the patriotic Lord William Russell, who was so wickedly beheaded in the reign of Charles II. During the civil war, he was a General of Horse on the side of the Parliament. He afterwards sincerely concurred in the restoration of Charles II.; and, finally, hailed with joy the glorious revolution of 1668. From the rank of Earl, he was advanced to that of Duke, by William III. and, in the preamble to the patent, the virtues of his illustrious son, are expressly stated, as the reasons, which induced the monarch to confer upon the father, that high distinction. He died 1700.

On the same side—Francis, Second Earl of Bedford—*by Vandyck.*—He was the Father of the first Duke: and, like the rest of his illustrious family, in *all* times, nobly supported the glorious cause of freedom, and of his country, during the trying and critical times of Charles I. He died 1641.

On the same side—centre—A Storm and Wreck—*by William Vandervelde*, the younger—superlatively excellent—a favorite picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—In the beauty of his design, the correctness of his drawing, the graceful forms and positions of his vessels, the lightness of his clouds, the clearness and variety of his serene skies, as well as the gloomy horror of those that are stormy, the liveliness and transparency of his colouring, the look of genuine nature that appears both in his agitated and his still waters, and the exquisite gradations, as well as perspective truth of his, distances—in all these respects, the productions of this unrivalled artist

display, in their highest degrees, taste, judgment, and genius. What RAPHAEL is in *Historical painting*, VANDERVELDE is in *Sea Pieces*.

ON the same side—MARTIN LUTHER—a fine half-length—*by Holbein*.—ERASMUS said of this intrepid reformer, whose temper was vehement and impetuous, even to excess—"God has bestowed upon mankind, so violent "a physician, in consequence of the magnitude of their dis-"eases." And he said of himself "my rind is indeed "very hard, but my core is soft and delicate; for indeed "I wish ill to no one."—"The ardent spirit of LUTHER," says one of his Biographers "shone out in his eyes, which "were so sparkling, that no one could bear to look at "them. And it is recorded, that an assassin, who had gained admittance into his chamber, was so terrified by the lightning of his eye, and the stern dignity of his manner, that he was compelled to desist from his horrid purpose. Notwithstanding the number, and power, and malignity of his foes, LUTHER died quietly in his bed, at *Eisleben*, Feb. 16, 1546.

ON the same side—LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURES—*by Salvator Rosa*.—companion to one before mentioned—in his usual style of "savage grandeur, and sublime repose."

ON the same side—BOY IN ARMOUR.

SOUTH window—left side—Portrait of one of CHARLES' BEAUTIES.

ON the same side—HENRY IV.—*by Patoun*—a small and beautiful whole length—in a plain black dress,

of that truly illustrious monarch of France, whose extraordinary virtues and talents gave him a just claim, in a certain degree, to the title of *Great*, and in a still higher degree, to that of *Good*. Voltaire calls him—"His subjects Conqueror, and their father too."* His reign, as described by the ABBE DE MORALLES, was the reign, as of a beneficent deity, watching with guardian care, over the happiness of a nation; and the close of it was, says he, "the end of a great many blessings, and the beginning of a great many miseries to his country and to mankind." By the inscrutable decrees of Providence, the dagger of a mad enthusiast, was permitted to rob his age of its glory, and his people of their public father, May 14, 1610.

SOUTH window—left side—A SORCERESS—*by Teniers the younger.*—He was a painter of extraordinary genius. His pencil is free and delicate; the touching of his trees is light and firm; his skies are admirable; and, though not much varied, are clear and brilliant; and the expression of his figures, whether mirthful or grave, in angry or pleasant mood, are always strongly marked, and strikingly natural. He had the peculiar art of relieving his lights, by other lights, without employing deep shadows, and yet producing the intended effect in a surprising manner.

SOUTH window, right side—Portrait of—A GIRL, said to be one of *Lord Robert Brooke's* children.

SAME side—TRITON AND SEA HORSES—a study—*by Vandyck.*

SAME side—COMPANION TO THE SORCERESS—*by Teniers*—the second of the three paintings, by the same

* Et fut de ses sujets le vainqueur et le père. Henriade C. 1 L. 6.

eminent master, in this room—of whose excellence, in the general estimation, the incredible prices given for his works, in all parts of Europe, afford incontestible evidence.

West window—left side—Mrs. Digby, in the dress of a *Lady Abbess*—held in high estimation—*by Gerhard Douw*—a native of *Leyden*—and, in his finishing, the most extraordinary of all the *Flemish* masters.—His pictures usually are of small size,with figures so exquisitely touched, so transparent, so wonderfully delicate, as to excite astonishment, no less than pleasure. He designed every object after nature; and, in colour, freshness, and force, each object appears as perfect as Nature herself.—In painting portraits, he made use of concave mirrors. He bestowed upon all his works most patient and persevering labour; and yet there is in them, no appearance of stiffness no diminution of vigour.

West window, left side—Two heads of old men studying music—a sketch *by Rubens*—amazingly fine.

Same side—A Sebastian—a sketch—*by Vandyck.*

West window, right side—Portrait of one of Charles' Beauties.

Same side—Bacchanalian Boys.—*After Vandyck.*

Same side—View of the interior of a Church—*by De Witte*—light shining upon the pillars extremely well managed.

Opposite the south window—centre piece—A Guard Room, with Armour—*by Teniers.*—This is the

third of the invaluable productions of this great artist—whose usual subjects, besides such as the present, were landscapes with figures, merry-makings, fairs, shooting at butts, playing at bowls, and the sports or occupations of villagers. This is highly esteemed.

OPPOSITE the south window—above, centre—Portrait of A BOY—*by Vandyck.*

SAME side—above, left—ANNE BOLEYN*—small half length—*by Holbein.*—"This beautiful Queen," says GRANGER, "fell a sacrifice to the violent passions of HENRY VIII.—to his *anger,* for bringing him a dead son—to his *jealousy,* for the innocent but indiscreet peculiarities of her behaviour—and, above all, to his *affection* for JANE SEYMOUR, whom he married the very day after she was beheaded, May 19, 1536." This is a fine portrait; though some § have considered the countenance as deficient in those "sweet eye-glaunces" and that "lovely pleasance, which robs sence from the hart."† Nothing, however, could be more unfavourable to the representation of beauty, than the dress of those times, particularly the angular coiffure, and the scrupulous concealment of the hair.

* The following description of this *Queen,* given by *Lord Herbert,* in his admirable history of HENRY VIII. is taken from a curious life of *Cardinal Wolsey,* by SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, his gentleman usher, first published in 1641, and again in 1761. "She was of singular beautie and towardnesse, and her parents took all care possible for her good education. Therefore, besides the ordinary parts of virtuous instructions, they gave her teachers in playing on musical instruments, singing and dancing, insomuch, that when she composed her hands to play, and voice to sing, it was joined with that sweetness of countenance, that three harmonies concurred. "Likewise when she danced, her rare proportions varied themselves into all the graces, that belong either to rest or motion."

§ Dalloway's Anecdotes. † Spenser.

SAME side—above—right—CATHERINE BOLEYN—*by Holbein*—She was Aunt and Governess to the Princess, afterwards *Queen* ELIZABETH,—This is a beautiful small half-length—Here at least, is loveliness, of the most attractive kind—animation, simplicity, softness, and sweetness. This is the third of the portraits in this room *by Hans Holbein*, who was born at Basle, in 1498, and died in 1554. He painted equally well in oil, water colours and distemper; in large and in miniature. He generally chose for his paintings a green ground; but in his small pictures, the ground is frequently blue. His pencil is exceedingly delicate; his colouring has a wonderful degree of force; his carnations are highly exquisite; and all his pictures are distinguished by the amazing neatness and exactness of his finishing—But, with all his abundance of merit, something of the German taste prevails in most of his works. "He was true," says GILPIN, "to * the lines of nature, in whatever form he found them: though he would neither give his figures that grace and dignity; nor draw from his pallet that glow of colouring, which we admire so much in TITIAN."

ON the same side of the room—below, centre—AN OLD WOMAN EATING POTTAGE—lamp light—excellent—*by Gerhard Douw.*

SAME side—below—left—PETER IN PRISON—*by Henry Steenwyck*, the younger.

SAME side—below—right—PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON—companion to the former—*by Steenwyck.* This artist, who excelled in painting architecture and per-

* Dialogues page 389.

Peter delivered.

spective, was introduced to the Court of CHARLES I. by *Vandyck*, and received all the encouragement due to his great merits. His usual subjects were the inside of Churches and Gothic edifices; every column and cornice of which he painted with the utmost precision; and distributed his lights and shades with such judgment, as to produce astonishing effect. His portrait is drawn by *Vandyck*, and placed amongst the distinguished artists of his time.*

* In sketching the short notices of the different Painters, whose names are introduced in the preceding pages, *Pilkington's Dictionary* has been chiefly consulted.

CHAP. XXII.

Smaller Apartments of the Castle, &c.

COMPASS WINDOW—*Inside of a Church, &c.—Ganymede, &c.*—ARMOURY PASSAGE—*Curious Petrifactions, &c.*—BRITISH ARMOURY—*Doublet of Lord Brooke, &c.*—CHAPEL PASSAGE—*Portrait of Cromwell—of Shakespeare—Brandt, &c.*—THE CHAPEL.

FROM the *Gilt Room*, a door opens into a small apartment, called the

COMPASS WINDOW.

THIS Window is filled with painted glass, some part of which is supposed to have been the work of RUBENS. It was brought from *Flanders*, purchased by the present *Earl of Warwick*; and put together by Mr. A. PETHER.

THE paintings here, are—GANYMEDE—better known under the name of HEBE, *Goddess of Health—by Guerchino*—an Italian painter of eminence. He died 1666.—INSIDE OF A CHURCH—a fine transparency—*by Jervais*, who excelled in subjects of this kind—though deemed an artist of no great merit in other respects, notwithstanding the fine praises, with which he is so lavishly decked out in the complimentary verses of POPE.

A BATTLE PIECE, *by Schut.*—A SEA FIGHT, *by Vandervelde.*—HEAD OF AN OLD MAN, *by Rubens.*—STILL LIFE, *by Kalf.*—FRUIT, *by Campedoglio.*—PORTRAIT OF A FEMALE, *by Pourbus.*

In a short passage, to the right of the Compass Window, are the three following paintings:—

Portrait of an Italian—supposed to be *by Titian.* —Portrait of a Laughing Boy—capital—said to be *Killigrew*, the famous Jester at the Court of Charles II.—A Storm at Sea—*by Ludolph Backhuysin*, a native of *Embden.*—No artist ever studied nature, in all her forms, more attentively—in gales, calms, storms, clouds, rocks, skies, lights, and shadows; and, in all his paintings, he displays the genius of a master.

ARMOURY PASSAGE.

This apartment might well deserve the more expressive name of *The Museum.* It contains a collection of curiosities; many of rare occurrence, and of inestimable value; and, in the whole, so numerous, that their names alone would form a long catalogue.

Suspended round the wall, and disposed in pleasing arrangement, are specimens of armour, ancient and modern, collected from all quarters of the globe—among which are—culivers, ancient cross bows, battle axes, pikes, Roman swords, arquebuses, ancient daggers, muskets, helmets and chain armour, quivers, arrows, tomahawks, Persian bows of steel: and, over the door, is the armour of Oliver Cromwell.—Besides this rare and various collection of armour, there are here to be seen, in the *first* window, a large *tooth* of an animal unknown; part of the trunk of a *tree petrified*—and various other curious petrifactions.—Before the *second* window, on a *slab*, formed of petrified shells, and surrounded with a statuary border, are placed the figure of an Infant Christ, with the cross, in

bronze, small; and a large BUST OF DEMOSTHENES, in bronze. In this window are, also to be seen—two Equestrian figures of ROMAN EMPERORS ON HORSEBACK, on copper enamel—two bronze *bas reliefs* of ROMAN EMPERORS, two bronze *sphinx*, and various petrifactions.—In the *third* window, are a piece of the *rock of Gibraltar*, and various *petrifactions*.—In the *fourth* window, are—*a lock of a Convent*, of wonderful intricacy, and exquisite workmanship—a small *hand-bell*, of which the handle is formed of four figures, united, with an inscription round it, bearing date 1547;—the figure of a *gladiator* in bronze;—and *two figures of boxers*, also in bronze.

BRITISH ARMOURY.

PASSING through a door, beyond the fourth window, is the entrance into the *British Armoury*; which contains the best collection of old English armour, in the kingdom. Among many other articles are—a very fine and complete suit of fluted armour,* brought from *Germany*—the armour of the *Duke of Monmouth* §—the doublet in which *Lord Brooke* was killed at *Lichfield*, when reconnoitering, by a man known by the name of *Dumb Dyott*—and an arquebuse of enormous size, taken from a French ship of war.

CHAPEL PASSAGE.

RETURNING through the *Armoury Passage*, beyond the *Compass Window*, is a door leading into the *Chapel Passage*.—Here, besides the large picture of CHARLES I. ON HORSEBACK, before noticed ‡ are the following portraits.

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* Two Views of this are given in GROSE's *Antient Armoury*, page 43, 44.

§ Of this also are two Views, Ibid, page 45, 46. ‡ Page 163.

Portrait of Oliver Cromwell—of Shakespeare—of a Mohawk Chief.

On the same side as the window—Oliver Cromwell—in armour—*by Robert Walker**—whom the Protector himself preferred to every other painter—and by whom his portrait was certainly drawn several times.—It is well known that the *Grand Duke of Tuscany* gave £500, to a relation of Cromwell's, for one of his pictures *by Walker*. This is now in the gallery of the Old Palace at *Florence*—where there is also a celebrated cast of his face, of which, *Lord Cork*, who had seen it, remarks, that "it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration and pride."—"Cromwell has always been regarded by foreigners," says Granger, "and "of late years, by the generality of his countrymen, as the "greatest man this nation ever produced. Yet it has "been disputed whether he deserved more a *halter* or a "*crown*? and there is no less disparity between the cha- "racter drawn of him by his friends and his enemies.— "*Colonel Lindsay* affirmed that he saw him enter into a "formal contract with the devil; and Dawbeny has "drawn a parallel betwixt Moses the Man of God, and "Oliver, the Protector. He died in his bed, on the 3d of "September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, "in the year 1658."

Portrait of Shakespeare—in a sitting posture—composing.

Portrait of Brandt, the Mohawk Chief—*by Romney*—in the best style of that master—"whose paint-

* A duplicate of this picture is in the possession of a brother of the writer of these pages, whose mother's grandfather, *Major Cromwell*, was second son of Henry Cromwell, the *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, and was born in *Dublin Castle*, at the time of his father's residence in that country.

"ings are conceived," says FLAXMAN, "in an elevated "spirit of dignity and beauty, with a lively expression of "nature in all its parts. His heads were various; his "male was decided and grand; his females, lovely; his "figures resemble the antique; the limbs were elegant, and "finely formed; and his draperies were well understood; "and constituted, indeed, one of his chief excellencies."

SIDE opposite the Window—HEAD—in the manner of *Rubens.*

RUBENS' SECOND WIFE—*by himself.*—This is the lady so celebrated for her exquisite beauty; the contemplation of which is said to have been of important use to the great painter, in delineating the figures of his females.

PORTRAIT OF A BISHOP.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY—*by Vandyck.*

PORTRAIT OF A GENERAL—*by Rubens.*

PORTRAIT of THOMAS THYNNE, Esq. noted for his affluence and his uncommon benevolence, whence he gained the name of "*Tom of Ten Thousand.*" He was murdered in his coach, soon after his marriage to *Lady Eliz. Piercy,* by three assassins, supposed to be hired by *Count Koningsmark,* who had made some advances to the same Lady.

PORTRAIT of LOCKE—"who was in metaphysics what NEWTON was in the higher mathematics—and as the one led mankind to the knowledge of the material world, by which they are surrounded; so the other conducted them to the knowledge of the ideal world within themselves.

THE CHAPEL.

THROUGH the long passage, just mentioned, is the approach,—by which strangers are usually conducted to the *Chapel.* From this, a small door leads into the interior. But the principal entrance is opposite to this; where, folding doors open into a vestibule—with which a flight of stone steps communicate, from the inner court of the Castle.

THE Chapel is of suitable size, well proportioned, and fitted up in a style of simple elegance. In the outer division, are the seats for the servants; and in the inner, those for the family. The lofty ceiling is finely formed with small pendant capitals, and adorned with the arms of the family. The altar-piece is of oak, carved and surmounted with a canopy, extending from it over the two adjoining seats. Opposite, in a gallery, is placed the organ. The Gothic windows are filled with painted glass; of which *that* over the altar is the gift of the *Earl of Essex.* The light admitted is exactly of that kind, which the great poet of England so happily terms "dim religious light;" and, through the whole interior of this beautiful oratory, an air of soft and composed solemnity prevails—usually considered as so highly favourable to the exercises, and to all the serious sentiments, of devotion.

CHAP. XXII.

Private Apartments of the Castle.

(NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION.)

BREAKFAST ROOM.—*Family of Charles I.—Portraits of a Warrior—Wife of Snyder—Two Lions, by Rubens—Portrait of Spinola—Gondomar—Captain of the Dutch Guards.*—WAITING ROOM.—*Portrait of Old Parr—Second Lord Brooke.*—LITTLE STUDY.—*Portrait of Henrietta Maria.*—LIBRARY.—*Portrait of a School Boy.*—RED BEDCHAMBER.—*Duke of Buckingham and his Brother—Prince Rupert and Maurice—Fruit, by M. Angelo—A Nun.*—RED DRESSING ROOM.—*View of the Interior of a Church—Venice—A Sea Piece.*—PASSAGE—*A Landscape—A Study—A Sea Fight—Charles I.—Shakespeare.—Henry VIII.—Queen Elizabeth—Mary Queen of Scots—Sir Philip Sidney.*—DOMESTIC OFFICES, &c.

LEAVING the State Rooms of the Castle, and entering the *Private Apartments*, the air of grandeur, which strikes so much in the former, is at once exchanged for that of domestic convenience and comfort, which mark the whole appearance of the latter—exciting in the mind, instead of ideas of pomp and splendour, of crouded courts and brilliant assemblies, the more pleasing thoughts of quiet enjoyment, and the delights of family or friendly intercourse. These latter apartments, however, in the absence of every other beauty or ornament, would still be considered as highly embellished, by the many *fine paintings* which adorn them; of which we are permitted to give some account—though we must again repeat, to prevent all danger of disappointment, they are not exhibited to the view of the public.

BREAKFAST ROOM.

THIS is a good family room, delightfully pleasant, as, indeed, are all the rooms, looking to the south, from the beautiful and extensive prospect, which the windows afford.

HERE is to be seen a slab, one of the largest and finest of the kind known, formed of *pietra dura*, next in hardness, and also in value, to the precious stones. The pedestal is of the same material as the slab; and, the whole must have been a work of immense labor. This table was once in the possession of the *King of Naples*, who gave for it 3,000 sequins, or about £1,500.—In this apartment are the following paintings:—

OVER the mantle-piece—THE FAMILY OF CHARLES I.—*by Vandyck.*—The portraits are whole-lengths, taken in their infancy, of CHARLES II., of JAMES II., and of MARY, *Princess of Orange.*

RIGHT side of the mantle-piece,—PORTRAIT OF A WARRIOR,—*by Rembrandt.*—This admirable picture, once in the possession of SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, is generally supposed to represent ACHILLES; but the armour is modern.—REMBRANDT, one of the most famous masters of the *Dutch School*, formed a manner entirely his own, by studying and imitating nature, which he copied in its most simple dress; but, in the selection of objects, he shewed that he had little notion of grace or elegance. His invention, however, was fertile; his imagination lively and active; and his colouring most surprising. His carnations are as true, as fresh, and as perfect as those of TITIAN: but there is this difference, that the colouring

of TITIAN will admit of near inspection, whilst that of REMBRANDT must be viewed at a convenient distance. His portraits are excellent; but from the subjects he usually painted, though they are exact likenesses, and have the true look of life, yet, in the air and attitude, grace and dignity are wanting. He died 1764.

LEFT side of the mantle-piece,—THE WIFE OF SNYDER,—*by Vandyck.*—This is a fine picture, in the best style of that great master. SNYDER was a distinguished painter of the *Flemish School*; and was held in such high estimation by RUBENS, and by JORDAENS, that they often borrowed his assistance in some of their greatest works; and as often afforded their's in return, to him. The joint productions of three such celebrated painters are considered, by some, as more estimable, on that very account, than even their separate works.

OPPOSITE the fire-place,—centre-piece,—TWO LIONS,—*by Rubens,*—painted from the life, and said to be the only ones he ever saw alive.—When the great painter had proceeded some way, in portraying these noble animals, it is said, he wished to mark their appearance in the act of roaring; and, for that purpose, the keeper ventured to pluck one of them by the whiskers. The attempt succeeded for several days; but, on the fifth day, *Rubens* observed such signs of anger as created serious alarm, and induced him to advise the keeper to desist from the dangerous attempt in future. The hint was observed for a time, but was afterwards forgotten; and the dreadful consequence was, the enraged animal struck down the keeper, and lay upon him, the whole day. In the evening, the lion was ordered to be shot, by a party of the Guards,

Portrait of Spinola, by Rubens.

under the command of an ancestor of Mr. De Corte, a painter of eminence, lately deceased, on whose authority, this story is told. The lion was killed; but, in the agonies of his death, horrid to relate! the wretched keeper was torn to pieces.—This noble production of one of the greatest of painters, who excelled pre-eminently in the delineation of beasts, especially those of the savage kind, was once in the possession of *Prince Charles*, of *Lorraine*.

Opposite the fire-place—left side—Marquis of Spinola—*by Rubens*.—Spinola is here drawn in armour; round his left arm is a sash; his sword-basket is hilted; and in his left hand is a truncheon. He was of an illustrious family, in *Genoa*, and one of the great military heroes of his age. Till his 30th year, he lived in the tranquil enjoyment of private life. But though he entered thus late into the army, yet he soon rose to high reputation; and was, in 1604, appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, in the Low Country. Here he was opposed to Prince Maurice, of *Nassau*, the first general of his time; against whom, it is high praise to say, that he contended with glory and success.* But afterwards, commanding in *Italy*, at the siege of *Casal*, though he had actually taken the town; and had closely invested the citadel; yet his plans were suddenly interrupted, and finally defeated, by new and absurd orders from *Spain*. Vexation arising from unexpected defeat, and from most unmerited disgrace, preyed upon his spirits; and laid the foundation of a disease, which quickly ended in his death, 1630. His last words were, "they have robbed me of my glory!"

* "Le Comte Maurice de Nassau, le héros de son siècle," says the French Biographer, "fut l'homme, contre lequel il eut à combattre; et il se montra aussi bon capitaine que lui."

Portrait of Gondomar and of a Dutch Captain.

Opposite the fire-place—right side—Count Gondomar—*by Valasquez de Silva.*—Gondomar, Ambassador from *Spain,* to James I. was one of the most perfect adepts ever known, in the art of duping and deceiving. His great instrument to move all to his purpose, was, "to please all;" and never was an instrument wielded by the hand of man, with greater dexterity and success. He had his lures prepared for all—fawning for the great—flattery for the vain—pleasure for the voluptuous—money for the avaricious—affected love of learning for the scholar—and most humble and assiduous courtship for the ladies, whose influence, even in state affairs, he knew, must not be overlooked. No trick so low or little, to which he did not descend, in order to entrap the smiles of others, and cheat them of themselves. Thus, amongst other means of conciliating or cozening James I.—"to whom," says Rushworth,* "he had access more like an English favorite, than a "Foreign Ambassador," one was, to talk bad Latin before him, in order to give that egregious pedant, the proud gratification of correcting it.—"Never was there a man," says Grainger, "who had so much art, with so little appearance of it."—This is the only painting to be found in this collection, by the great *Spanish* Master, Velasquez, —whose compositions are remarkable for strength of expression, for a freedom of pencil, a spirited touch, and such a tone of colour, as almost equals nature.

Opposite the window—Captain of the Dutch Guard—*by Rembrandt.*—This is considered as one of the finest pictures now known, of that great master—whose genuine works are extremely rare; and, when they are to be purchased, obtain almost incredible price.

* Historical Collections, v. I. p. 14.

WAITING ROOM.

From the Breakfast Parlour, a door opens into a small apartment, called the *Waiting Room*, in which are two portraits; the first is—

Old Parr—*by Vandyck.*—He was a peasant of *Shropshire*, born 1483, and died at the most extraordinary age of 152. In his 120th year, he married a second wife, and had a child. In the summer of 1635, he was carried by the Earl of Arundel, to *London*, and introduced as a prodigy, to Charles I. Among other questions, the King asked him, "since he had lived so much longer than other men, what he had done more than other men?"—"I did penance," replied the hardy veteran, "when I was a hundred years old."* Change of air, and new modes of living, the consequence of his removal to *London*, occasioned his death, Nov. 5, in the same year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was blind for the last 19 years of his life. He is drawn three quarters length, in a doublet, with a girdle, in which is his left hand, and his right rests on a stick. The picture is of inferior execution, though painted by so great an artist as Vandyck, for so great a personage as the King of England.—The other portrait is

Robert, the second Lord Brooke—Some account has already been given of this high-spirited and accomplished Nobleman, who fell at the siege of *Lichfield*;§ and who, in taking the side of the Parliament, against the misjudging Monarch, by the confession of his very enemies, acted from motives of purest patriotism.

* Peck's Historical Pieces, p. 51. § P. 40.

He is drawn, wearing a breast-plate; and under it, appears the doublet, in which he was killed, and which may be seen, stained with blood, amongst the collection in the old British Armoury.*

LITTLE STUDY.

In this room is a portrait of Henrietta Maria—wife of Charles I.—whole length—*by Vandyck.*

LIBRARY.

This is a spacious and handsome apartment. It contains about three thousand three hundred volumes; and, if they are not to be characterized as a rare or invaluable, they form, at least, a useful collection of books.

Over the fire-place—A School Boy—*by Sir Joshua Reynolds*—of whom it is said, that "to the gran-"deur, truth, and simplicity of Titian, and to the daring "strength of Rembrandt, he has united the chastness "and delicacy of Vandyck."

RED BEDCHAMBER.

In this room, which is nearly opposite the Library, are the following paintings.

Over the fire-place—George, Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Francis—whole lengths—*by Vandyck.*—These two young nobles, who are here portrayed in their infancy, fell a sacrifice to their precipitate zeal in the cause of Charles I. At the head of a small

* P. 205.

Portrait of Princes Rupert and Maurice—Fruit, by M. Angelo.

body of troops, they were defeated, near *Kingston-upon-Thames*; the elder was slain in battle; the younger, disdainfully refusing quarter, was cruelly butchered.

Opposite the window—Prince Rupert, and his brother Maurice—*by Vandyck.*—These two princes, here drawn in the same picture, sons of the *King of Bohemia*, entered into the service of their uncle Charles I. when he raised his standard at *Nottingham:* and greatly signalized themselves, on many occasions, during the unfortunate contest that followed. The former had more fire and activity, more daring and precipitate valour: the latter was equally brave, but more cool and steady.

Opposite the window—Fruit—exquisitely done—*by Michael Angelo Buonarotti*—the only specimen in this collection of the wonderful powers of "that truly divine artist," as Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his discourses to the students of the Royal Academy, scruples not to call him—"in whose steps, above all others," he declares, "he was ambitious to tread, however unequally—and "whose name he desired to be the last words, pronounced "by himself in that Academy." And as he desired, so it was: for, unfortunately for the lovers of the fine arts, this was the last speech he delivered as President of the Royal Academy.—Michael Angelo was highly distinguished as a sculptor, as well as a painter; and it is difficult to decide in which he most excelled. It is certain, however, that sculpture was his primary pursuit: and yet, if the question were, which of the sister arts would most suffer, by being deprived of his powers, the answer, says his biographer, would undoubtedly be, painting. In sculpture we possess the reliques of the antique; works

which more than rival his. But what is there in painting that could compensate for the loss of the *Sistine Chapel?* —The greatest works of this extraordinary genius are "*The Crucifixion*" and "*The Last Judgment.*" He was born in *Tuscany,* 1474, and died at *Rome,* 1563.

OPPOSITE the fire-place—PORTRAIT OF A NUN—*by Paul Veronese.*—This celebrated artist is accused of painting too much with a view to please the debauched eye of the *Venetians,* his countrymen; and of sacrificing to that consideration, force of expression, correctness of drawing, and all propriety in the costume of his figures, and the architectural, and other ornaments of his pictures. But, in excellence of colouring, in the magic effect of light and shade, and in grace and harmony of composition, he has attained the highest distinction.

RED DRESSING ROOM.

THREE large paintings adorn this small apartment.

OVER the fire-place—VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A CHURCH—*by A. de Forme*—of which the perspective is good, and the light, which is that of wax tapers, is excellently managed.

OPPOSITE the fire-place—A VIEW OF VENICE, WITH A PROCESSION—*by Canaletto*—who was originally a scene painter, at *Venice,* his native city; but afterwards studied with great success at *Rome.* He made use of the *Camera Obscura* to obtain precision, and afterwards corrected its defects by the air tints. He produced great effects: and impressed a character of vigour on every object, he touched. CANALETTO once resided at the

Sea Piece, by W. Vandervelde—Landscape, by Salvator Rosa—Sea Fight.

Castle, under the patronage of the late *Earl of Warwick*, who, amongst other works, employed him in painting views of the Castle. Of these, four large pictures were highly finished by him, and were afterwards removed to *London*, to adorn the town residence of the *Earls of Warwick*.

Opposite the window—A Sea Piece—by that unrivalled master in this branch of the art, *William Vandervelde*, the younger. His father obtained high degrees of excellence, in the same department of painting, but was greatly surpassed by the son; to whom, indeed, no painter in this style, of any age or country, since the revival of letters, can be regarded as superior, or even as equal.

PASSAGE.

In the passage leading to the apartments just enumerated, are several valuable paintings.

On the stair-case—A Landscape—rock, cataracts, and trees—in fine style—*by Salvator Rosa*.

Near the Dressing Room door—A Study—by the same great artist.—It is the representation of a naturalist musing, with all the objects of his contemplation scattered about.

Near the window—A Sea Fight, between the Russians and the Turks—moonlight—*by Loutherbourg*.

On the stair-case—Charles I. sitting on a bay Horse.

Portraits of Shakespear—Henry VIII.—Queen Elizabeth.

PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEAR—*by Cornelius Jansens*—The great poetical genius—the pride of *Warwickshire*—and the glory of his country, "who first exhausted worlds, and then imagined new"—is here drawn in a sitting posture, composing; the light finely breaking in from the windows.

HENRY VIII.—*by Holbein.**—"This despotic monarch," says GRAINGER, in his admirable sketch of his character, "held the nation in greater subjection than any of its conquerors. He was more governed by vanity and caprice, than principle; and paid no regard to mercy, nor even to justice, when it stood in the way of his passions. But, though a tyrant, by depressing the nobility, and increasing the property of the commons, he laid the foundation of civil liberty; and, though a bigot to almost every error of the *Romish Church*, he was the father of the Reformation."—What a detestable idea of him is held forth by his own words, when, according to SIR ROBERT NAUNTON, he once said of himself, "he never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust!"§

QUEEN ELIZABETH—dressed in stiff golden robes; on her head, the crown, and in her hand, the globe and sceptre—*by Holbein.*—"So happily tempered" says GRAINGER, "was affability with haughtiness, and benevolence with severity, in the character of this Princess, that she was more loved than feared by the people; and was

* It is remarkable that HOLBEIN always painted with his left hand. The same singular habit is related of TURPILIUS, a Roman Artist, as also of MOZZO, of *Antwerp*, of AMICO ASPERTINO, and LUDOVICO CANGIAGIO.

§ Fragmenta Regalia, published in the *Phœnix*. v. I. p. 183.

at the same time, the delight of her subjects, and the terror of *Europe*."

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND JAMES HER SON—*by Holbein.*—The infant here drawn, is of the age of three or four; but it is well known that the Queen never saw her son, after he was a year old; one of the portraits, therefore, cannot be original. There is another copy of the same picture in the Draper's Hall, *London.*—Though virtuously disposed, this unhappy Princess has never been wholly cleared from the guilt of the crimes laid to her charge. But such were the graces of her person and manners, that every one who saw and conversed with her, was inclined to believe her innocent, at least to wish her so: and all concurred in pitying the severity of her fate.—She was beheaded in the hall of *Fotheringhay Castle*, February 8, 1586: and her behaviour, at that awful crisis, was, in a supreme degree, calm, magnanimous, and pathetic.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY—in a striped habit.—This is with reason, believed to be an original of that highly and deservedly celebrated man, as it belonged to his fond and faithful friend, FULKE LORD BROOKE.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY was the son of SIR HENRY SIDNEY, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, himself a man of pure and exalted character,* and of MARY, the truly amiable and accomplished daughter of JOHN DUDLEY, the famous *Duke of Northumberland.* Gifted, by nature, with some of the best, and noblest qualities of the mind and the heart; he received,

* "This great man," says GRAINGER, "deserves to be much better known."

from the cares of wise and affectionate parents, the inestimable advantages of a learned, liberal, and virtuous education: and, for his further improvement, at the age of 18, he was sent to travel in foreign countries. None of all the precious advantages bestowed upon him by birth or education, was bestowed in vain; he ardently soared, and rapidly rose, to a height of excellence, rarely exceeded, in intellectual and moral attainments; and his various and powerful talents, his extensive and well digested learning, the elevated and generous sentiments glowing in his breast, the pure and virtuous principles animating his conduct, were graced with the fascinating charms of a fine person, recommended by every manly and martial accomplishment, and by the most pleasing and polished manners. On his return home, after an absence of three years, all the excellencies of his noble and amiable character shone out, with resplendent lustre; every eye was dazzled, every heart was attracted; he soon became the ornament and delight of the English court and the English nation; and, thence, his high reputation extended, and excited great and general admiration, in all the other courts and countries of *Europe*. Every where the men of learning were proud to dedicate to him their works; the poets delighted to celebrate his virtues and accomplishments; princes condescended to repeat his praises, and to court his favor; and so extraordinary was his fame, that, as SIR ROBERT NAUNTON* relates, he was even put in nomination, at the election of a *King of Poland*. His royal mistress, ELIZABETH, however, opposed his advancement, "not from emulation" as SIR ROBERT expresses it, "but from fear

* "Fragmenta Regalia," published in the Harleian Miscellany—also in the Phœnix, v. I. p. 198.

of losing the jewel of her time."—"He was, indeed," continues the same writer, who knew him personally, "a noble and matchless gentleman; and it may be justly "said of him, as it was of CATO, of *Utica*, that he seemed "born only to that which he went about, *versatilis ingenii*."* But the splendid career of his virtuous and honourable life—unhappily for his country, and the world!—terminated October 17, 1586, at the early age of 32. As he was valiantly fighting on the side of the *Dutch*, against their *Spanish* oppressors, near *Zutphen*,

* It would be endless to repeat all the high and honourable testimonies that have been borne, from the earliest to the latest times, by writers of every description and every country, to the great and amiable qualities of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY—of whom it has even been said that "he approaches more nearly to the idea of a perfect man, as well as of a perfect Knight, than any character of any age or nation."—Who, then, in the midst of this great and universal admiration, can witness, without disgust and disdain, the strange, unjust, and most perverse attempt of the late LORD ORFORD, to bring down so fair and beautiful, and exalted a character from that height of eminence to which it has been ever raised, by the unanimous suffrages of all ages, and all nations!—"When we," says his Lordship, "at this distance of time, enquire what were the prodigious merits which "excited such admiration—what do we find?"—Can it be credited that, to this question, the only reply is, "nothing but valour?"—and that, too, it is added, "in an age of heroes,"—when, of course, valour was a cheap and common quality!—Surely! surely! no lordly rank, nor literary celebrity, nor even good desert, in other respects, ought to shelter from severe and indignant reproach so shameless a defrauder of the just praises of the illustrious dead! and though himself no longer living, yet must so wrongful an attempt to injure the memory of one of the most exalted of human beings, recoil with deepest disgrace upon his own!—How most unfair too, is the same noble Writer, in estimating the literary merits of SIR PHILIP! Though his celebrated work "*The Arcadia*," will not bear to be tried by the rules of modern criticism, yet certainly it deserves not the contempt poured upon it by his Lordship. It was long universally read and admired, and frequently imitated: and, though tedious as a whole, yet, in many of its parts, it would highly gratify a modern reader, even of refined taste and judgment.—But another performance, by many esteemed his best, entitled "*Defense of Poetre*," is passed entirely unnoticed by LORD ORFORD; who, in a later edition of his works, excuses himself by the pitiful plea of having forgotten it!—His famous "*Letter to the Queen*," also, on the subject of her proposed marriage with the DUKE OF ANJOU, is said, by HUME, to be written "with unusual elegance of expression, as well as force of reasoning:" and his defence of his uncle, against a publication, called "*Leicester's Commonwealth*," is acknowledged, by LORD ORFORD himself, to be a spirited and powerful performance.—But enough for the compass of a note—which, however,

he was mortally wounded; and it is of him that beautiful instance of humanity is recorded, which has lately been made the subject of a fine picture, by the first historical painter of the age, the venerable Mr. West. Retiring from the field, overcome with thirst, from excessive bleeding, he called for water; and, just as he was raising it to his lips, a poor soldier, at that moment carried along, desperately wounded, fixed upon it his eager and longing eyes; instantly, the fainting hero withdrew the water from his own lips, and ordered it to be delivered to him, with these memorable words, "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine!"

DOMESTIC OFFICES, &c.

Under the principal range of apartments, is another, extending the whole length of the Castle, from east to west—in which are the various domestic offices. These are all formed out of the solid rock, supported by lofty and beautiful arches, presenting in the whole, a most striking appearance: and though they may be considered, as under ground, with respect to the Court on the north side; yet, the windows, looking southward, are still 60 feet above the bed of the river. What a suite of magnificent apartments might here be formed! As it is, however, they are well employed, as offices for the various domestic purposes, necessary or useful, in this large and princely abode.

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must not yet be closed, without adding, that, since it was penned, the writer has perused, with inexpressible delight, Dr. Zouch's "*Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney*"—in which the high pre-eminence of his character is elegantly and forcibly delineated; and a defence provided, more than sufficient to bid contemptuous defiance to all attack, though a thousand times less flimsy and less futile than that of the Biographer of the Noble and Royal Authors—in which, indeed, the daringness of the design, and the feebleness of the execution, form a most remarkable instance of striking contrast!

Servant's Hall—Kitchen.

At the eastern extremity, are the Housekeeper's rooms, opposite to which, are Servants' rooms, and the Butlers' pantry. Moving westward, appear the wine cellars—succeeded by the spacious ale cellar—and those for wood and coal. Beyond these, are the old Servants' hall and kitchen, together with large and convenient larders; and, near the western extremity, is the present kitchen, of ample size, furnished with every convenience; and surrounded by pantry, store-rooms, and some other small apartments.

View from Guy's Tower.

CHAP. XXIII.

Pleasure Grounds of the Castle.

View from Guy's Tower—Dungeon of Cæsar's Tower—the Green House—Grand Antique Vase—Walk through the Garden Plantations—View on the Lawn—Near View of the Castle—the Pavilion—the Hill House—the Mount—the North Tower—the Porter's Lodge—Guy's Armour—Ride round the Park—the Lake—the Bridge—the Park-Lodge.

ON leaving the interior of the *Castle*, the Stranger usually ascends to the top of *Guy's Tower*. The ascent, though long, is not very difficult; and the view from the summit will amply repay him the fatigue. Winding up the stone stairs, and passing five distinct stories, he will find himself on the battlements—elevated above the level of the ground 130 feet, and above that of the river 150.—From this eminence, a striking view is commanded, of all the streets and buildings of the town, on the one side; and the whole extent of the park, stretching five miles in circumference, on the other. In the distance, are seen the three spires of *Coventry*, one of them, next to *Salisbury*, the highest in the kingdom; and, in the opposite direction, the *Saxon Tower* in LORD COVENTRY's park, on the *Broadway Hill*. The *Shropshire Hills*, and those of *Shuckburgh Park*, are also clearly to be seen; as are, in the nearer tract, *Kenilworth Castle*, *Grove Park*, the seat of LORD DORMER, and a considerable number of village churches, in all directions. The romantic retreat of *Guy's Cliff* is al-

most concealed in the bosom of its own rocks and woods; but *Blacklow Hill*, near it, crowned with its tufted evergreens, is clearly to be discerned.—From this tower, the look down through the open space, left by the hanging battlements, is truly tremendous.

Into *Cæsar's Tower* Strangers are not admitted. Some of the higher apartments are inhabited; but underneath is a dungeon, deep, damp, and dark; exhibiting a horrible specimen of a place of subterraneous imprisonment. One small loop-hole admits its only light; insufficient for tracing the large letters and figures, still visible by the help of a candle on the wall. One of the more legible of these inscriptions records the confinement of a Royalist Soldier,* during the Civil War, who was here immured, a wretched captive, for the long space of three or four years.

Descending from the summit of *Guy's Tower*, and re-entering the Inner Court—on its northern side,—a *portcullis* opens,—leading—by an ivy-mantled bridge, beautifully picturesque, thrown over the deep moat—into the broad gravelled walk of the *Pleasure Grounds*.

Entering this walk, the thick shades, on the right, conceal the *Stables* of the *Castle*, and the buildings of the town; but admit a good passing view of *St. Nicholas'* spire. Proceeding a few hundred yards, the *Green-House* appears, a spacious and handsome building, designed and finished by Eboral, an ingenious Architect of *Warwick*.

* "Master John Smyth, Guner to his Majesty's Highness, was a prisoner in this place "in the year of our Lord 1642, 3, 4, 5.—William Sidiate rot this same, and if my "pen had been better, for his sake, I would have mended everie letter."

Celebrated Antique Vase.

It has a modern Gothic front of stone, plain and unadorned—and, looking out over an extensive lawn, immediately before it, obtains a fine view of a wide bend of the river, with the rich woods rising beyond, and the Keeper's Lodge towering above.

THIS beautiful Green-House was expressly built for the purpose of receiving the celebrated ANTIQUE VASE, which is certainly one of the noblest specimens of ancient art at present remaining. It is formed of white marble; and, in design and execution, is in the purest Grecian taste. It is of circular shape, and large size, capable of holding 163 gallons. It is placed on a square pedestal, within a semi-circular recess; and is made to move round by means of a mortise and tenon. It has two large handles, exquisitely formed, by interwoven vine-branches, from which tendrils shoot, and most beautifully spread, with their large leaves and clustering grapes, round the whole upper margin. On the body itself, extending round its middle, appears the skin, with the head and claws of a panther, the well-known emblem of the God of Mirth and Wine; and, immediately above, are some of the finest heads, which the Sculptor's art has ever produced—representing those of his attending Satyrs: some with ivy-bound hair, and all with mirthful countenances, happily suited to the gaiety and good cheer, to which this magnificent bacchanalian vase was dedicated. Amongst its other ornaments are the *thyrsus*, or vine-clad spear of Bacchus—and the *lituus*, or crooked staff of the augurs. The whole remains in a state of excellent preservation; nor is any part the production of a modern hand, except the head of one of the Satyrs.—It is to be regretted, however, that the white composition seems not to be quite cleared off, with which the workmen

covered it, who were employed by LORD LONSDALE, to take a model of it, with the view of casting another, intended to be of solid silver, gilt.

THIS noble production of ancient art, as a Latin inscription* partly informs, was found at the bottom of a lake, not far from *Hadrian's Villa,* near *Tivoli,* about twelve or fourteen miles from *Rome;* and was first purchased by the late SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, then Ambassador at the Court of *Naples.* But the inscription fails to state, as truth and justice required, that it was afterwards re-purchased by the present *Earl of Warwick,* and that, at his sole expence, it was conveyed to *England.* To him, therefore, the Lovers of the Fine Arts, in this kingdom, are indebted for the high gratification, which so grand a display of antique sculpture, in all its perfection, must afford.†

PASSING from the Green-House—the walk, laid out by BROWN, continues—winding through the tasteful and beautiful plantation, formed of large and luxuriant trees and shrubs, uninjured by the edge of the axe, almost untouched by the hand of art—consisting of every various species, the oak, the beech, the elm, the fir, the larch, and particularly the cedar of *Lebanon;* which is said to abound more, and to thrive more, in this than in any other plan-

* Hoc pristinæ artis Romanæ que magnificentiæ monumentum ruderibus villæ Tiburtinæ Hadriano Aug. in deliciis habitæ effossum restitui curavit Eques Gulielmus Hamilton, a Georgio Tertio Magnæ Britanniæ Rege ad Sicil. Regem Ferdinandum Quartum legatus; et in patriam transmissum Patrio Bonarum Artium, genio dicavit An. Ac. N. 1774.

† In Piranesi Vasi et Candelabri are three engravings of this vase; and in the Antiqu. & Topograp. Cabinet, No. 2, is one, small but correct. An engraving of it is also to be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine.

tation in the kingdom. One of this last species, planted by the present Earl, was measured last year; and, at three feet from the ground, was found to be eleven feet eight inches in the girth.

On approaching the banks of the river—the walk again opens on the extensive lawn—and from this point is presented, in fine assemblage, a variety of pleasing and striking objects. On the one hand, appears, at a proper distance, the Gothic Green-House; and before it, gently swelling, the large expanse of velvet turf—bounded, on each side, by trees and shrubs, grouped or scattered about; and backed with dark and lofty shades; above whic hrises, with good effect, the tower of *St. Mary's*. On the other hand, is seen the *Avon*, gliding softly along; diversified, at a small distance, by the cascade, the mill, and the ruined arches of the bridge. Here, too, a deficiency, in the want of passing views of the main edifice, of which some have complained,* in the manner of laying out the grounds, is amply compensated. For here, from a new point, the venerable *Castle* again appears, in all its solemn grandeur—proudly ascending far above the level of the waters, and finely relieved by the mingling shades of clustering ivy and spreading trees.

Passing onward—the *Pavilion* soon appears—where, by a sudden change, the stranger finds himself embosomed within the umbrageous arms of a group of trees—shut out from all view of the surrounding scenery—as if for the pause of a few moments—usually so needful after

* Gilpin's *Northern Tour*, v. I. p. 40. "the close walk reverts into itself, taking no notice, except in one single point, of the venerable pile it invests."

the attention has been so long and vigorously excited. A slight and interrupted glance, however, may be obtained over a small branch of the river, crossed by a rustic bridge, and the opposite meadows, enlivened by browsing cattle or sheep—presenting only a small assemblage of rural objects, —in strong contrast with the solemn grandeur, which is every where else displayed.

ADVANCING towards the foundations of the *Castle*, on the solid rock, from which they are scarcely to be distinguished—its towering heighth and expanding bulk are submitted to the uninterrupted view, with great and astonishing effect. Even the rocks themselves, rising perpendicularly upward to a vast height, and richly clothed, in many parts, with ivy, moss, and other creeping plants, look with amazing grandeur.—And here, from every feeling bosom, a passing sigh will rise, for the melancholy fate of a youth, of noble family, cousin to LORD BAGOT, who, engaged in the amusement of rowing, during the time of a considerable flood, was here unfortunately drowned, in the very view of the Castle Windows, January 10, 1800. A friend, who accompanied him, was, with difficulty, saved. A small plate of copper, unostentatiously fastened to the rock, records, in six Latin lines, the sorrows of paternal affection, on this distressing occasion.*

PASSING through a tower, called the *Hill House*, a circuitous path, carried round a well-wooded mount,

* Juxta hanc ripam, e cymbâ submersus fuit,
Gualterus Bagot, Jan. 10 A. D. 1800, Æt. suæ 22.
Oh! crudelis Avon, Stygîa infelicior undâ,
Suaviloquus post hac non tibi prosit Olor!
Merso, namque, tuo violenti in gurgite, nato
Hæc verba inscripsit flen set amans Genitor.

affords delightful views in passing, among which that of *St. Mary's* tower, emulously rising above the lofty groves, is peculiarly striking. The path, pursuing its winding course,* terminates at length in a broad space, on the summit, shaded by the spreading arms of an aged and venerable fir. Here once stood the ancient Keep; and here, now, stands what is called the Northern Tower.—From this place a striking view is obtained, through an iron grating, into the inner court of the *Castle*, on one side; and, on the other, the prospect extends, from the nearer grounds, over a vast expanse of country, till the eye, wandering from one attractive point to another, is finally lost in the blue mists, which usually cover, and often entirely conceal, the distant *Edge Hills*, and the still more distant hills of *Bredon* and *Broadway*.

DESCENDING from this woody mount, a door from the Hill House opens into the Inner Court, through which the stranger usually re-passes on his return—And, before he takes his final leave of *Warwick Castle*—a visit is usually paid to the *Porter's Lodge*.

HERE are to be seen the following curiosities:—*Guy's Armour*,‖ undoubtedly ancient, and of enormous

* It is thus described in the *Iter Boreale*:

> Up to the tower, tho' it be steepe & high,
> We do not climbe but walke; & tho' the eye
> Seem to be weary, yet our feet are still
> In the same posture, cozen'd up the hill:
> And thus the Workeman's art deceaves our sence,
> Making these rounds of pleasure, a defence.

‖ Engravings of most of these pieces of ancient armour are given in GROSE's Ancient Armour, Plate 42 and 48.

weight, consisting of his sword,* shield, breast-plate, helmet, walking-staff, and tilting-pole—The *Horse Armour* of later date and lighter fabric—on which is an inscription, nearly obliterated—A large *Bell-metal Pot*, usually called GUY's—his *Flesh Fork*—his *Lady's stirrups of Iron* —pretended *Rib of the Dun Cow*|| and pith of her *Horns* —one joint of the spine—the tusk, and a shoulder blade of the *Wild Boar*.

BESIDES these, which are immediately connected with the history of GUY—there are, a Spanish halbert—a Toledo sword—a battle axe—two ancient maces—two daggers—a General's truncheon—a tomahawk—bar chain —and spike shot, dug up in the *Outer Court*—and a stone coffin, found in the *Inner Court*.

THOUGH for the sword, and some part of the armour of GUY, high antiquity is justly claimed; yet, if even these should, after all, be thought fictitious, "they are still," says GILPIN, "no improper appendages of the place, as they give the imagination a kind of tinge, which throws an agreeable romantic colour, on all the vestiges of this venerable pile."

To this short account of the Pleasure Grounds, and other appendages of the Castle, we subjoin the following slight sketch of the *Ride through the Park* :—

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* See p. 26. || There is a fellow Rib of this supposed Dun Cow, preserved under the tower of Redcliffe Church, Bristol. But that they are certainly *no* part of any such animal is evident, both from their enormous size, and still more from the *position* of the ribs; which, in a cow, have their flat surface *parallel* to the sides of the animal, instead of *perpendicular*, as is the case here. It seems highly probable, therefore, that these are the bones of some *marine* animal, since the ribs are placed in the same manner, as in most animals of that kind—who are thus defended, by a wise provision of nature, from the great pressure of the fluid, in which they are destined to exist.

Ride through the Park—Views of the Castle.

Towards the bottom of the Lawn, the great walk of the Garden is crossed at right angles by another, leading, through large and thriving plantations, to this delightful *Ride;* which, skirting the entire boundary of the park, is continued in a wide circumference of about five miles—intersected by many collateral branches, affording other *Rides* of pleasing variety and different distances.—On one side, the principal Ride is shaded, by a broad belt of young and flourishing trees, among which are seen various species of evergreens and deciduous shrubs, intermingled with the oak, the beech, the ash, and other trees of the forest—exhibiting almost every gradation of tint, from the lightest and gayest to the darkest green. On the other side, opening to the Park, delightful views are commanded, in passing, over its undulating surface; in some parts, thickly sprinkled with trees; in others, deeply shaded with groves; and finely watered, in a long course, by the windings of the *Avon,* and by its own beautiful lake, which spreads into a liquid plain, "pure as the expanse of heaven," towards the centre. Here, too, with all the grandeur of park-scenery, are united the rural beauties of a *férme ornée;* and pleasing views are caught, at intervals, of rich pastures, fertile corn fields, and browsing flocks and herds. The deep and solemn shade of the noble and extensive woods, through which the Ride is occasionally conducted, agreeably changes, at times, and relieves the scene. But the great charm of the whole excursion is, in the many picturesque views, which the venerable Castle itself affords—sometimes bursting suddenly on the eye, through an opening in the thick shades—and, at other times, displayed, in all its magnificence, before the uninterrupted sight, in the midst of the fine and richly varied landscape, of which it forms the crowning glory.

The Lake—The Rialto.

Amongst other objects that will interest and delight in this excursion, must be particularly noticed the spacious and beautiful *Lake*, already mentioned, stretching, in a noble sweep, of a mile in length, and varying in its breadth from three hundred to six hundred feet. This is, indeed, —not of the kind which Virgil describes as *stagna virentia musco*—but of that which the same great master of nature strikingly denominates *vivique lacus*. The waters of this fine expanse, supplied by a small stream, rising at *Chesterton*, six miles distant, are pure and pellucid: not a weed deforms its smooth surface; not the least turbid mixture sullies the glassy clearness of its whole depth, which, in some parts, is not less than 25 feet. It is well stored with fish; and enlivened with abundance of aquatic fowl, particularly the wild duck, of which some curious varieties are here to be seen. Its banks, on each side, boldly rise, graced with turfted verdure, and crowned with hanging woods. At a small distance, on the east side, in the midst of a group of elms, is to be seen a *herony*, besides which so few are to be found throughout the kingdom.

In another part of the park, a light and elegant *Bridge* appears to view—bestriding the waters of the Avon, and connecting the two parts of the domain. It is built of stone, and consists of one noble arch, 24 feet in the heighth, and 101 feet in the span. Near this Bridge, is an uncommonly fine echo; but the effect depends much upon the state of the winds.—Above, upon a bold eminence, in the midst of towering and spreading woods, is a handsome Stone Lodge, the residence of the keeper, in which is a summer apartment, for the occasional use of the Noble Family. From this Lodge, is to be seen the

Distant View of the Castle.

fine distant view of the Castle,* with all its surrounding scenery, which was so much admired by Mr. IRELAND, and is particularly described in his *Picturesque Views of the Warwickshire Avon*, p. 149.—In closing our short account of this noble Park, as it now appears, with all its recent enlargements and improvements, it would be great injustice not to mention, that it is, in nearly the whole, the creation of the present Earl—"planned by his taste, and planted by his hand"—to whom, therefore, with no less propriety, than to his Noble Father, might be addressed the pleasing complimentary lines of a Poet,‖ of no little celebrity within the County of *Warwick.*

"——— Nor spares his generous mind
"The cost of rural work, plantation large,
"Forest or fragrant shrub, or shelter'd walks,
"Or ample verdant lawns, where the rich flocks
"Sport on the brink of Avon's flood, in sight
"Of his superb abode! Magnificence
"With grace uniting, and enlarged delight
"Of Prospect fair, and Nature's smiling scenes!"

* This View is given as an embellishment to the present work.

‖ "*Edge Hill, or the Rural Prospect Moralized*," a poem, by RICHARD IAGO, M.A. 1767. This spirited and pleasing poem is little known beyond the wide tract of country, which it particularly describes. But the elegy on "*the Blackbirds*," and another on "*the Goldfinches*," by the same author, are, probably, within the remembrance of most readers.

Distant View of the Castle.

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"Now spares [illegible] his generous mind
"The cost of rural work, plantation large,
"Forest or fragrant shrub, or shelter'd walks,
"Of ample verdant lawns, where the rich herbs
"Sport on the brink of Avon's [illegible]
"Of his superb abode! Magnificence
"With grace uniting, and extensive views
"Of Prospect fair, and [illegible] scenes!"

* This Plate is given as an embellishment to the present work.

‖ "*Edge Hill, or the Rural Prospect Moralized*," a poem, by Richard Lees, M. A. 1767. This spirited and pleasing poem is little known beyond the wide tract of country, which it particularly describes. But the elegy on "*the Blackbirds*," and another on "*the Redbreasts*," by the same author, are, probably, within the remembrance of most readers.

Founded in the Reign of Henry I.

CHAP. XXIV.

The Priory.

Priory of St. Sepulchre, founded by Henry de Newburg—encouraged by Royal Favor—enriched by Public Liberality—dissolved in the Reign of Henry VIII.—Ancient Edifice granted to Thomas Hawkins—pulled down—and the present Structure erected—Celebration of the Order of St. Michael—Visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Priory—the Mansion and Estate purchased by Serj. Puckering—devised to Sir H. Newton—purchased by Henry Wise, Esq.—Present State of the Edifice—the Pleasure Grounds.

THE Priory of *St. Sepulchre,* situated on the north side of *Warwick,* on the site of an ancient Church, dedicated to *St. Helen,* was founded by HENRY DE NEWBURG,* *Earl of Warwick,* and completed by his son, ROGER,§ in the reign of HENRY I. It was designed for the accommodation of a society of *Regular Canons,* instituted in imitation of one of the same order, established at the *Holy Sepulchre,* in *Jerusalem;* to which at that time, Christian pilgrims were accustomed, in great numbers, to resort. They wore the same habit as the other Canons Regular; with the distinction, only, of a double cross of red on the

* "Henricus de Novoburgo erat primus fundator ad instantiam Hierosolymitanorum ecclesiæ Canonicorum regularium Scti. Sepulchri Warr." *Rous' Roll.*

§ Rogerus Comes Warr. ac etiam Vicecomes ejusdem in Anglia, et Comes de Novoburgo, &c. Hic opus apud sanctum sepulchrum Warwici (a patre inceptum) complevit.—*Rous' Roll.*

breast of the upper garment. No account remains of the estates originally assigned for their support, but DUGDALE thinks it probable that much of the adjacent land was given, for that purpose.

IT is certain, however, that this religious institution continued to subsist and to flourish, for a long series of years, encouraged by the smiles of royal favor, and enriched by the liberality of the public, especially by that of the successive *Earls of Warwick*, and their families.—To the former, it was obliged for some important privileges, granted in the reigns of HENRY II. and RICHARD I. and confirmed in those of HENRY III. and EDWARD III. To the latter, it was indebted for considerable additions to its possessions, in various estates, situated in *Warwick*, *Hatton*, *Claverdon*, *Snitterfield*, *Solyhull*, and other places.

IN the reign of HENRY VIII. at the important period of the Reformation, the Priory of *Warwick* shared the fate of other religious institutions, which were at that time dissolved. The building itself, and the lands immediately adjacent, belonging to it, were then seized by the Crown, and remained for some time in its possession; till, in 1547, they were granted to THOMAS HAWKINS, and his heirs, to be held in soccage of the *Castle*, at the yearly rent of 26*s*. 9*d*.

THOMAS HAWKINS was of obscure origin, and usually known by the name of FISHER, from the circumstance of his father having been engaged in the low employment of selling fish, in the market-place at *Warwick*. The better fortunes of the son began with his reception

Granted to Thomas Hawkins.

into the family of JOHN DUDLEY, *Earl of Warwick*, afterwards the famous *Duke of Northumberland.* He was, next, employed as secretary to the *Duke of Somerset*, Protector to the young king, EDWARD VI.—Afterwards he entered into the army; and as Colonel, at the head of an *English* regiment, obtained high distinction, at the battle of *Musselborough Field*, in *Scotland.* When, on the death of EDWARD VI. the *Duke of Northumberland* aspired to place his daughter-in-law, LADY JANE GREY, on the throne, he entrusted a large sum of money, for the purpose of promoting his ambitious project, to the care and disposal of his old servant, FISHER.—This money was concealed in *Bishop's Itchington Pool;* and being required, after the decapitation of his master, to deliver it, for the use of QUEEN MARY, it is said, FISHER sturdily refused; and even suffered all the extremity of torture, rather than discover it. Whether he afterwards restored the hidden treasure to the family of the late Duke, or appropriated it to his own use, history is silent.

IT appears, however, that in the service of his two noble masters, FISHER acquired a very large fortune; which was afterwards increased by the purchase of monastery and church lands, to an immense amount. When, amongst others, he had obtained possession of the Priory, the ancient edifice was immediately pulled down; and, on its site, the present large and handsome structure, with the exception of the garden front, as hereafter mentioned, was then erected. But, of the original building, as Dr. STUKELY observes,* two galleries were suffered to remain; and, it may be added, part, also, if not the whole,

* Itiner. Curios. II. 21.

of the chapel. Much of the former, and evident remains of the latter, are still to be seen. To the newly-erected mansion, which was completed in 1556, the name of "*Hawkins Nest*," was given; and "its situation," says DUGDALE, "in the midst of a grove of lofty elms," rendered that name not inappropriate. Yet its old designation of the Priory, if discontinued at all, soon revived, and finally prevailed. According to the same author, the windows were finely adorned with the arms of FISHER, and of his two noble Patrons; but of these, all traces have long since disappeared.

IN the month of September, 1571, the Priory was a scene of great and splendid festivities, of which a curious account is preserved in the Black Book, referred to in a former part of this work.* ROBERT DUDLEY, *Earl of Leicester*, arrived on the 27th of that month, at *Warwick*, for the purpose of celebrating, at *St. Mary's Church, the French order of St. Michael*, with which he had been lately invested; and took up his abode at the seat of Mr. FISHER, the favoured servant, as already mentioned, of the late Duke, his father. He was accompanied by his brother, the *Earl of Warwick*, and by a long and illustrious train of nobles, knights, and gentlemen; and was received with every possible honor at the Priory. Here, soon after his arrival, he was waited upon, in all due form, by the Bailiff and Burgesses of *Warwick*, who were solicitous to pay their respects to a peer of the realm, the favorite of the Queen, and the patron of their town. But they had committed, it appears, a grievous offence, in failing to meet him, on his first entrance into the town, as

* P. 14.

he had expected; though this honor was seldom conferred upon any one below the rank of a royal personage. At first, therefore, they were rudely repulsed; and their offered present of a yoke of fat oxen, which cost £11. was disdainfully rejected. However, on their humble submission, they were pardoned; and permitted to join the grand procession, which went, on *St. Michael's Day*, from the Priory to the Church, and of which some notice has already been taken.

On the morning of that day, the procession set out in the following order. First the commoners, two and two; then four constables, in a rank, with "little white stiks in their handes;" then the twelve principal burgesses, two and two, "the youngest going formost;" next followed "such of my Lord's Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Shire as wayted uppon him that day;" then "cam the Serjant, bering his mace;" and after him "the Bailief alone, in a gowne of skarlet." Next after him came, "all in one rank, Mr W Gorge, Steward, "Mr. T. Dudley, Comptroller, and Mr. R. Cristmas, Tre-"surer to my Lord, all with white staves." They were followed by "Dragon, pursyvant at armes, and Clarenseaux, "king at armes, both in coat armors." Then advanced "my said Lord, the Earle of Leycester, by himself, appa-"relled all in white; his shoes of velvet; his stoks of hose "knitt silk; his upper stoks of white velvet, lyned with "cloth of silver; his dowlet of silver; his jerkin white "velvet drawers with silver, beawtified with gold and pre-"cious stones; his girdle and skabart white velvet; his "roobe white satten, embrowdered with gold a foot "broade, very curiously; his cap black velvit with a white "fether; his colar of gold, besett with precious stones;

" and his garter about his leg of *St. George's* order, a " sight worthie the beholding." After the Earl himself followed, as companions, " the Earle of Hertford, the " Lord Berkley, the Lord Dudley, the Lord Chandois; " and the whole procession was closed by many other " knights and gentlemen, all on foot."

GREAT were the preparations made in the Chancel of *St. Mary's*, under the direction of the " Herralds," for the important ceremony! On the right side of the Choir, on entering, " a very riche clothe of estaste was hangid " over;" and, on the third stall, a place was prepared " for " the Earle himself to sitt in," over which " was sett up my " Lord's owne armes, envyroned with the garter, and with " a wrethe of gold, after the French order." Directly opposite, on the other side of the quire, were the French King's arms. As far as the seats extended, on each side, the Chancel " was hangid with rich clothe of gold;" and beyond, with " arras and tapestry."—" Fourms were placed " for the noblemen, gentlemen, and others, to sit on, to " heare the sermon."—" On the stall before my Lord, " lay a riche clothe, with a faire and costly cushion. On " the communion table was laid another faire cloth of " arras; and before it a Turkye carpet, for my Lord to " kneel on, spred by two gentlemen." And, finally, " the " pulpitt was sett at the nether end of the *Earle of War-* " *wick's* tombe."

SUCH were the preparations—the following was the ceremony. On entering the Choir, " my Lord made lowe " curtesie to the French King's armes," and was then conducted " by the Harroulds" to his own place, " where " he satt and heard the sermond." The communion

service was then said by the Minister, till he came to "the exhortacions of almes, and relief of the poore." He then advanced to the front of the table, holding a silver bason; and while a "psalme" was sung, the "Herauld "Clarenseaux" approached the seat of the Earl, "with a "lowe curtesie," who immediately rose, followed the "Herrauld;" and, after "making a very lowe curtesie "before the French King's armes," proceeded to the communion table, and offered one piece of gold. He then retired back, and before "his owne armes, made another "lowe curtesie;" thence, advancing, a second time, to the communion table, he offered another piece of gold. Reconducted by the Heralds, he then resumed his former seat, "where he heard the rest of the prayers, untill the end."

After the conclusion of this pompous ceremony, the procession returned, in the same order, to the Priory; where the whole company was most splendidly entertained. The Earl himself, seated alone in a separate apartment, was waited upon by kneeling attendants; and the multitude of dishes, served up to him, were all of pure gold. It was his intention to go, a second time, in grand procession, to the Church, to be present "at even song;" but the rain prevented. The Earl remained at the Priory about six or seven days.

In the following year, 1572, when *Queen Elizabeth* was, for several days, at *Warwick Castle*, as already related,* Thomas Fisher received the distinguished honor of a royal visit, at the Priory. Returning from a short

* Page. 18.

excursion to *Kenilworth*, the Queen arrived late in the evening at *Warwick*; "and because," says the writer, so often before referred to*, "she woold see what chere my "*Lady of Warwic* made, she sodenly went into *Mr.* "*Fisher's* house," where she found a party at supper.—With great condescension, the Queen immediately sat down amongst the company; and, after a slight repast, with still greater condescension, withdrew for the kind purpose of visiting "the good man of the house, who was, "at that tyme, grevously vexed with the gowt." Apprised of the intended honor, the sick gentleman was lifted from his chamber into the adjoining gallery, where he was met by his gracious Sovereign. He would fain, as duty and gratitude prompted, "have knelid, or rather fallen down, "before her feet; but her Majesty would not suffer it." A conversation ensued, in which, "with most gracious "words," the Royal Visitor "did so comfort him," that the sick man, says our author, "forgetin his payne," resolved, "with more haste than good spede, to be on horse-"back next time of her Majestie's going abrode;" and though his resolution was put to the trial so early as the second day afterwards, yet, continues the story, he actually accomplished it—attending her Majesty, on her return to *Kenilworth*—riding in company with the Lord Treasurer Burleigh—and conversing with that great personage, it seems, with more freedom than discretion.‖

* Black Book.

‖ Yet the following mysterious account of our Reporter of the Black Book, who can hope to understand or explain?—"He rode with the Lord Treasurer, reaporting such "things, as, some for their untruethes, and some for other causes, had been better untold; "but as he did it counsell rashly and in heat, so by experience, at leysure, coldly he re-"pented. What thies things meane is not for every ones to know."

The Mansion, &c. purchased by Serjeant Puckering.

THOMAS FISHER survived this remarkable event of his life only a few years. On January 10, 1576, he died; and was buried at the upper end of *St. Mary's Church*; where, in DUGDALE's time, a short monumental inscription was to be seen, which perished, no doubt, in the great fire.—After his death, the *Priory* descended to his son, EDWARD, with all his vast estates, amounting to the sum of £3,000 per ann. But the extravagance of the son, as is so often the case, soon dissipated all that the father had so laboriously and so anxiously amassed: and he was necessitated to offer this fine seat, with all its surrounding domains, to public sale. The relief arising from the produce of this and other estates proved only temporary: and, at length, overwhelmed with debts, the wretched spendthrift was committed to the Fleet Prison, where he ended his days miserably.

THE purchaser of the *Priory*, was SERJEANT PUCKERING, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; whose character is concisely but forcibly described by CAMDEN,* in two words "*vir integer.*" From him it descended to his son, SIR THOMAS PUCKERING, Knight and Baronet: who, to the accomplishments of a gentleman, added, in a high degree, the acquirements of a scholar. He had the honour of receiving his education in the Royal Palace; and of being the fellow student of PRINCE HENRY, son of JAMES I., described by all our historians, as a youth of high and extraordinary merits. He afterwards travelled through the different countries of *Europe*, for the space of four years: and, on returning to his native land, renounced all the allurements

* Ann. Eliz. p. 680.

The Estate devolves to Sir H. Newton.

of a court, and chose, in preference, a life of retirement in the country. He served, however, with great reputation, as Member of Parliament for *Warwick* and other places —but lived chiefly at the *Priory*: and, here, at the early age of 45, peacefully closed an honourable and useful life, March 20, 1636. He lies buried in the Chancel of *St. Mary's Church*, where a handsome monument, of highly polished marble, with a long Latin inscription, erected to his memory, is still to be seen. He left only one daughter, JANE; on whose decease, without issue, his estate devolved to his nephew, SIR HENRY NEWTON, son of SIR ADAM NEWTON, of *Charlton*, near *Greenwich, Kent.*

ON succeeding to these fine estates, SIR HENRY NEWTON assumed the name of PUCKERING, and fixed his residence at the Priory. In the unhappy contest between CHARLES I. and the PARLIAMENT, he espoused the royal cause; and proved himself an intrepid warrior, as well as a zealous partisan. He was afterwards obliged to fly the country; but, at length, by selling his manor of *Charlton*, and paying the produce as a fine, he effected his peace with the Protector's government, and was permitted to return home. He died, at a very advanced age, at the Priory, about the year 1700, leaving his estate to his widow; and, after her decease, to LADY BOWYER, his niece, and CAPTAIN GRANTHAM, his nephew. It was soon afterwards offered to public sale; and was purchased by the ancestors of the present family—in whose possession it has since remained.

OF this family, the first who came into possession of the Priory, was HENRY WISE, Esq. of *Brompton Park*, in the county of *Middlesex;* who had long been employed

Purchased by the Family of the Wises.

in the service of QUEEN ANNE and PRINCE GEORGE, as Superintendent of the Royal Gardens at *Hampton Court**. Retiring, at an advanced age, to his newly-purchased seat, he here quietly ended his days, December 15, 1738; and was buried near the Chancel, in *St. Mary's Church.* He was succeeded, in the possession of the Priory, by his eldest son, MATTHEW WISE, Esq. By him a considerable part of the old building was taken down; and, in its place, was erected the modern suite of apartments, with the handsome stone front, which now forms the *Garden Front.* He died at the Priory, unmarried, September 12, 1776; and was buried, also, near the Chancel, in *St. Mary's Church.* On failure of issue, his estate descended to his brother, HENRY WISE, Esq. who, however, never resided here; but lived, and, within a short time afterwards, died at *Hampton Court,* where he was buried.

HIS eldest son, HENRY CHRISTOPHER WISE, Esq. the father of the present family, next succeeded to the possession of the Priory. Here he fixed his residence—sustaining, to a good old age, and adorning the character of a private *English* gentleman. Once he was called from the bosom of that retirement, which he loved, to fill the office of High Sheriff for the county. He died Jan. 14, 1805, in the 69th year of his age, and his remains were interred with those of his ancestors, in the family vault in *St. Mary's Church.*

To him succeeded, in the possession of the Priory, and the bulk of his estates, his eldest son, the late

* The name of this gentleman, as a distinguished horticulturist, occurs several times in the *Spectator*; see No. 5, and No. 477. He was concerned with another person, named LONDON, in the publication of a book on Gardening.

Matthew Blacket Wise, Esq. who, however, did not long live to enjoy them. In 1807, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county; and, within three years afterwards, terminated his days, at the early age of 43. His death took place December 3, 1810, at *Alton, Hants*, whence his remains were brought for interment in the family vault, in *St. Mary's Church*. He was married unhappily; but, as he left no issue, his estate devolved to his brother, the Rev. Henry Wise, who resides, at present, on his living at *Offchurch Bury*, near *Warwick*.

The *Priory* occupies a situation, in the immediate vicinity of the town, on a pleasing eminence, gently falling in every direction, embosomed in its own ancient and majestic groves, surrounded by delightful gardens, and an extensive park—forming "a beautiful sylvan scene," not often exceeded. The more ancient part of the edifice presents a fine specimen of the style of building, which prevailed at the time of its erection.—It originally formed a complete square; of which three sides still remain, but the fourth has been removed. The western side is supposed to occupy the site, and to be formed partly of the walls of the *Chapel*, belonging to the original Priory; which seems to be proved by the remains of a large baptismal font, of stone richly carved, strongly fixed in the wall, well worthy the notice of the curious antiquary. The *Garden Front*, erected about 70 years since, presents the appearance of a handsome modern mansion: and, from its windows, commands a delightful prospect over the surrounding country. In the interior, the ancient part still retains all the marks of its former grandeur: and the modern consists of a numerous suite of handsome and commodious rooms. The Hall, in particular, is large and

beautiful, with a lofty ceiling, formed in plaster work. The number of distinct apartments, throughout this extensive pile, amounts, in the whole, to nearly one hundred.

THE *Pleasure Grounds*, immediately adjoining the mansion, are tastefully laid out, in the form of a spacious lawn, with one principal walk, carried round it; some times, leading through the thick shades of beautiful groves and shrubberies; and, sometimes, opening to a view of the house, on the one side, and the adjacent country, on the other. At a small distance, is a large kitchen garden; encompassed with high walls; planted with choice fruit trees, and furnished with hot houses and green houses. Surrounding the whole, is the extensive Park, consisting of nearly seventy acres, pleasingly varied in its surface, interspersed with several large pieces of water; and richly embellished with trees of various species, most of vigorous growth, and many of finest forms—among which the tall elm and the spreading chesnut are particularly conspicuous.

THROUGH this Park, are several *Foot Paths*, still left open to the Public; affording, to the neighbouring inhabitants, some of the most rural and delightful walks imaginable—which, by one of our popular writers* of Travels, is justly noticed, as a happy circumstance, in the vicinity of a large town; the environs of which are too often disfigured by the wretched habitations of squalled poverty, or by the tasteless erections of wealthy dulness or folly. The same circumstance was, also, long before, thus pleasingly noticed by the muse of IAGO,—

" ———— where the gay tribes
" Indulge the social walk; once the gloomy haunt of monks,
" And now the abode of rural elegance!"‖

* WARNER'S *Northern Tour*, v. II. p. 238, ‖ " *Edge Hill.*"

CHAP. XXV.

Historical Account of Guy's-Cliff.

Situation of the Place—Origin of the Name—an Oratory built here by St. Dubritius—the chosen Retreat of the Famous Guy—and of two other Hermits—visited by Henry V.—a Charity founded here by Rich. de Beauchamp—Chapel re-built, and the Walls inclosed by his Executors—John Rous settled here as a Chantry Priest—Account of him—the Chapel and all its appurtenances granted 1st of Edward VI. to Sir A. Flammock—purchased by W. Hudson, Esq.—devolved to Sir T. Beaufoy—again purchased by Mr. Edwards—and finally by S. Greatheed, Esq.—Description of the Place by Leland—by Camden—by Fuller—by Dugdale—Recent Notice by Warner.

GUY'S-CLIFF,* the seat of BERTIE GREATHEED, Esq. about a mile from *Warwick*, on the *Coventry* road, so long celebrated for the romantic beauties of its situation, derives its name from the abruptly rising, boldly prominent *Rocks*, which form the principal feature in the landscape; and from the far-famed Champion, who here

* For the early orthography of this interesting place, there can be no better authority than that of its former inhabitant, our great *Warwickshire Antiquary*, JOHN ROUS; who, in his M. S. Roll of the Portraitures of the *Earls of Warwick*, narrating the life of the famous GUY, writes thus—"Se Christi jugo sponte subjiciens apud *Gibcliffe* juxta *Warwicum*, &c.":—also, in his life of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, "capellum de *Gibcliffe*, sumptuose reparavit."

An Oratory built here by St. Dubritius.

passed,* according to ancient story, dedicated to devotion, the closing years of a bustling life, of warlike achievements and wonderful adventures.

But even four hundred years before the age of Guy, in the days of the ancient Britons, if we may believe the great antiquary Rous—himself a resident here—this place was remarked and selected as favorable, from its solitude and its beautiful scenery, to the sublime contemplations of religion by *St. Dubritius*, a Christian Bishop,‖ who had, at that time, it is said, his episcopal seat at *Warwick*. Here, in consequence, an *Oratory* or *small Chapel*, according to the same author, was erected by him, and dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*. But it does not appear that any priest was appointed to officiate in it, or any provision made for the regular exercises of devotion. It was probably designed, like other similar erections, for the occasional use of the religious of those times, to whose assistance a priest was sometimes sent by the Bishop.

At the period, however, when Guy himself, after all his martial exploits, satiated with the honours, and wearied with the bustle of the world, sought, on this spot, repose and comfort, in the exercises of religion—it is distinctly related,§ that he found, already settled here, a pious

* "At length to Warwick I did come,
"Like Pilgrim poor and was not known;
"And then I lived a Hermit life
"A mile and more out of the Town."——Legend of Guy.

‖ Sanctus Dubritius vir in suis temporibus maximæ sanctatis cujus primis diebus tota hæc regis erat solum Brittonibus inhabitata hic ad civitatem perveniens Caerguerensem sedem habuit episcopalem.—*Rous' Roll.*

§ Dugdale.

recluse; who had, for his dwelling, a natural cavity in the rock; and who was accustomed, for the daily duties of devotion, to repair to the neighbouring *Oratory* of *St. Mary*. Indeed, it appears, he was as much induced by the hope of receiving consolation from this hermit, as invited by the charms of the situation, when he determined to fix his abode, in the same place, for the remainder of his days. With this religious comforter he lived one year; and survived him, two. During all this time, his wife, the fair PHILIS, in perfect ignorance of his retreat, and even of his existence, lived at the Castle; and though he went himself, every day, to beg his bread from her hands,* yet, the extraordinary part of the story is, that he so completely disguised his person, and so steadily preserved his secret, as never once to discover himself, nor to be discovered by her. At length, however, in his last sickness, a little while only before his death, he made himself known, by means of a ring, to her, "whom he loved most;" who instantly flew to his cave, and arrived just in time to exchange a parting adieu. By her hands, his dying eyes were closed; and from her cares, attended by the Bishop, the clergy, and a long train of others, his remains received the rites of honourable and Christian

* "And daily came to beg my bread
"Of PHILIS at my Castle gate
"Not known unto my loving wife
"Who daily mourned for her mate.

"Till at the last I fell sore sicke
"Yea sick so sore that I must die
"I sent to her a ringe of golde
"By which she knew me presentlye.

"Then she repairing to the Cave
"Before that I gave up the Ghost
"Herself closed up my dying eyes
"My PHILIS fair whom I lov'd most."——LEGEND OF GUY.

A Chantry established by Richard Beauchamp.

burial. He was interred within the cave, where he had lived, and where he had died. The fair PHILIS herself survived her long lost, late found husband, only fourteen days; and was buried near him.*—Two other hermits, also, it is recorded, long after this time, retired, with the same religious views, to the same spot, which might now be considered as consecrated ground. Of these, one named THOMAS DE LEWIS, lived in the reign of EDWARD III.; and the other, named JOHN BURRY, lived in that of HENRY IV.

So greatly celebrated, on account of its natural beauties, and the fame of its ancient inhabitant, was *Guy's Cliff*, in the time of HENRY V. that, when this Monarch was at *Warwick*, he was induced to visit it; and was so much struck, at once, with the charming scenery, and the religious air of the place, that he immediately resolved to establish here a chantry for two priests.§ The death of this valiant and accomplished prince, which happened soon after, at the early age of 34, defeated his pious design; yet, in the succeeding reign, the same design was adopted, and carried into effect,‖ by RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*. In 1422, the chantry was accordingly established, and two priests were appointed to celebrate mass daily, for the good estate of the Earl and his Countess, during their lives; and, after their death, for the welfare of their souls, and that of all the faithful.—The manor of *Ashorne* was assigned by him for their maintenance, together with the rent of some lands at

* J. ROUS' Roll. § DUGDALE.

‖ "RICUS DE BELLOCAMPO comes Warr. &c. Iste Capellam de *Gibcliffe*, sumptuose reparavit et possessionibus indotavit."—*J. Rous' Roll.*

Whitnash and *Wellesbourne*; to which, after his death, considerable additions were made by his will. By the same will, it was also directed that the Chapel, and other rooms, for the accommodation of the priests, should be rebuilt; and this was accordingly done by his executors, about the year 1452, at the expence of £183. These executors also covered in, and inclosed by walls of stone, the two adjoining wells, as they now appear. The statue of GUY, which still remains in the Chapel, it seems, was erected by the Earl himself, in his life time.*

THE first priests, who officiated in the newly-instituted Chantry were WILLIAM BERKSWELL, afterwards Dean of the Collegiate Church at *Warwick*, and RICHARD BEVAN. Of the succeeding priests, the names of several are still left upon record; and amongst these stands *one* of distinguished fame, JOHN ROUS, the celebrated antiquary—to whose memory, the following short biographical notice is justly due in a work, which owes to him so many important obligations, and in the account of a place, with which his name is so intimately associated.

JOHN ROUS was descended from the ROUSES of *Brinklow*, according to DUGDALE; but, according to LELAND, from the ROUSES of *Ragley*, near *Alcester*. He was the son of GEOFFREY ROUS; was born at *Warwick*, where he received the first part of his education; and, for the completion of it, afterwards went to *Oxford*. In that celebrated University, he highly distinguished himself, by his intense application to his studies, and by his great and extensive erudition. Amongst other

* LELAND says, "EARLE RICHARD sett up there an Image of E. GUIDO, Gyant "like."—*See also Dugdale.*

branches of knowledge in which he excelled, "he was "learned," says LELAND, "in the mathesi," and was "a "great histriographer." But his principal attention was directed to *antiquarian researches*, relative to the history of his country, and especially that of his native county.—He obtained access to many valuable manuscripts, deposited in the monasteries of *England* and *Wales*; which, at the Dissolution, were either lost or destroyed. When he left the University, he became one of the Chantry priests of *Guy's Cliff Chapel*; and, in that delightful retirement, composed many learned works,* one of which, *Chronicum de Regibus Angliæ*, written in barbarous Latin, has been published. But most of his other works are lost. One, however, a *Roll of the Earls of Warwick*, is still preserved in M. S. which contains *portraitures* of the Earls,‖ drawn by himself, accompanied by short biographical sketches of each. His own portrait is placed at the end. "The life of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP," written by him, is also preserved, amongst COTTON'S M. S. S.§ in the *British Museum*; in which are more than fifty drawings, representing the principal events of his life. So great was his love of knowledge, and his desire to promote the diffusion of it, that he erected a *Library* over the south porch of *St. Mary's Church, Warwick*, and fur-

* The Works of J. ROUS were also—
Antiquitates Warwici.
De Episcopis Wigorniæ.
Vetustates Clivi Guidonici.
De Comitibus Warwicensibus.
De Academiis Britannicis.
Contra Historiolam Cantabrigiensem.
Chronicon Warwicense.

‖ These have been faithfully copied and engraved by SMITH, in the second volume of his "*Horda-angel-cynnan*," and the original description of each drawing is also printed.

§ JULIUS E. IV.

nished it with books; of which the whole are now lost. He was born in the reign of EDWARD IV. died in that of HENRY VII. in the year 1491; and was buried in *St. Mary's Church*, where once was an inscription to his memory, long since destroyed.

BY a survey, taken in the reign of HENRY VIII. the lands belonging to the Chapel of *Guy's Cliff*, were certified to be worth £19. 10*s.* 6*d.*; which, together with all its buildings and appurtenances, were granted, by royal license, 1st of EDWARD VI. to SIR ANDREW FLAMMOCK, Knight; in whose family it continued, till, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, it was purchased by WILLIAM HUDSON, Esq. an eminent Surgeon of *Kenilworth*. On the marriage of his daughter to SIR THOMAS BEAUFOY, Knight, the estate passed into that family. It became afterwards the property of MR. EDWARDS, of *Kenilworth*; and, from his heirs, it was purchased by the late SAMUEL GREATHEED, Esq. by whom nearly the whole of the present edifice was built, and who greatly improved and adorned the surrounding pleasure grounds. On his decease, in 1765, it descended to his son, BERTIE GREATHEED, Esq. the present possessor.

THE description of this delightful place, given by LELAND, so long ago as the reign of HENRY VIII. is, in itself, a beautiful and spirited sketch; and as it was, no doubt, a faithful representation of its state at that time, so it exhibits a picture, equally correct, of what it still remains. "It is the abode of pleasure," says that learned antiquary, "a place delightful to the Muses. There are "natural cavities in the rocks; small, but shady groves; "clear and chrystal streams; flowery meadows, mossy "caves, a gentle murmuring river, running among the

" rocks; and, to crown all, solitude and quiet, friendly in " so high a degree to the Muses."—CAMDEN, in the later edition of his *Britannia*, published about 1600, speaks of the same place concisely, yet expressively, in the following words, *quæ ipsa sedes est amœnitatis*—which is the seat itself of pleasantness.—FULLER, in his *History of the Worthies*, written about 1662, whose language, though often quaint, is generally forcible, describes it as " a most " delicious place; having a steep rock, full of caves, " washed at the bottom by a chrystal stream, besides " many clear streams in the sides thereof; all overspread " with a shady grove; so that an ordinary fancy may " here find to itself a *Helicon* and a *Parnassus*."—And DUGDALE, who published the *Antiquities of Warwickshire* in 1656, after reciting the description of LELAND, gives his own in the following words—" a place that is of so " great delight, in respect of the river gliding below the " rocks, the dry and wholesome situation, and the fair " groves of lofty elms overshadowing it, that to one, who " desires a retired life, either for devotion or study, the " like is hardly to be found."

OF this admired place the more recent notices are numerous; but we shall only offer to our readers the following, from WARNER'S *Northern Tour*, p. 235. " Two " miles before we reached *Warwick*, the celebrated place " of MR. GREATHEED attracted us to its pleasing and pic- " turesque scenery—where, a beautiful combination of " wood, rock, and wood, produces such a necromantic " effect, as almost leads one to credit the tales of tradi- " tion—which make this place the retreat of the renowned " GUY, *Earl of Warwick*, when he dedicated his last " years to repose and prayer."

CHAP. XXVI.

Descriptive Account of Guy's-Cliff.

COURT-YARD—*Principal Front—the Chapel—the Stables*—INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE—*fine Collection of Paintings*—ENTRANCE HALL—*several Portraits—Hannibal's Dream—Murder of Becket, &c.*—DINING ROOM—*large Picture of St. Jerome—a Shylock—Portrait of Bonaparte—other Portraits—King Lear—Diogenes—Atahualpa—Lady Macbeth*—LITTLE DRAWING ROOM—*Portrait of Maximilian—View of Venice—Views of Naples—the Annunciation—Landscape, by Ruysdale—the Salutation—various Portraits*—GREAT DRAWING ROOM—*Madonna—View of Dort—on the Scheldt—Potiphar's Wife and Joseph*—THE LIBRARY—*Portrait of a young Artist, by himself*—*Cave of Despair*—THE CHAPEL—*Statue of Guy*—WALK ROUND THE GROUNDS—*the Avenue—Guy's Well—Guy's Cave—the Rocks—the Terrace.*

AFTER the historical details, given in the preceding chapter, we shall now proceed to lay before our readers, the following short *descriptive account* of *Guy's-Cliff.*

THE approach to this delightful place, from the *Coventry Road,* is carried along the edge of open and extensive grounds, by the side of shady plantations, terminated by a lofty arch of stone, through which appears to view—

THE COURT YARD.

EVEN here the curious observer will find interesting objects of attention, as the whole is hewn out of the solid rock.—Underneath are subterraneous passages

and cellars—from one of which the influence of the external atmosphere is so completely excluded, that the temperature is found, in the hottest and coldest days of the year, to vary only a single degree.—In front, under a high archway, are the principal *Stables*, entirely formed in the rock; as are other Stables, and convenient places of shelter, on the right. One of these excavations is cut so deeply, as almost to penetrate through the rock, to an opening on the opposite side. This was intended to form a second entrance, into the Court; but the design was afterwards relinquished. Above, appear, on the summit and higher parts of the rock, trees and shrubs, whose spreading branches throw their dark shades over this singularly striking and secluded spot.*

On the left, seated on the solid rock, in which some of its lower apartments are formed, stands the *Mansion*, which here shews its principal front, substantially built of stone, exhibiting a handsome modern appearance. Beyond, on the same side, is the ancient *Chapel*, with its embattled tower and Gothic windows, originally built in the reign of Henry VI. and still kept in a state of good repair.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE.

This consists of numerous apartments, formed more for use than shew, agreeably to the prevailing taste of our private *English* gentlemen. Some of those, however, which are open to public inspection, are not only commodious, but handsome. Yet, the principal, and the powerful attraction, is a *Collection of Paintings*, of extraordinary merit and interest, some originals, others copies

* See a pleasing view of this Court, in the *Beauties of England and Wales.*

from the first masters—all the production of the only son of the present possessor of *Guy's Cliff*—whose talents displayed a singular instance of premature genius—and who, at the early age of 22, to the inexpressible grief of all who had the happiness to know him, was lost to his friends, to his country, and the world. He died Oct. 8, 1804, at *Vicenza*, in *Italy*. There are, besides, some valuable paintings, by artists of highest fame:—of all which, we proceed to give some account.

ENTRANCE HALL.

THIS apartment is of good dimensions, and the ceilings and side walls are richly ornamented in plaster work.

HERE are several fine pieces of statuary. On the left is a *Venus de Medici*, a cast from the original.—Before, in two recesses, are the *Florence Faun* and *Apollo.*—On each side of the doors, are busts of SAMUEL GREATHEED, Esq. and his FIRST LADY; and above, is a bust of Mrs. SIDDONS.

OVER the fire-place, in mezzo-relievo, is a bust of ROBERT BERTIE, *Earl of Lindsey*, an able and valiant military commander; who, in the reign of ELIZABETH, highly distinguished himself at the taking of *Cadiz*, and on other important occasions; and who, on the breaking out of the Civil War, was appointed General of the King's forces; and was mortally wounded at the battle of *Edge-Hill*, 1642. It was one of his posterity, ROBERT, who in the reign of GEORGE I. was created *Duke of Ancaster;* and whose descendant, PEREGRINE BERTIE, *Duke of Ancaster*, was the maternal grandfather of the present possessor of *Guy's-Cliff.*

VESTIBULE.

A circuitous passage conducts from the *Entrance Hall* to this apartment—which is hung round with numerous paintings—some, indeed, merely unfinished sketches—all the production of the young lamented artist—once the heir of the mansion they are now destined to adorn.

On one side—are *three portraits of Friends of the Family*—and a small picture called the Incantation—of which the subject taken from Tasso's *Jerusalem delivered*, B. XIII. is as follows;—Ismeno, the *Pagan* sorcerer during the siege of the Holy City, repairs at midnight, to a neighbouring wood, whence the *Christian* besiegers procured supplies of timber, for the construction of warlike engines. Here, standing bare-footed, in the midst of his magic circle, and waving his wand, he calls up, by his powerful spells, certain demoniacal attendants, to whom he commits the defence of the wood against all intruders; and thus for a time obstructs, though unable finally to prevent, the success of the siege.

On the opposite side—in the centre—Sketch of the Story of Dryope from Ovid—She was the daughter of Eurytus, and wife of Andræmon; coming to a lake sacred to the Nymphs, in order to amuse her child, who was carried in her arms, she plucked off the bough of a *Lotus Tree*. It happened that the nymph Lotes had been transformed into this very *Lotus;* and as Dryope had thus offered violence to the sacred tree, for a punishment, she herself was condemned to grow to the trunk of it.*

* Ovid's *Metam.* Lib. IX, l. 325, &c.

On the left—Hannibal's Dream of an Angel, sent by Jupiter, to conduct him into Italy.—Strictly enjoined to follow his celestial guide, without looking on either side, or behind; at first, Hannibal fearfully obeyed. But at length, his curiosity prevailed over his apprehensions, and he looked back!—when he saw a *serpent* of enormous size, moving on, and destroying trees, bushes, and every thing that opposed its progress. He asked what the prodigy meant?—and was answered, *the devastation of Italy*—but, at the same time, was charged to enquire no farther—*sineretque fata in occulto esse.**

On the right—Murder of Thomas a Becket—William de Tracey, one of the conspirators, entering the Cathedral, cried out—"Where is that traitor?"—"Where is the Archbishop?"—"Here am I!" replied Becket, with the greatest firmness and dignity, "an "Archbishop, but no traitor!"—"Fly!" cried the conspirator, "or you are a dead man!"—"I will never fly," returned the dauntless Becket.—"Then you are my "prisoner," exclaimed De Tracy, catching hold of his robe, "come along with me!"—But Becket, resisting, seized him by the helmet, and shook him so violently, as almost threw him down. The enraged assassin then aimed a stroke with his sword—which was, however, received by one Grim, a Priest, who stood near. At that instant, the other conspirators entered—advancing from behind—and the bloody tragedy speedily closed.

The four busts in this Hall are—Mr. John Kemble—Mr. C. Kemble—Mrs. Siddons—Mrs. Siddons' daughter—modelled by that celebrated actress.

* Livy, Lib. XXI. C. 22, ad fin.

Copy of St. Jerome, by Corregio.

DINING-ROOM.

THIS is a handsome apartment—and ornamented with a collection of pictures—which, by their intrinsic merit, are calculated to excite high admiration; and become doubly interesting from a recollection of the artist. They are exclusively the production of that youthful pencil, which, while it traced the suggestions of enthusiastic fancy, never overstepped the modesty of nature; and, in the moments of ardent genius, was still guided by sober feeling, and that knowledge of practical effect—which is usually the fruit of long experience in the art; but the perception of which seemed, in this instance, to be intuitive.

OF these, the first, in magnitude of size, and grandeur of effect, is a copy from one of the most celebrated of all the works of CORREGIO. The original was formerly at *Parma*, near which that great artist was born; but the city was barbarously despoiled of it, during the wars of the French Revolution. It is now in the *Louvre* at *Paris*. The subject is—THE INFANT SAVIOR—acknowledging a prophecy of himself, pointed out by an Angel. *St. Jerome*, from whom the picture is named—a Father of the fourth century, famous for his interpretation of Scripture—is, by an anachronism not unusual with painters, represented as holding the sacred volume; and the groupe is completed by a *Madonna*, *St. John*, and *Mary Magdalene*, kneeling and embracing the foot of the Savior. Of the latter figure, the exquisite beauty and grace are said to be unrivalled in modern art. The whole is considered, as one of the finest examples of the *chiaro-scuro*—a style, which CORREGIO himself first completely established, and in which he pre-eminently

excelled.—The copy is acknowledged, by all competent judges, to be a wonderful effort of the early powers that produced it.

NEXT to this, is a very fine picture—an original—displaying certainly the genius of the artist, in one of its higher flights—perhaps even, in its very highest. It is an admirable SHYLOCK, in which the cool determined vengeance of the Jew is powerfully depicted. He is in the act of pointing with his knife to the seal of his bond; and, in answer to all entreaties, and to all reproaches, exclaiming—

> "Till thou can'st rail this seal from off my bond,
> "Thou but offend'st thy lungs to talk so loud."

A portrait of BUONAPARTE next succeeds, half-length—considered as one of the most correct likenesses of him in existence. As a proof, it is said, the mother of BUONAPARTE, on seeing it, was forcibly struck with its resemblance, and declared it to be the strongest she had ever seen of her son. Yet the only opportunity of seeing the extraordinary original, and of taking the sketch, was at the public audiences of 1803. The forehead is broad and prominent, the cheeks spare and sallow; and, in the air and features, little trace appears, either of grace or dignity, Yet a certain indescribable look of deep penetration and determined resolution, betokens something of the workings within of that vast and mighty mind, which, for so long a period of time—now happily terminated!—filled the civilized world, from one extremity to the other, with astonishment, disquietude, and dismay.

King Lear—Family Portraits—Diogenes.

THE centre-piece, on the same side, is a fine picture of—KING LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTER—in which are introduced the Physician and the faithful KENT—an original. The struggling emotions of joyful surprise at meeting his daughter, and of keen-felt shame at the recollection of his own groundless displeasure against her, are strongly marked in the countenance of the poor, old, forsaken, half-crazed monarch, who is speaking thus—

"——— do not laugh at me!
"For, as I am a man, I think this lady
"To be my child, Cordelia."

NEXT, is a portrait, half-length, in a mantle, of the *present Possessor of Guy's-Cliff.*

IT is succeeded by another portrait, half-length, of his maternal uncle—BROWNLOW BERTIE, *Fifth Duke of Ancaster*—on whose decease in 1809, at the advanced age of 79, the title became extinct.

ABOVE the door, right of the side-board, is a third family portrait—RICHARD GREATHEED, Esq.—brother of the present MRS. GREATHEED.

ABOVE the door, left of the side-board, is a copy of a picture of—SPAGNOLETTO, *in the Dresden Gallery*—who, though born in *Spain*, was educated under the greatest masters in *Italy*. It is a portrait of himself in the character of DIOGENES, searching for an honest man. Being observed, with a lighted lanthorn, at noon-day, in the public streets, as the story tells, looking about, as if searching for something, he was asked "what he was seeking?"—"an honest man!" replied the Cynic.

Between the window and door, is a small, but interesting picture, an original, of which the subject is—Atahualpa, Prince of Peru, discovering Pizarro's ignorance of the Art of Reading and Writing.—In order to convince himself of the reality of that art, which, more than all besides, struck him with astonishment, the *Peruvian* prince caused a *Spanish* word to be written on his own thumb nail, which, on presenting it to the other *Spaniards*, they easily read and pronounced. But Pizarro, totally uneducated, on being requested to read it, was obliged to confess his inability.—The disdainful surprise of the prince, and the extreme mortification of the *Spanish* chief, at this discovery, are well conceived, and forcibly expressed.

Between the windows—is an admirable picture—an original—of Lady Macbeth and her Husband.—The point of time is immediately after the murder of Duncan, in his chamber, by the treacherous Macbeth—who, being desired to return to the scene of horrors, and to place the blood-stained daggers, by the side of the two grooms, sleeping near their royal master, in order to throw upon them the foul suspicion—demurs and declines—when Lady Macbeth, snatching the weapons from his hands, with a look of desperate courage, mingled with contempt for her husband's want of it, cries out—

"—— Infirm of purpose!
"Give me the daggers!"

Over the east door—portrait of Master G. Gray.

LITTLE DRAWING ROOM.

In this apartment are the following paintings:—

Portrait of Maximilian—View of Venice—of Naples.

Over the mantle-piece—a portrait of—Maximilian, Emperor of Germany—grandfather of Charles V.—half-length, *by Holbein*, painted on wood, as are most of the portraits of that great master. This emperor, who was also a scholar and a poet, laid the foundation of the *House of Austria*, when he received in marriage, the heiress of the *House of Burgundy*. He formed many great projects most of which failed for want of money; hence he was called Pocodenario, or *Lack Money*. He died 1519.—Below this, is a View of Venice—amazingly fine—*by Canaletto*, the *Venetian* painter.—The transparency in the aerial perspective is singularly striking.—Above, on the right—A View of Naples—and on the left, another View of Naples.—Below, on the right—Annunciation of the Savior's Birth to the Shepherds—*by Bassano*, the *Italian* painter—whose style is accounted in a high degree, natural, simple, and pleasing; and whose colours, especially the green, are said to have a brilliancy peculiar to himself.—Below, on the left, is a fine Landscape—*by Ruysdale*.—The ground is agreeably broken, the sky beautifully clear, the trees delicately handled, and every part has the look of real nature.

On the east side of this room, are the following portraits—above—Samuel Greatheed, Esq.—Mrs. Greatheed.—Below—Lady Mary Greatheed—Rev. J. H. Williams—*by Artaud*.—Over the door—A small Family Portrait.

Opposite the fire-place—above—Two Views of Dover.—Below—A Landscape.—Portrait of—A Lady—*by Sir P. Lely*.

In the Recess—Sketch of Buonaparte—Dowager Duchess of Ancaster.

On the west side of the room—Salutation of the Virgin—*by a scholar of Reubens.*—Portrait of the present Earl of Lindsey—*by Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

This is an elegant apartment; of which not the least of the attractions is the somewhat confined, but enchanting prospect, opening to view from its circular windows.—Looking downward, the great depth of the rock strikingly appears. The river winding round it, and washing its foundation—the moving water-mill—the foaming cascade—the wooden bridge—the flourishing plantations, on the one side—and the fertile meads on the other, enlivened with cattle and sheep, feeding or reposing—and, in the more distant view, *Gaveston Hill,* on the left, where the dissolute favorite of Edward II. was beheaded—the new built church of *Wootton* in front, and the little recluse village of *Milverton,* on the right, with its rustic church almost buried in the shade of trees—present altogether, a pleasingly varied and beautiful landscape, not often exceeded.

In this room are the following paintings:—over the mantle-piece—Madonna and Child—a copy from a painting of *Raphael,* in the Gallery at *Dresden.*—In the original, the Virgin, it is said, looks with that "more than mortal dignity," and the infant innocence of the child has mingled with it, that "something divine," by which the greatest of painters knew how to excite the astonishment and awe of every beholder. This copy was taken by Artaud, in the best style of that artist.

View of Dort—on the Scheldt—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.

RIGHT hand of the fire-place—VIEW OF DORT—by *Van Goyen*—whose pencil is surprisingly light and spirited, and whose pictures please from the charming facility of touch. This painting, like most of those of his best time, is marked with his name and date of the year. —Left side—VIEW ON THE SCHELDT, WITH ANTWERP IN THE DISTANCE—by *Albert Cuyp*—amazingly fine—the harmony and soft repose of this piece are wonderful.—CUYP, a native of *Dort*, was an artist of extraordinary merit. He acquired the chaste and exquisite style, for which he is so highly admired, by a close and vigilant attention to nature, under all the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, and of the seasons. In his aerial tints, it is thought no painter ever surpassed him. His pictures are more frequently met with in *England* than in any other country.

UPPER end of the room—is a large portrait, three quarters length—OF PEREGRINE, *Second Duke of Ancaster*—in his robes, and with his wand of office, as *Lord Great Chamberlain of England.*

OVER the door—POTIPHAR'S WIFE ENDEAVOURING TO DETAIN JOSEPH—from a painting at *Dresden*, by *Carlo Cignani.* Of the original painting, the composition is adjudged to be extremely masterly; full of fire, taste, and excellent expression; the heads fine, the colouring good, the flesh perfect nature, and the effect of the whole powerfully striking. The copy was taken by MONGE; and of a production so highly finished, surely it is not too much to say, that it can be no discredit to its great original.

Portrait of a Young Artist, by himself.

LIBRARY.

THIS apartment contains a collection of Books, not large, but choice.—Its most interesting ornament, however, is another admirable production of the pencil, which the same youthful and much-regretted artist, has added to the many paintings already enumerated, in—A PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.—It was taken about a year before the deplorable event, which ended for ever all the expectations so early and so rich a display of talent naturally excited. It is said to be a striking representation, not merely of the external form and features, but of the animating spirit that stirred within. What a precious bequest!—to its possessor how invaluable!—who might say, as was said of one of RAPHAEL'S portraits, by one of RAPHAEL'S friends, "*hôc consoler, longos decipioque dies.*"

STAIRCASE.

BUT the most extraordinary effort, perhaps, of the same youthful genius, is yet to be noticed. It is a picture of very large size, suspended on the side of a *Staircase,* entitled—THE CAVE OF DESPAIR—from the *Fairy Queen of Spencer,* Book I. Cant. IX.* With wonderful truth and force has the painter, here, given form and colour to the terrific conceptions of the poet. The cave itself, formed by craggy upright cliffs,—doleful, dark, and dreary—with all its horrible accompaniments—the stunted and blasted trees—the screeching owl—the scattered bones—the prostrate and still bleeding corse of one wretched Knight, urged on by Despair to self-destruction —whilst another, the bare-head Knight, once half persuaded, and still carrying on his neck the instrument of

* Appendix, No. 10.

his intended violence—now terror-struck at his own guilty purpose—is ready to start away—but held fast by a third, the Red Cross Knight, his more intrepid companion—and above all, the figure of Despair himself, with hollow eyes, matted hair, raw-boned cheeks, and wan complexion, strongly depicting the deep, dull, dead dejection of his inmost soul—presents, in the whole, a picture, which it is impossible to behold without shudderings of horror; and from which the eye, at almost every instant, is glad to turn away, for necessary relief.

THE CHAPEL.

RETURNING, through the Entrance Hall into the Court Yard, the next object of attention is the *Chapel.* This, together with the apartments under it, was originally built in the reign of HENRY VI. about 400 years ago, as already mentioned, and was dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene.* The rooms intended for the habitation of the priests, remain in their original state; but the body and tower of the *Chapel* were repaired by the late Mr. GREATHEED. The interior is still in a good state of preservation, though not fitted up, or used, as a place of worship.—The STATUE OF GUY, erected about the time above-mentioned, measuring nine feet in heighth, is now greatly mutilated, though traces of the gilding and other embellishments, are still to be seen. The figure is evidently in the attitude of drawing the sword, though the right hand is gone, and must have been so, even before the time of DUGDALE, as appears from the print in his work, which is erroneously given with the right hand extended. We have been favored with an elegant Latin inscription, intended for this statue, and also with a second, intended for the *Chapel* itself, from the pen of one of the

greatest scholars of the age, which will be found in the Appendix.*

WALK THROUGH THE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

THIS truly delightful walk usually commences from the *Blackmoor Green*—from the edge of which, over a low wall, the eye looks down on the abrupt descent of the rocks, to the depth of forty feet below—and thence wanders, with delight, over a rich and varied landscape, stretched before it—formed by a striking combination of wood and water, of meadows and gently-swelling grounds —with a mill and a bridge, in the nearer view—a cottage, or two, more in the distance—sheep and cattle, grouped or scattered about—producing the finest possible effect of beautiful rural scenery. The mill, here, full in view, deserves notice, not only as a pleasing object, but also on account of its great antiquity; since, as DUGDALE notices, it was in being even at the period of the Norman Conquest.§

PASSING under the venerable shade of a noble avenue, formed by rows of aged and lofty firs—a gentle descent conducts to *Guy's Well*—at which, according to popular story, that religious Champion was accustomed to slake his daily thirst. By order of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Warwick*, "the silver wells in the meadows," says LELAND, "were inclosed with pure white sleek "stones, like marble, and a pretty house, erected like a "cage, one end only open, to keep comers from the "rain." This was done in the time of HENRY VI. and

* Appendix, No. 11.

§ It is mentioned in Doomsday Book.

it remains still, as it was then left. The water, issuing from two circular apertures, is beautifully clear. It is remarkable, that the side of the well, opposite the entrance, is covered with moss, which, below the surface of the water, is petrified; but, in the obscurer parts, there is neither moss nor petrifaction—a striking instance of the effect of *light* upon the growth of vegetables.

From *Guy's Well*, the walk conducts under that part of the rock, on the perpendicular edge of which the mansion is seated, which here rises to view in a striking manner, and would afford, from many points, excellent subjects for the pencil. Here, the overhanging ivy is frequently seen, richly cloathing the sides of the rock—in which are several chambers, or excavations, artificially formed.—The *Chapel* next appears, with the apartments under it, anciently the habitation of the Chantry Priests, still remaining entire and unaltered; and immediately beyond is *Guy's Cave;*

"Where, with his hands, he hewed a house,
"Out of a craggy rock of stone:
"And lived, like a Palmer poor,
"Within that house, alone."

Yet it has all the appearance of being a natural cavity. The upper part, at least, exhibits no marks of the chisel; though, evidently, the lower part is hewn out of the rock, and bears the appearance of a grave; in which, as tradition tells, the mighty warrior was interred. On the side of this cavern is an inscription, in Saxon characters, no longer legible; though a few single letters may yet be traced. Above, is the walk, still known by the name of *Fair Phillis's Walk;*—who, according to the

legendary tale, was here accustomed to repair, whilst her husband, though unknown to her as such, was engaged in his devotion, underneath.

PURSUING the course of the walk—the rocks now assume a bolder and more romantic appearance; and from their towering heighth, the vast variety in their form and colour, and the great diversity of trees, shrubs, and creeping plants, which every where fix their roots, and spread and throw their branches, the scene becomes finely picturesque—approaching to the grander views of nature. Whilst, on the opposite side, appear, in pleasing contrast, the winding course of the gently flowing river, and the soft fertility of the meadows, shut in by a small circuit of rising and highly cultivated grounds. In no part is the fascination of *Guy's-Cliff* more strongly felt than here; and, at every successive turn and step, some new attraction will meet and strike the admiring eye.

ASCENDING from the lower walk—a winding path, carried through a shady plantation, conducts to the summit of the rock—whence, from its perpendicular edge, looking over a low wall, the downward view to the depths of almost 60 feet will again surprise—and the surrounding landscape, with all its pleasing variety, seen from a new point, again delight the eye.

FROM this spot, passing towards the terrace—the tower of *St. Mary's* church, first opens strikingly to view—and, next, those of the venerable *Castle*, and the spire of *St. Nicholas*, are successively disclosed, ascending above the summit of stately spreading trees and groves—forming one of those highly picturesque and beautiful

prospects, which we have already had occasion to notice.* —From the terrace, a short downward path soon brings to its termination—near the arch-way entrance—this truly enchanting walk—to which may well be applied, what was said of it, more than a century ago, by one of the older writers, before quoted—"a most delicious place this," says FULLER, "so that a man, in travelling many miles, cannot meet so much astonishing variety as this one furlong doth afford."

SOME of the striking features of the interesting and romantic scenery of *Guy's-Cliff*, are pleasingly noticed in the following lines of IAGO:—

"————————Here
"The tranquil scene lulls the tumultuous breast
"To sweet composure. Here the gliding stream
"That winds its wat'ry path in many a maze,
"As loth to leave th' enchanted spot, invites
"To moralize on fleeting time, and life,
"With all its treach'rous sweets, and fading joys,
"In emblem shewn, by many a short lived flow'r,
"That on its margin smiles, and smiling falls
"To join its parent earth. Here let me delve,
"Near thine,‡ my chamber, in the peaceful rock,
"And think no more of gilded palaces,
"And luxury of sense. From the till'd glebe
"Or ever teeming brook, my frugal meal
"I'll gain, and slake my thirst at yonder spring.
"Like thee, I'll climb the steep, and mark the scene,
"How fair! how passing fair! in grateful strains
"Singing the praises of creative love."

* See page 69.

‡ GUY.

CHAP. XXVII.

History of Leamington Priors.

Derivation of the Name—anciently the Possession of Turchill de Warwick—of Roger de Montgomery—of the Bishop of Chester—of Geoffrey de Clinton—of Gilbert de Nutricius—of the Priors of Kenilworth—of Ambrose Dudley—Church antiently a Chapel, belonging to Wootton—Salt Springs noticed by Camden—and other early Writers—their Nature investigated by Guidot—and other early Medical Enquirers—their Medical Virtues noticed and recommended by Dr. Kerr—First Baths erected—Second Baths erected—Analysis of the Water, by Dr. Lambe—Rise of the Public Opinion in its Favor—Progress of the Public Opinion—Rapid Change of Leamington, from an obscure Village to a celebrated Watering Place.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, situated two miles from *Warwick*, on the road to *Southam* and *Daventry*, derives the first part of its name, from the river *Leam*, which flows through it; and the second, from the circumstance of its having formerly belonged to the *Priors of Kenilworth*.—Still more anciently, it appears to have been part of the vast possessions of TURCHILL, the last and the most powerful of all the *Earls of Warwick* of the *Saxon Line*. About that time, according to *Domesday Book*, it was two hides in extent, equal to about two hundred acres of land. It was then valued at £4; and two mills are expressly mentioned, as standing within its precincts.

AFTER the Conquest, it was the natural policy of WILLIAM I. to depress the *Saxon*, and to enrich and exalt the *Norman Barons*. TURCHILL himself, indeed, who

had given no active support to HAROLD, was permitted to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of almost all his immense possessions. But his son, less favoured, was despoiled of many of his paternal estates; and, among these, of *Leamington*, which was immediately granted to ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, *a Norman Baron*, high in the favor of his Sovereign, who was afterwards created *Earl of Shrewsbury*. ROGER was succeeded, in his title and estates, by his eldest son HUGH; and, upon his death, in the reign of WILLIAM RUFUS, by his second son, ROBERT, usually called DE BELESMO, from the name of a Castle, which belonged to him. This nobleman, on the accession of HENRY I. took a decided part against him, in favor of ROBERT, *Duke of Normandy*, who was the true heir to the Crown; and even prepared to support his pretensions by force of arms. He was, in consequence, declared a traitor; and soon found himself so vigorously attacked, that he was obliged to retire, first from his own domains, and afterwards from the kingdom. All his possessions in *England* were immediately confiscated, and bestowed upon others; and, of these, *Leamington* was granted to the *Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry*, who was then designated, from the place of his residence, *Bishop of Chester*.*

FROM this Bishop, within no long time, *Leamington* passed into the possession of GEOFFREY DE CLINTON, celebrated as the founder, both of the *Castle* and the *Priory of Kenilworth*; and by him, it was transferred to GILBERT NUTRICIUS, of *Warwick*, and his heirs, who held it, by the service of half a Knight's fee.—

* Dugdale, p. 256.

Whether this grant was forcibly resumed, or whether the estate was re-purchased, is uncertain; but, it appears that it soon reverted to its former possessor; and that, by his son, GEOFFREY DE CLINTON, about the year 1166, it was given, at the same time with a considerable number of other estates, to the *Canon and the Priors of Kenilworth.* In the possession of that religious fraternity, one of the wealthiest in the kingdom, it continued, without interruption, till the period so fatal to all monastic institutions, in the reign of HENRY VIII.; when it was seized by the Crown; and was retained by it, till, in the 6th of QUEEN ELIZABETH, it was granted to AMBROSE DUDLEY, *Earl of Warwick.** After the death of that brave and virtuous nobleman, who devoted the services of his life, and his life itself, to the good of his country, in default of male issue, the title became extinct; though it was soon revived in favor of ROBERT *Lord Rich.* After this time, the estates of *Leamington* seem to have fallen into the hands of various proprietors; and, at present, the manerial rights, and a considerable portion of the land, within the precincts of the parish, belong to the noble family of AYLESFORD.

THE church, in this village, dedicated to *All Saints,* was originally a chapel, belonging to *Leek Wootton,* once a very extensive parish, situated at the distance of two miles, on the opposite side of the river, in the road from *Warwick* to *Kenilworth.*‡ In the reign of EDWARD I. the vicarage was valued at 20*s.*; in that of HENRY VIII. at £6.; and its value, at this time, is estimated at about £150. It is in the gift of the Rev. HENRY WISE, of

* Dugdale, p. 256. ‡ Ibid.

Saline Springs noticed by Camden and other early Writers.

the *Priory*, at *Warwick*, and the present incumbent is the Rev. JOHN WISE, of *Lillington*.

THE *Saline Springs*, for which this village is now so greatly celebrated, have long been known to its inhabitants, and to those of its immediate vicinity; and they are also distinctly noticed by many of our earlier writers. CAMDEN, in his *Britannia*, published about 1586, after having mentioned the name, and described the situation of *Leamington*, adds, "*Ubi fons salsus ebullit.*" SPEED, in the "*Theatre of Great Britain*," published in 1596, remarks, "at *Leamington*, so far from the sea, a spring of "salt water boileth up." FULLER, in his "*History of the Worthies of Great Britain*," published in 1662, observes, with all his usual singularity of thought, and quaintness of language—"At *Leamington*, two miles from "*Warwick*, there issue out, within a stride, of the womb "of the earth, two twin springs, as different in taste and "operation, as JACOB and ESAU in disposition; the one "salt, the other fresh. This the meanest countryman "does plainly see by their effects: whilst it would puzzle "a consultation of physicians to assign the cause thereof." DUGDALE, whose first edition of the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, was published in 1656, observes, "that nigh to "the east end of the church, there is a spring of salt "water, whereof the inhabitants make much use in "seasoning their meat:" to which DR. THOMAS adds, in his edition of 1730, "and also, strangers used it medi-"cinally, with success."

SOME time before the period last mentioned, the saline springs of *Leamington* began to engage the notice of medical writers, on the subject of mineral waters. Of

these, the earliest was Dr. Guidot, who wrote about the year 1689, and who described it as "a spring of nitrous "water." This account, however, was afterwards examined, and, with some severity of censure, rejected by Dr. Short, who published his "*Treatise on Mineral Waters*," in 1740; but who himself, surely, did not sufficiently understand, or correctly describe, the nature of the water, when he called it "a mere brine spring." He was followed, at the distance of a few years, by Dr. Rutty, one of the most indefatigable of all the early enquirers into the nature and properties of mineral waters. His large and comprehensive work, entitled, "*A Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters*," including a minute examination of all the most celebrated mineral springs in this and other European countries, was published in 1757. In this work is contained, among the rest, a particular account of *Leamington Water;* which he considered, with Dr. Short, as strongly impregnated with *marine* salt; and yet he was led from various experiments, to consider it, with Dr. Guidot, as possessing a considerable portion of *calcareous nitre.* Upon the whole, therefore, he decided it to be "a salino-nitrous spring." After careful evaporation, he found that a gallon of water yielded 960 grains of sediment; 30 of which were calcareous earth, and the rest marine salt. The same experiment was afterwards made, attended with exactly the same results, by Dr. Russell, whose treatise on the subject of sea water and salt springs, was published in 1765. It will, however, be seen, in another part of this work,* that the quantity of residuum, estimated by these early experimentalists, greatly exceeds that which the accurate analysis

* See Chap. 31.

of modern times has discovered. It must, therefore, be supposed either that their experiments were not sufficiently correct, or that the water itself has lost a portion of the strength, which it once possessed.

But, notwithstanding these early and distinct notices of *Leamington Water*, by medical and other writers, it continued to be, for a long time, little known, or little regarded, except by the inhabitants of the place, and the surrounding neighbourhood; by whom, says Dr. Short, it was drunk in the great quantity of two or three quarts; and was found, he adds, to be very efficacious in the cure of scorbutic and other complaints. At length, however, the period arrived, which we may fix about the year 1784, when the water of *Leamington* began to attract some share of public attention; for which, it was principally indebted to the favourable opinion of Dr. Kerr, of *Northampton;* whose sagacity first clearly penetrated into its valuable qualities; and whose powerful recommendation first led to a fair and reasonable trial of its medical virtues, in several cases of disorder, particularly those of the chronic kind. It was by his advice, and under the sanction of his great authority, that, in the year 1786, a new well was opened, and the *First Baths* were erected, by Mr. Thomas Abbotts, a native of the village; whose claims may, therefore, without hesitation, be admitted—in subordination to the higher claims of Dr. Kerr—to the proud distinction of being the *first founder of Leamington Spa.* These baths, which consisted only of one hot and one cold bath, for several years, were found sufficient to answer all the demands of those who resorted hither; who were, then, indeed, no more than a few invalids; and for whom no other accommodations were

provided, besides that which two small inns, the *Dog* and the *Bowling Green*, together with the humble rooms of three or four cottages, slightly improved in their appearance and furniture, afforded.

But the dawn of a brighter day was approaching. The favorable opinion of the water, first entertained by Dr. Kerr, not only gathered strength in his own mind; but was adopted, and zealously acted upon, by other physicians, and particularly by Dr. Johnstone, of *Birmingham*; and, in consequence, the number of annual visitants greatly increased. In the year 1790, the rising reputation of *Leamington* became still more distinctly apparent, in the opening of a new well, and the erection of a new range of baths; built upon a plan of greater convenience and spaciousness, and with some attention even to elegance, by Matthew Wise, Esq. of *Leamington*. As yet, however, nothing more was done, in the providing of lodgings for the reception of strangers, except fitting up, in a slight way, the rooms of a few additional cottages—and the general aspect of the place still wore the same appearance as before, of a rural and retired village.

But an event of great importance, in the history of *Leamington*, distinguished the year 1794. This was the publication of an ingenious analysis of the water by Dr. Lambe, who, at that time, practised as a physician, with great reputation and success, at *Warwick*. From this analysis, which was first given to the public, in the *Memoirs of the Manchester Philosophical Society**, it

* Vol. V.

distinctly appeared, that *Leamington Water* greatly resembled in its nature, and in all its distinguishing properties, the water of *Cheltenham*, which was then rising to the heighth of its fame; and that the medical effects to be expected from both are nearly the same. There is, indeed, one remarkable difference, consisting in the quantity of iron, which the one has been supposed to contain more than the other; though it will be seen, in the sequel of the present publication, that this quantity, either from mistake or design, has been greatly overstated.

In opposition to this, however, and to every other superiority, on the side of *Cheltenham*, whether real or supposed, one clear and important advantage, in recommendation of *Leamington*, soon became sufficiently evident; which is the abundant supply of the mineral water, in a degree adequate to every probable demand, not merely for drinking, but even for hot and cold bathing.—At *Cheltenham*, on the contrary, the saline spring, it is well known, issues in so slow and scanty a stream, as scarcely to afford, in a crowded season, a supply sufficient for drinking; and of course to expect the larger supplies, that would be required for general bathing, is impossible. It has been found necessary, therefore, to erect, in different parts of the town, baths, to be filled with common water,* the great inferiority of which to saline water, for all the salutary purposes of bathing, especially warm bathing, has been too long and too well understood, to need to be pointed out in this place.

* Sometimes, however, the brine which remains after the chrystallization of the salts is mixed with it.

So much was the public attention excited, in consequence of the analysis of Dr. Lambe, added to the high medical recommendations, before mentioned, that *Leamington* rapidly rose into great and general notice; and the number of its visitants, with every succeeding year, prodigiously increased. Every cottage now made haste to furnish its lodgings; every lodging, to improve its appearance; new wells were opened; new baths were constructed; new houses erected; and not only new streets were formed in the *Old Town*, as it now began to be called; but the plan of an entirely *New Town* was laid, which has since been partly carried into execution, including *Assembly Rooms, a Pump Room, and Public Baths,* built upon a scale of magnificence, scarcely equalled, certainly not exceeded, by those of any watering-place, in this or any other country. Thus, in the course of little more than ten years, from an obscure and insignificant village, has *Leamington* become, the crowded and fashionable resort of those, who are in search of health or pleasure, from all parts of *England, Scotland,* and even *Ireland.*

Of this great and astonishing change in the state of *Leamington,* we shall now proceed to give an account, somewhat more in detail, in the three following chapters.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The Wells and Baths of Leamington.

The Public Well—the Center Well—the Road Well—the Bridge Well—the South Well—the North Well—the Pump Room—the New Baths—Abundant Supply of the Mineral Water—Terms for Bathing, &c.

So general is the custom, amongst the more opulent classes of society, of making annual visits to some or other of the numerous Watering Places, with which this country abounds, that it may now be fairly considered as one of the prevailing and established customs of the times; and as forming a striking characteristic, in the present manners of Englishmen. It may well be expected, therefore, that the invalids, whom necessity drives, or flattering hope allures, to any of these medicated springs, will always be out-numbered by those, whose only object, in resorting thither, is an agreeable change of scene, or a pleasing relaxation from the cares of business; and by those, still more, who have chiefly in view the delights, which gay amusements, in quick and constant succession, and fashionable company, in moving and splendid crowds, afford. Of these two classes—if any individual of either should deign to cast an eye over these pages—it is to the former, rather than the latter, that the present chapter is addressed. With invalids, of course, in meditating a journey towards whatever salutary fountain, their own judgment, or the

advice of their physician, may direct them, the first and leading enquiry will be into the *facilities* afforded for the internal or external application of the waters. To such enquirers, resorting to *Leamington*, or having a visit to it in contemplation, we shall now endeavour to furnish an answer—reserving for succeeding chapters, other enquiries of no small importance, not to invalids only, but to all others, relating to the salubrity of the air, the accommodations of the place, and the pleasantness of the surrounding country.

Of the springs already discovered there are at present six; and if more were required or sought for, it is probable that as many more might yet be found. As it is convenient that the different wells should be distinguished by some *permanent names*, instead of the ever-changing names of the proprietors, it has been suggested that appellations, derived from situation, or any other obvious circumstance, would be preferable; and with this view, the following names having been proposed, we shall without hesitation adopt them, in the following account.

THE PUBLIC WELL.

This is the very ancient spring, which is noticed by Camden, and other early writers; and on which the experiments were made, as already mentioned, by Dr. Short, and other early medical enquirers. Dugdale, in describing its situation, fixes it at the *east*, by mistake, instead of the *west* end of the church; but he is correct in saying it is not above a stone's throw from the river *Leam*; and others still nearer have since been discovered. Formerly this spring flowed spontaneously, from a small fissure in the rock; and it was here, that the hardy rus-

tics of ancient days flocked, to drink the healing water; which they swallowed, it is said, in copious draughts of two or three quarts; and that at a time, too, when, probably, its strength was much greater than it is at present. Being situated on the waste land, this spring of course belongs to the *Lord of the Manor*, who is the EARL OF AYLESFORD; and who, at his own expence, lately inclosed it, by a small but elegant structure. Here, it was intended that a bath should be formed, for the exclusive use of the poor; but the design was afterwards laid aside; and the building is now only used as a room for drinking the water. Though built considerably below the surface of the ground, to which the descent is by a flight of stone steps, yet the water no longer flows spontaneously; and recourse is now had to the use of a small pump, to which access may be obtained, on the same terms, as at the other wells.—It must not be omitted that a second pump, affixed to the external wall of this building, is left to the free and unrestrained use of the poor.

THE CENTER WELL.

THE second spring, proceeding in the order of discovery, is situated at a small distance opposite the *Public Well*, and nearly in the center of the village. Upon sinking this well, in the year 1786, a rock was found at the distance of eighteen feet; and within this rock, about three feet in depth, the saline water rises. The baths here erected, about thirty years ago, by Mr. THOMAS ABBOTTS, and now the property of his daughter, Mrs. SMITH, were formerly as humble in their appearance, as that of the whole surrounding village. But they have, since that time, shared in the general improvement of the place; and are now neatly and commodiously fitted up.

They consist of a cold bath, three hot baths, one of which is formed of marble; and a small bath for the use of children.

THE ROAD WELL.

THE third spring, situated in the high road from *Warwick* to *Daventry* and *London*, is the property of Mr. WISE, and was discovered in 1790. Here the water was found at the great distance of forty-two feet, from the surface of the ground. A well was first sunk to the depth of twenty-four feet. In the course of that depth, there is a rock, in thickness about eight or ten feet; next a bed of marl; and after this a rock much harder than the former. Through this second rock, a bore was made eighteen feet deep, were a cleft was found, through which the water flows copiously.—The baths here erected are commodious and handsome. There are two cold baths, large and well constructed; and two good hot baths, all of which are furnished with the convenience of dressing rooms; and there is also a small bath for the use of children.—To these, four additional hot baths are now constructing; and, immediately adjoining, the foundation is laid of a new pump room.

THE BRIDGE WELL.

THE fourth spring, which belongs to Mr. ROBBINS, was first discovered in 1810, and is situated close to the bed of the river, and near the bridge. Here, the water was found at the depth of only twenty feet. The baths which it supplies, are spacious and commodious, comprising one large cold bath, three hot baths, one of which is formed of beautiful marble; and a child's bath; all, ex-

cept the last, furnished with good dressing rooms. The water is pumped up by a sort of horse engine.

THE SOUTH WELL.

THE fifth spring, discovered in 1810, situated at the southern extremity of the village, is the property of the Rev. Mr. READ. Here it was necessary to dig to the prodigious depth of sixty feet, before the water could be found; and it is remarkable, that, in every well yet opened, the depth increases, in some sort of proportion to its distance from the bed of the river. On sinking this well, after passing through gravel, in which is a fine spring of fresh water, a bed of red marl, eight feet in thickness, presents itself; next a white clay and sand stone, in which water of a brackish taste was found. Hard rock, 28 feet thick, next succeeds; and, after it, a bed of softer stone, followed by another of marl, below which the water rises. The baths, here erected, are neat and good, though without the convenience of dressing rooms. They consist of one cold bath, formed with Dutch tiles; three hot baths, one of which is of marble; and a child's bath.

THE NORTH WELL.

THE sixth spring, situated on the north side of the river, was discovered in 1810, at the depth of thirty-four feet, below the surface of the ground. Here numerous baths, and a pump-room, on a grand scale, have been erected, at the expense of about £25,000. This great building presents a noble front; and consists of a central part, extending one hundred and six feet, in length, and rising to the height of thirty; supported by two wings, extending thirty feet, and rising to the height of twenty. It is surrounded, on three of its sides, by a spacious colon-

nade, formed by duplicated pillars of the *Doric* order. The whole is built of native stone, designed by Mr. C. S. Smith, architect of *London;* and forms, certainly, one of the most complete and magnificent structures of the kind, in the kingdom.

Pump Room.

Through folding doors, at each extremity of the central building, just mentioned, are the two entrances into the Pump Room; which is of large size, of lofty height, and noble proportions. The ornamental parts of the ceiling, the cornices, and all the interior embellishments are in the purest taste of simple elegance. This fine room is lighted, on one side, by a range of seven windows; and, on the opposite side, by one large window of coloured glass. Below this last, at equal distances, are two beautiful chimney-pieces, of *Kilkenny* marble. At one extremity of the room is the *pump;* which, with a basin in the centre, standing on an ornamental pedestal of *Derbyshire* marble, is inclosed, by a neat mahogany balustrade.

The New Baths.

In the two wings of this great edifice, are the principal entrances to the *baths*—which are formed in two divisions, entirely separated; one appropriated to the use of the ladies, the other to that of the gentlemen. The number of baths is in the whole twenty; consisting of every possible kind, hot baths, tepid baths, vapour baths, shower baths, hot and cold *douche* for topical applications, and a chair bath, which is an excellent contrivance for the safe and easy conveyance of the bather, on the undressing chair, into the bath.—All the baths are of good size, con-

structed in the best manner, formed with *Dutch* tiles; and the contrivance, for filling and emptying them expeditiously, and for regulating them easily and exactly to any required degree of heat, is admirable. To many of them, convenient dressing rooms are attached. The water is drawn from the well, by means of a steam engine of two-horse power—which itself is an object of curiosity, as a striking and beautiful specimen of the great perfection, to which that most astonishing and important of all human inventions is now carried. It would be injurious to omit stating that, of this noble range, one cold and two hot baths have been appropriated, by the benevolent direction of the Proprietors, to the use of the poor.

In concluding this account of the wells and baths of *Leamington*, it must again be distinctly noticed, that there is an abundant supply of the mineral water, at every season of the year, not only for drinking, but for all the purposes of bathing: though, as it is affected, in some degree, by the rain, its efficacy is greatest in the summer. It is in this important respect, that *Leamington*, as before remarked, may justly claim so decided a superiority over the sister springs of *Cheltenham;* though yielding to them, certainly, in the quantity of some of the more valuable ingredients, which they contain. Whilst, at the latter place, no mineral water can be procured for bathing at all, and the supply is scanty even for drinking; at the former, the copiously-flowing stream has been found sufficient to answer, not only every present, but every future probable demand, both for internal and external application; even if the numbers resorting hither, should be as great as at the most crowded watering-place in the kingdom.

Comparative advantages of Warm and Cold Bathing.

EVERY warm bath, when not used, is kept empty; in that state it is shewn to those who apply; and, in their presence, or whilst in the act of undressing, the process of filling takes place, which requires only two or three minutes. The cold baths are generally supplied with fresh water, once every day, and might oftener, if required; which is seldom the case, since of late the use of the cold, has been almost entirely superseded by that of the warm, or tepid, bath. This is no doubt owing to the opinion, now so prevalent in the medical world, that the latter, as a remedy for most disorders, is far more safe, and as conducive to general health, usually more beneficial, than the former. In those few instances, however, in which cold bathing might still be thought desirable or necessary, if the good effect depends upon the degree of cold, that of *Leamington* water is very considerable, its usual temperature being from 48 to 50 (FAHRENHEIT) with little variation, winter or summer. But so far as the superior efficacy of saline above common water is concerned, this, it seems evident, must be almost entirely confined to its use, as a *warm* bath. For, since the immersion, in cold bathing, is usually momentary, and the moisture remaining on the skin is immediately wiped off, it is inconceivable that salt water, in this case, can be more beneficial than common water. But where the person continues immersed for some length of time, as is the case in warm bathing, the saline ingredients may then be imbibed by the pores; and thus become of considerable utility in the relief of cutaneous and other disorders, for which it is usually recommended.*

* Saunders on Mineral Waters, p. 492.

Terms for Drinking and Bathing.

THE times for bathing and drinking the water, as fixed by custom, are before breakfast, or between breakfast and dinner. Bathing in the evening, too, before going to rest, is not uncommon.

THE terms for drinking the water, are at all the springs the same, and amounts only to a small gratuity, occasionally given to the person who attends with glasses, and who is always prepared with the water warmed, for those that prefer the use of it in that state. The terms for bathing are,—for a common warm or hot bath, 2*s.* 6*d.* —for a marble bath, 3*s.*—and for a cold bath 1*s.*—At the New Baths the charge for a warm bath is 3*s.* and for a cold bath 1*s.* 6*d.*

CHAP. XXIX.

Analysis of Leamington Water.

Earlier Analyses of the Water—Causes of its present celebrity—Dr. Lambe's Analysis—New Analysis of the Bridge Well—Sensible qualities of the Water—Experiments to determine the more simple principles—Experiments to determine the nature of the compound substances—Gaseous contents of the Water—Table of the substances contained in the Water of the Bridge Well—of the Public Well—of the Center Well—of the Road Well—of the South Well—Medical uses of the Water taken internally—Advantages of Bathing—Experiment to determine the effects of Hot and Warm Bathing—Comparative account of Cheltenham Water—Error of Mr. Accum's Analysis—Table of substances contained in the Water of the Old Well—of the Orchard Well—of the two Wells of Mr. Thompson.

FOR the valuable communication, which forms the subject of the present chapter, it will be seen that the public are indebted to a highly respectable Member of the medical profession—who resided, a few years ago, at *Warwick;* and in whose removal from that place, the Inhabitants had to regret the loss of an attentive and humane Physician, largely furnished with learning and science; and capable of applying to the best purposes that knowledge and that skill, which experience alone can supply. Honoured, on many occasions, with his friendly regards, the Writer of these pages, feels great satisfaction, in introducing to the notice of his readers the following Chemical Analysis of *Leamington* Water;—

Earlier Analyses noticed.

DEAR SIR,

I feel flattered by the wish, you have expressed, to insert my Analysis of the Leamington Water, in your interesting publication; and shall be much gratified, if it be found to convey useful information to the numerous visitors of the place. The experiments, upon which it is founded, were for the most part made, during my late residence at *Warwick;* where I had full opportunity of satisfying myself upon every doubtful point, by frequent visits to the spot. They have been since that time repeated without material difference in the result; I trust, therefore, that it may be considered as a near approximation to the truth: perfect accuracy is not pretended to, and is probably unattainable, as no two analyses are ever found completely to agree.

THIS water appears to have been noticed at a very early period, being mentioned by Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, and since adverted to by all our systematic writers, upon mineral waters. Dr. Guidot, the earliest of them, towards the close of the 17th century, attributed its qualities to what he called *Nitre.* Short, (1740) properly enough calls it a common weak brine spring; the laborious Rutty, (1757) a common brackish or salt spring, of the salino nitrous kind; a gallon of which, he says, yielded 960 grains of sediment; whereof 30 were calcareous earth, the rest marine salt. Dr. Russell, about 1760, describes it in the same terms; and says, a gallon yielded 960 grains of sediment, whereof 30 were calcareous nitre, and the rest sea salt. Their experiments were made upon the water of the old well, situated upon the waste; which was elegantly enclosed, a few years ago, for the benefit of the public, by the benevolence of the late

Earl of Aylesford, Lord of the Manor. If they are accurate, it must have become materially weaker, in the course of half a century; the gross produce, at present, being only two-thirds of what they state it to be. I am not inclined to attribute the whole of this great difference to mere evaporation; the process of which, as described by Dr. Rutty, in the preface to his methodical Synopsis, seems to have been sufficiently well conducted: it appears to me more probable that its strength may have been somewhat reduced, by lapse of time

But though thus cursorily noticed by hydrological writers, and empirically used by the neighbourhood, from time immemorial; it is to the sagacity of Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, that it primarily owes its present high reputation. He was in the habit of recommending it to his patients, long before it became publicly known; and to his perseverance, and continued perception of its virtues, and, I believe, to his actual suggestion, are the first baths, constructed by Mr. Abbotts, in 1786, to be ascribed. To these succeeded a more elegant set, erected by Mr. Wise, of Leamington, four years after; and so large has the resort since been, to this favoured spot, that, in the course of the last eight years, four new wells have been sunk, besides the enlargement and enclosure of the public one above mentioned. To each of these, elegant baths are annexed, both hot and cold, with every accommodation, necessary to recommend them to public favour. The last set, just completed, on the north side of the river, on the ground and under the auspices, of Mr. Greatheed, of Guy's-Cliff, are adorned by a structure, which cannot fail to arrest the attention of every beholder. To the most beautiful exterior, is united every internal requisite; there

being no fewer than 20 commodious baths, plentifully supplied with the saline water, by a steam engine, with every convenience for its application in whatever form it may be wanted, whether for local or general purposes; and a magnificent pump-room is added, for the convenience of those who drink the water—the whole forming a truly splendid addition both of elegance and utility to the New Town.

The following circumstances seem to have chiefly contributed to give such rapid celebrity to these springs. 1. The greater importance recently attached by the faculty to warm bathing, and aperient waters, in the treatment of various diseases.—2. The actual benefit, which had, for many preceding years, been experienced from the internal use of the saline water of Cheltenham. —3. But, above all, the great abundance of the supply, which has been found sufficient to afford to the invalid the double advantage of drinking and bathing: the valuable springs of Gloucestershire, it is well known, are not copious enough for this purpose. To these should be added, the numerous attractions of the neighbourhood, both natural and artificial—the proximity of an elegant market town; the excellence of the roads; and the healthiness of the place itself.

Cultivated and so highly improved, as every department of chemistry has been, for some time past, it is rather surprising that no regular analysis of this useful water has yet appeared. Curiosity has, doubtless, led many to the private examination of it; but the only scientific account, that I have seen, is that of my predecessor, Dr. Lambe; who seventeen years ago, bestowed consider-

able pains upon the subject.* His object, however, was not so much to detail its composition, as to explain some anomalous appearances, which presented themselves in the course of his enquiry: he, therefore, contented himself with stating the result only of his investigation. There will be perceived an essential difference between us, in one article, viz. the sulphate of soda; of which he assigns a much larger proportion than was indicated in my experiments. In other respects, I believe, we do not materially differ.

As all these wells appear to be similar in the quality of their contents, and most of them nearly so in their quantity; I have, for the purpose of the following analysis, selected that which is manifestly the strongest; and which, from its situation, I would call the Bridge Well.

ANALYSIS OF THE BRIDGE WELL.

This well was sunk, in the spring of the year 1806, by the direction of Mr. Robbins, the proprietor of the ground. On digging a few feet below the surface, through a blue clay or marl, two or three thin strata of sand stone successively presented themselves, increasing in thickness. After passing these, a solid rock came in view, which being struck into, poured forth a body of strongly saline water, that soon nearly filled the well. The depth of this rock is, I believe, about twelve feet

* See Memoirs of the Philosophical Transactions of Manchester, Vol. V.—Since Dr. Winthrop's removal from Warwick, "A Chemical Analysis of Leamington Water, by Amos Middleton, M. D." has appeared, and has been so favourably received by the public, that it has already reached its third edition.—Ed.

below the surface. The water was pumped out; and a circular brick-work constructed, within the well, from the sides of which it was defended by clay. A pump was then inserted, and a covering placed over it.

SENSIBLE QUALITIES OF THE WATER.

Its appearance, when fresh, scarcely differs from that of common pump water. It does not sparkle; few or no air bubbles collect upon the sides of the glass, into which it is pumped; nor does the slightest turbidness or deposit take place, upon standing. It has no particular smell; but a strong brackish taste, at once, indicates muriate of soda to be a prevailing ingredient, in its composition. Its temperature immediately from the well is uniformly from 48° to 50° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and the specific gravity to that of distilled water, as 10,138 to 10,000.

PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS WITH RE-AGENTS, TO DETERMINE THE MORE SIMPLE PRINCIPLES.

1. The only change that I have perceived it to make, in any of the coloured infusions, or paper stained with them, is, that of a slightly blue or lilac tinge given, after some time, to paper, stained with the infusion of Brazil wood. Bergman says, he found, sea water produce the same effect upon brazil'd paper; and attributes it, very unaccountably, to carbonate of magnesia; of which only one-eighth of a grain is, by his own analysis, contained in five pints and a half. Kirwan thinks it more natural to ascribe it to selenite; though in an experiment purposely made, he found no effect of the kind from a solution of selenite, nearly twice as strong as that of sea

water. A saturated solution of selenite does, I think, after some time, produce a faint appearance of the kind; but the true cause of it, both in sea and Leamington water, is, without doubt, owing to the muriate of magnesia, contained in each; a solution of which will be found upon trial to cause exactly the same change according to its strength.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED BY A DROP OF

2. NITRATE of silver—was a white curdy precipitate, insoluble in acids.

3. MURIATE of barytes—a white cloudy precipitate, insoluble in acids.

4. OXALATE of ammonia—a white cloudy precipitate, sparingly soluble in diluted acids.

5. CARBONATE of ammonia—a white cloudy precipitate, instantly soluble in diluted muriatic acid, with effervescence.

6. AMMONIA—a white flaky precipitate.

7. LIME water—a white flaky precipitate.

8. TINCTURE of galls—a pale rose tinge.

THE same effect, I sometimes thought more clearly produced, by suspending a piece of a gall-nut in the bottle, into which it was pumped; and, in some trials, there appeared scarcely any immediate change.

9. PRUSSIATE of potash—no change.

Nature of the Compound Substances determined.

HENCE the more simple principles were found to be *Muriatic acid* (2)—*Sulphuric acid* (3)—*Lime* (4. 5.)—*Magnesia* (6. 7.)—and *Iron* (8.)

EXPERIMENTS TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF THE COMPOUND SUBSTANCES.

10. FOR this purpose a quart of the water was boiled, strongly, for half an hour, in a glass vessel; some distilled water being previously added, to supply the loss by evaporation. Towards the end of that time, it shewed a slight degree of turbidness; and, when cool, a very fine reddish film was observed upon the glass. This was collected after carefully drawing off the water; and was found to weigh about one grain. It dissolved almost wholly in diluted muriatic acid, with effervescence; and appeared, by the appropriate tests, to consist of the *carbonates of lime, magnesia,* and *iron*—the first constituting three-fourths, the last not more than one-eighth, of the whole.

ALL the above mentioned re-agents, except the tincture of galls, produced upon the boiled water, exactly the same effects as before; this caused no immediate change, but on standing for about twelve hours, the whole became of a yellowish green hue. This effect of galls was observed, in every state of the water. I was long unable to account for it; but, at length, found a similar appearance take place in all solutions, containing muriate of magnesia. Dr. RUTTY remarks that what he calls nitro calcarious waters, give a greenness with galls. By calcarious nitre he meant, I believe, sulphate of magnesia.

11. A pint of the water was gradually evaporated to dryness, in a glass vessel; during the evaporation,

minute crystals separated, and fell to the bottom. Their needle-shaped form, their solubility only in a large proportion of water, the precipitates made by the addition of nitrate of barytes, and oxalate of ammonia to their solution, shewed them to be *sulphate of lime.*

12. The residuum was digested in strong alcohol, for a few hours, and filtered. This process was twice repeated with fresh alcohol; the first of the filtered liquors, evaporated to dryness, in a temperature not exceeding 140°, afforded an amorphous residuum, which soon deliquesced; a little distilled water being added to it, it gave with

Nitrate of silver—a white curdy precipitate.

Muriate of barytes—no change.

Ammonia—a white flaky precipitate.

Lime water—a white flaky precipitate.

Oxalate of ammonia—no change.

Hence *muriate of magnesia,* was ascertained to be the only deliquescent salt, contained in the water.

13. The part insoluble in alcohol, was treated with distilled water, and filtered. A portion of the filtered liquor tested with—

Ammonia—gave a white flaky precipitate.

Lime water—a white flaky precipitate.

Sulphate of magnesia was, therefore, contained in it.

14. A second portion was gradually evaporated, and treated with successive portions of lime water, as long as any flaky separation appeared. When reduced to a small quantity, a little alcohol was added; being found after filtration, to undergo scarcely any change from oxalate of ammonia, or ammoniaco phosphat of soda, to two separate portions of it, nitrate of lime and tartaric acid were added. The former soon shewed a decomposition; upon the latter no change was produced, nor did nitro-muriate of platina effect it. Hence *sulphate of soda* was found to be the only alkaline sulphate contained in it. A third portion, dried spontaneously in a watch-glass, exhibited a multitude of minute cubical chrystals; which, dissolved in water, gave with *nitrate of silver*, a dense curdy precipitate; shewing *muriate of soda* to be the principal ingredient.

The compound substances, then appeared to be *muriate of soda—muriate of magnesia—sulphate of soda —sulphate of magnesia—sulphate of lime*—and a very small portion of the *carbonates of lime, magnesia*, and *iron*.

Their proportions were now determined in the following manner:—

15. Eight ounces of the water were evaporated to dryness in a glass dish, in a temperature not exceeding 180°; the residium weighed 52 .3 grains. This was digested for twelve hours, in three times its weight of alcohol; the fluid part being drawn off, the remainder was treated with fresh alcohol and filtered; the two alcoholic solutions were then mixed and gently evaporat-

ed to dryness in a temperature not exceeding 140° ; the residium contained a few cubical chrystals, which were easily separated, and weighed about one grain. The remainder weighed 1 .50 grains : the filter when dry was increased in weight about one grain, which being partly muriate of soda, the whole of the muriate of magnesia weighed 2 .10 grains.

16. To the part not soluble in alcohol, was added half an ounce of distilled water. After standing some time, it was thrown upon a small filter; and half an ounce more of distilled water, in divided portions, added, till nitrate of silver ceased materially to affect it ; the undissolved part dried in the temperature of 180° weighed 9 .50 grains. The solution, as I had ascertained in a similar instance, contained about one grain of sulphate of lime, dried in the same temperature ; which makes 10 .50 grains of sulphate of lime in half a pint of the water. This was reduced by further drying in a red heat to 9 .25 ; the fractional part of which being carbonates—the sulphate of lime was nine grains. The saline solution was now divided into three equal parts.

17. To one was added nitrate of silver, till no further precipitation ensued; the precipitated muriate of silver, dried in a red heat, weighed 26 .40 grains, which indicate 33 .70 grains of muriate of soda, in half a pint of the water. If to this be added 1 .40 grains, contained in the alcoholic solution, the whole muriate of soda, contained in half a pint, will be 35 .10 grains.

18. To a second part was added a little oxalate of ammonia, in order to free it from the small portion of

lime, it contained. It was then treated with ammoniaco phosphate of soda, till no further decomposition took place—the precipitate, gently dried, weighed one grain, which indicates . 62 of a grain of sulphate of magnesia, or 1 . 86 grains in the half-pint.

19. To the third part was added sufficient muriate of barytes to combine with all the sulphuric acid in it. The precipitated sulphate of barytes, dried in a red heat, weighed three grains :—from this must be deducted that produced from . 62 of a grain of sulphate of magnesia, and . 25 of a grain of sulphate of lime.

Fifty-two grains of sulphate of magnesia, produce 100 of sulphate of barytes—therefore . 62 indicate 1 . 20.

One hundred grains of sulphate of lime, produce 175 grains of sulphate of barytes—therefore . 25 indicate . 44.

One hundred and seventy grains of sulphate of barytes indicate 100 grains of sulphate of soda.

Hence 2 . 40 grains of sulphate of soda are contained in the half-pint.

GASEOUS CONTENTS OF THE WATER.

Of these it was manifest, both from the scanty appearance of air bubbles in the water, while fresh and during ebullition, that it contained but a very small proportion. The following experiment shews them to be perfectly insignificant, in a medicinal point of view, though essential to account for, even the very small quantity of carbonates that is held in solution.

Substances contained in the Bridge Well Water.

20. A tin vessel, containing exactly six pints, was filled with the water, and to it was connected and carefully luted one end of a small bent copper tube, filled also with the water; the other end being passed under a small graduated jar of mercury, containing seven and a half cubic inches. It was made to boil, and a strong ebullition was kept up, till all the air appeared to be discharged. The jar was then removed; and, after standing till the temperature of the water it contained was reduced to about 100°, the air in it was found to occupy six inches. It was then transferred to a vessel of lime water, which absorbed one and an half inches: nitrous gas shewed the remainder to contain about half an inch of oxygen, and the last portion extinguished a lighted taper.

In one pint of the *Bridge Well Water*, then, there exist of

GASEOUS CONTENTS.

	Of a Cubic Inch.
Nitrogen	.67
Carbonic Acid	.25
Oxygen	.08
	1.00

SOLID CONTENTS.

	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	70.20
Sulphate of Lime	18.
Sulphate of Soda	4.80
Muriate of Magnesia	4.20
Sulphate of Magnesia	3.72
Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia	.44
Carbonate of Iron	.06
Total	101.42

Substances in the Water of the Center—the Road—the South Well.

The gross residuum, after evaporation, in a temperature not exceeding 180°, was 104 . 6. The difference may be attributed, partly to a small portion of water still contained in it; and partly, to slight losses unavoidable in the manipulation. I have only further to mention, for the sake of conformity with other Analysts, that I have, at different times, obtained from a pint of this water, residua varying from 105 to 114 grains; depending upon different degrees of drying, and upon slight differences, perhaps in the quantity employed. With regard to the other wells, as none of them afforded any principles different from the preceding, it will be sufficient to state their specific gravity and contents.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF

Distilled Water		10,000
The North Well*	*(Mr. Greatheed's)*	not examined
The Public Well	*(Earl of Aylesford's)*	10,107
The Center Well	*(Mrs. Smith's)*	10,107
The Road Well	*(Mr. Wise's)*	10,122
The South Well	*(Mr. Read's)*	10,107

The contents of a wine pint were found to be as follows:—

THE PUBLIC WELL.

Muriate of Soda	48 . 50
Sulphate of Lime	17 .
Sulphate of Soda	9 .
Muriate of Magnesia	4 .
Sulphate of Magnesia	3 .
Carbonates—a proportion scarcely noticeable	
	81 . 50

* I have taken the liberty of suggesting these local appellations instead of the varying names of the Proprietors.—Bergman did not hesitate to deprive a Saint of a similar honour, calling *St. Eric's Well* the *Mill Spring*, because it rose near the mill of the University.

Substances contained in the Public Well.

THE CENTER WELL.

Muriate of Soda	46.
Sulphate of Lime	18.50
Sulphate of Soda	8.
Muriate of Magnesia	5.
Sulphate of Magnesia	3.
Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia	.44
Carbonate of Iron—a mere trace, about	.06
	81.

THE ROAD WELL.

Muriate of Soda	61.
Sulphate of Lime	18.
Sulphate of Soda	4.
Muriate of Magnesia	6.
Sulphate of Magnesia	3.
Carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and Iron, a mere trace	
	92.

THE SOUTH WELL.

Muriate of Soda	52.76
Sulphate of Lime	18.
Muriate of Magnesia	5.
Sulphate of Soda	4.
Sulphate of Magnesia	3.
Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia	.44
Carbonate of Iron, a mere trace, about	.06
	83.26

THERE is one circumstance in the foregoing Analysis, upon which it may be proper to say a few words.—All the writers upon mineral waters have agreed that one grain of sulphate of lime requires 500 grains of distilled water for its solution, a pint therefore (7,310) would not dissolve quite 15 ; yet all these waters contain two or three more after complete exsiccation. DR. LAMBE noticed this apparent anomaly; and seemed inclined to attribute it to the agency of certain foreign matters, which,

his experiments led him to think, existed in the water. I have, however, found it to be owing, as in some other instances, to the associated salts. By an experiment purposely made, it appeared that water when nearly saturated with muriate of soda, will dissolve between three and four times as much sulphate of lime, as it will in its natural state; and accordingly the brine springs at *Droitwich*,* have been lately found to contain 38 grains of sulphate of lime in the pint.

It would be transgressing the bounds I have set to myself, were I to enlarge upon the medicinal use of these springs; and it is the less necessary, as most of what might be pertinently said upon the subject, has been anticipated in the observations upon saline waters contained in the justly popular work of Dr. Saunders. Suffice it to say, then, that, in the usual dose of a well pint, viz. twelve ounces, more or less, according to the circumstances of age and habit of body, taken at intervals before breakfast, they for the most part make their way quietly through the bowels; giving, in the first instance, from the prevalence of the muriate of soda, a salutary stimulus to the stomach, productive of improved appetite and digestion, and afterwards cleansing the whole passage by dilution and evacuation; and that internally and externally they may be had recourse to, with well-founded expectations of advantage, in various irregularities of the digestive organs, comprised under the general term Dyspepsia; in some diseases of the liver and gall ducts, arising from deficient action or obstruction; in several scro-

* Account of the Brine Springs, at *Droitwich*, by Leonard Horner.—*Transactions of the Geological Society*, 1814.

fulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous affections; and in many anomalous complaints, which have been termed cachectic, proceeding from, or connected with morbid action of the abdominal viscera. If the occasional use of the warm bath tends so much to the maintenance of health, by merely keeping the external surface of the body clean and perspirable; how much greater benefit may be expected from the same attention being paid to the alimentary canal: upon the state of which, not only its own secretions, but those of the organs connected with it, the future condition of the blood, and the healthy action of every part of the system, so much depend. This obvious view of the subject, sufficiently explains the good effect of these and similar waters, which are frequently drank with advantage for months together; gradually and often rapidly restoring lost appetite, looks, flesh, and strength; almost the whole of their operation, as I conceive, being to wash away the various crude and foul substances, which either clog the mouths of the secretory and absorbent vessels, or, by their irritating qualities, tend to destroy their natural and healthy actions. The stomach and bowels, as they are first acted upon in the cure, so are they, without doubt, the prime agents in the production or maintenance, of most diseases; and it is, therefore, the preservation of them free from irritation and preternatural congestion, that should form the main indication in every sanative process.

Though the ochreous stain upon the marble baths sufficiently indicates the existence of iron, in these waters; yet from the extremely small quantity that appears by the analysis to be contained in them, they cannot, I think, in any practical view, be considered as chalybeates. They are hardly sensible to the gallic test; not at all so, in my

experiments, to the prussie; nor (what I should think necessary for such an effect) do they evince to the taste, the slightest chalybeate impregnation. Well-informed practitioners, however, will not value them the less, on this account. Whatever advantage may attend a ferruginous impression upon the stomach and bowels, during the action of a saline water; or however requisite it may be thought, in particular instances of a weak and relaxed frame; it is certain that nature has very rarely provided them, with such an assistant—the most celebrated and efficient cold purgative waters, both in this and foreign countries, being of the simple saline class, and totally destitute of all metallic ingredient. The *Epsom*, the *Harrowgate*, the German waters of *Sedlitz* and *Seydschutz*, those of *Dublin*, so much extolled by Dr. RUTTY, together with the many useful, though less active ones, in the neighbourhood of *London*; do not any one of them contain a particle of iron. It is clear, therefore, that the great and acknowledged benefit, which, during a long course of years, has resulted from their use, cannot have in any degree, depended upon the influence of this metal. The profound maxim of HIPPOCRATES, will sufficiently account for it. "If fit matters are evacuated, the evacuation will be bene-"ficial and well supported; if unfit, the contrary will "happen."

THE acknowledged fact that inanimate bodies are expanded by heat and contracted by cold; together with the doctrine of cutaneous absorption, which, till lately, prevailed universally, as a medical theory, gave rise to many erroneous notions, scarcely yet exploded, respecting the operation of the warm bath. The mechanical physicians, during the greater part of the last century, misap-

plying the fact above mentioned to the phenomena of the living body, decried it as a debilitating power, relaxing the solids, and enervating the whole system; while the cold bath was in an equal degree extolled, for its bracing and invigorating effects. The humoral pathologists, too, by supposing the water to be absorbed into the body, drew many fanciful consequences, respecting its operation upon the blood and humours. An improved physiology has concurred, with multiplied experience, to overturn these opinions. The anodyne and antispasmodic virtues of warm water, its power of allaying internal irritation and of removing the watchfulness, which is often occasioned by it, had been long experienced and taken advantage of by physicians, in the treatment of some of the most painful and distressing diseases; and Dr. MARCARD's admirable experiments, contrived to demonstrate its direct effects upon the body, have, in the most satisfactory manner, explained its true operation. They were made with the aid of a thermometer and stop-watch; and, apparently, with great accuracy. The result was, that in fourteen out of fifteen instances, the frequency of the pulse was, upon the average, reduced seventeen beats, in the course of from half an hour to an hour, in a warm bath, of the temperature of between 85° and 96° of FAHRENHEIT's thermometer; and he, therefore, thought himself justified in concluding, that nature does, in this instance, observe a general law, though with some exceptions, and considerable modifications. In addition to, and as tending to confirm, his valuable experiments upon this point, I have thought it worth while shortly to detail the following; which was made at *Leamington* in the year 1808, under circumstances which seemed to preclude the possibility of error.

Experiments to determine the effects of Warm Bathing.

THE subject of it was a healthy man thirty-seven years of age.

Temperature of the Bath on immersion	86°	Pulse before immersion ..	66
Temperature raised suddenly to	95°	In five minutes after immersion, Pulse	58
Temperature increased, unintentionally, to	112°	Pulse continued	58
Temperature reduced to	105°	Felt uncomfortably hot, Face flushed, and Pulse	98
Temperature	96°	Pulse continued	98
Temperature	93°	Pulse	88
Temperature	90°	Pulse	76
		Pulse	70

BY this experiment, then, which agrees completely with those of Dr. MARCARD, it appears clearly that a warm bath, under blood heat, possesses, a sedative, and, above it, a stimulant power, over the animal functions.—The former, he refers to the "agreeable* sensation, which every one, so situated, experiences; and to the calm and tranquil state in which the whole surface of the body is placed, consisting, nearly of a tissue of nerves, which are connected with all the other nerves of the system. If these latter have the property of being sensible to impressions made upon the former, we shall no longer be surprised at the important effects which take place, when so large a portion of them is agreeably affected.—We know not how, and why, the bath produces such a sensation; but we know, that heat, to a certain extent, is pleasant to the nerves, and that the pleasure is increased when water is the vehicle of it. The bath, then, by soothing and agreeably affecting the organs of sense, may tend to lessen the effect of other impressions, and together with it, the

* Marcard sur la nature et l'usage des bains.

irritability of the muscles, not directly, but through the medium of the nerves; and, in this manner, it may operate to the mitigation of pain, to the quieting of preternatural motions, spasms, and convulsions; and even to the diminution of the irritability of the heart, and the other organs; and, thus, by tranquilizing the whole system, may gradually induce sleep, the maximum of repose of the living body."

A SHORT
Comparative Account of the Cheltenham Water.

While engaged in the above Analysis, enquiries were often made by my patients, respecting the nature of the saline water of *Cheltenham;* which had been so beneficially employed, for near half a century; but of which the real composition seemed not yet to have been sufficiently investigated. As it may gratify some of your readers to see a comparative statement of their contents, I venture to submit the following, though well aware that it differs materially from those, which have hitherto been laid before the public.

That of Dr. Fothergill, being founded upon an Analysis made so far back as 1780, while the art was still in its infancy in this country, cannot, as, indeed, it does not, pretend to any thing like chemical accuracy—the sulphates of soda and magnesia, which were thought to be the two principal salts, not being separated; the muriate of soda assigned, by the vague method of chrystallization; and the oxyd of iron, still more vaguely, by

conjecture.—From that of Mr. ACCUM, made at a much later period, my results differ still more widely. It is unnecessary to justify them here, by another detailed Analysis, and I shall, therefore, content myself with saying, that I believe them to be nearly accurate. Should their simplicity operate to create doubts as to their truth; let it be remembered, that the more closely the works of nature have been investigated, the more simple she has generally been found; and that as small means, properly applied, are often sufficient to produce great effects; so improved health may result from the continued use of a mineral water of a sufficiently active, though, by no means, of a complex nature.

I cannot conclude without one or two observations, respecting the *supposed chalybeate* quality of these springs; to which it appears to me, that, in a practical view, they are no more entitled than those of *Leamington;* as they did not, any of them, in their natural state, evince this character, with the appropriate tests; and only shewed a mere vestige of iron, in the insoluble residium, treated with nitric acid, too inconsiderable to be worth notice. Such quantities as five and seven grains of carbonate of iron in the gallon, as have been assigned to them, when it is at the same time truly stated, that they undergo no change, on exposure to the atmosphere, is an inconsistency which needs only to be mentioned.

A peculiarity of some importance, perhaps, in a medicinal view, distinguishes the two wells of Mr. THOMPSON, situated in Montpelier ground—they both gave to

TINCTURE of cabbage—a green hue.

BRAZIL paper—a bluish ditto.

TURMERIC paper—a light brown.

THESE colours became deeper in proportion as the water became stronger by evaporation, shewing a slight alkaline impregnation. To this, must be ascribed, the turbidness and white sediment, which, I was informed, take place, on preparing the warm salt baths from a mixture of the brine, remaining after the chrystallization of the salts, with common water.—The sulphate of lime, contained in the latter, is decomposed by the carbonate of soda.

THE OLD WELL.

Specific Gravity 10,084

CONTENTS IN A PINT.

	Grains.
Sulphate of Soda	23
Muriate of Soda	17
Sulphate of Magnesia	5
Muriate of Magnesia	1 ½
Sulphate of Lime	3 ½
Earthy Carbonates, with a very small proportion of iron	3
	53

THE ORCHARD WELL.

Specific Gravity 10,093

CONTENTS IN A PINT.

	Grains.
Sulphate of Soda	28
Muriate of Soda	26
Sulphate of Magnesia	2 ½
Muriate of Magnesia	1 ½
Carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and Iron, principally the first, with just a vestige of the last	4
	62

Contents of the Water of Thompson's Wells.

The Chalybeate strong Saline Well of Mr. Thompson.

Specific Gravity 10,095

CONTENTS IN A PINT.

	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	34
Sulphate of Soda	28
Carbonate of Soda, nearly	1
Carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and Iron, principally the first, a mere trace of the last	2
	65

The Carbonated strong Saline Well of Mr. Thompson.

Specific Gravity 10,088

CONTENTS IN A PINT.

	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	33
Sulphate of Soda	26
Carbonate of Soda nearly	1
Carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and Iron, with a mere trace of the last	2
	62

MR. SMITH'S WELL.

Specific Gravity 10,123

THIS as appears from the specific gravity, is the strongest of all—and its superior strength arises from the larger proportion of muriate of soda in its composition. The exact quantity of its several ingredients, I had no opportunity of ascertaining.

THE above examination was made, in the year 1810, upon the waters, which were then in use. I understand, that several new wells have been since opened

by Mr. THOMPSON, some of which possess qualities materially different from the above. As I have had no opportunity of analysing them, the present account can only apply to the wells then existing.

I Remain,

DEAR SIR,

Very unfeignedly Your's,

STEPHEN WINTHROP.

NEW CAVENDISH STREET,
July 22, 1814.

CHAP. XXX.

Site of Leamington Spa.

Face of the surrounding Country—Situation of the Old Town—of the New Town—Nature of the Soil—Salubrity of the Air—Abundant supplies of the necessaries and conveniences of Life—Advantages of the vicinity of Leamington to Warwick—Excellence of the Roads.

IN his excellent work on the "Medical Powers of Mineral Waters," Dr. SAUNDERS considers the *site* of a medicinal spring as a collateral branch of enquiry of great importance. Under that term, which we have borrowed for the title of the present chapter, he includes all that relates to the soil, the general state of the atmosphere, the purity of the air, and face of the country around the spot, that is enriched with this natural treasure. "These circumstances," he remarks, "are of no small consequence to the invalid; since the advantages of air, exercise, and agreeable prospects, in most cases, admirably coincide with the general curative effect of the spring itself."*

WITH respect to site, then, in this extended sense of the word, it is not too much to say, that *Leamington* will bear comparison with almost any of the admired and favored Watering Places in the kingdom—not excepting,

* Saunders' Treatise on Mineral Waters, 2d Ed. p. 92.

certainly, it's great rival, the celebrated springs of *Gloucestershire;* above which, indeed, in some important respects, it may even claim a preference. Our object, in the present chapter, is to give some account of the advantages of situation, which *Leamington* possesses; and this will be followed, in a succeeding chapter, by an account of the various accommodations, already provided for the suitable reception, and agreeable entertainment, of it's visitors.

Leamington is situated towards the eastern extremity of a spacious amphitheatre, formed by a circuit of gently rising hills, of which *Warwick* is nearly the central point; extending about 14 or 15 miles in circumference. Though the country, immediately around it, presents none of the bolder or grander features of nature, yet it is highly fertile and well cultivated; diversified by pleasing inequalities of ground; delightfully watered by the windings of its own river, the *Leam,* and its neighbouring river, the *Avon;* intersected with some of the finest hedges; and richly adorned with all the usual trees of the forest, many of which are of most majestic forms, and most luxuriant growth. Of these, some are seen thickly scattered along the hedge rows; others formed into small groupes; and others uniting and spreading into the noble and extensive groves and woods, with which this part of the country abounds, and of which several are, in the immediate vicinity of *Leamington.*

The *Old Town* is situated, somewhat low, on the south banks of the river; yet, being considerably above its level, it is usually dry and clean; whilst the *New Town* finely rises, on an easy and beautiful slope, at a small distance, on the opposite bank. The soil is chiefly

a rich sandy loam, with a great intermixture of gravel; and, in almost every part of the village, as well as round it, at some depth below the surface, a bed of solid rock is usually found. The air has ever been considered as pure and salubrious; the fresh water springs are clear and good; epidemic disorders occur as seldom, and instances of longevity are found as often, here, as at any of the most healthful places in the kingdom.

LEAMINGTON is well supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, partly by means of its own shops, which are daily increasing, and its weekly market, lately established; and still more completely, by means of the numerous shops, and the large and well-attended markets, of *Warwick*. The produce of the farm-yard and the poultry-yard, are obtained, of excellent quality, in great abundance. Fish is regularly procured, by the daily coaches, from *London*. Extensive garden grounds, formed immediately round it, as well as many others in the neighbourhood, ensure constant supplies of fresh vegetables; whilst hot-houses, green-houses, and fruit-walls, offer their more expensive delicacies for the table. Coals are brought, by means of the Canal, at a moderate price, chiefly from the pits near *Birmingham*.

LEAMINGTON, is two miles distant from *Warwick*: and its vicinity to this handsome and flourishing town must be distinctly noticed, as one amongst the greatest of its numerous recommendations. For, besides the supply of all articles of necessity or utility, which it ensures at reasonable prices, thus checking or preventing the enormous impositions, too common at Watering Places; it

affords an agreeable excursion, for the frequent amusement, either of a morning or evening. There are two roads to *Warwick;* and a more delightful ride or walk, than either of these offers, can scarcely be desired. Though this town has little of the stir and bustle of a large manufacturing or trading place; yet there is generally enough to render a walk through it sufficiently interesting; and, especially, in the busy scenes of the weekly markets, or the monthly fairs—in the more crowded streets, which mark the time of the Assizes, and the Quarter Sessions, and in the proceedings of the Courts of Judicature, on those great occasions—in the gay amusements of the Races, of which there are two annually—or in the more refined entertainments of Philosophical Lectures, which are here occasionally delivered—the visitors of *Leamington,* will often find sources of pleasing engagement. The many objects of rational and dignified curiosity, which the town itself presents, in its noble castle, its stately church, its venerable choir, its beautiful chapel, and its numerous and handsome public edifices, have already been minutely described, in the former part of this work.

The great boast of *Warwickshire* has long been, its *roads;* which are, by the confession of all, some of the best in the kingdom; and those, in the neighbourhood of *Leamington,* are peculiarly excellent. Formed of well-compacted gravel, they are smooth almost as walks; ruts are nearly unknown; and little moisture is retained, even after the dampest seasons, and the hardest rains. But whilst, in his daily excursions, the valetudinarian is thus secured from all the inconveniences of rough or uneasy motion, and from the deleterious effects of hu-

midity; he is, at the same time, little exposed, even in the midst of summer, to the painful annoyance of rising and stifling *dust*. In no direction, except in one, and that only for a few hundred yards, is he in danger of encountering the serious evil of *sandy roads*—that pest of *Cheltenham !*—to avoid which, its visitors are so often reduced to the dull monotony of driving up and down its main street. Even the more private roads about *Leamington* are many of them so wide and so good, at least in summer time, as to admit of passing with ease in carriages; and thus add considerably to the number and variety of the rides, with which the surrounding country abounds.

The general character of *Warwickshire* is that of a flat country; which, of course, precludes the possibility of many very extended prospects; yet, at the same time, it renders the pleasures of a drive more easy and safe; and there are views to be obtained from *Hatton Hill*, from several points in the *Stratford Road*, and in that to *Halford Bridge*—not to mention *Edge Hills*, as being too distant—which relieve this part of the country, from the reproach of offering *no* prospects, of any considerable extent.

Let, in short, the visitors of *Leamington*, who seek either the health or the amusement which rural excursions afford, turn in whatever direction they please; they will find most of those circumstances, which contribute to render a morning or an evening ride delightful —a firm and even road—a rich and beautiful country, gently varied, well watered, and well wooded—enlivened by numerous flocks and herds, of the finest breeds—em-

bellished with every kind of rural habitation, from the proud villa and the comfortable farm-house, to the neat and lowly cot—interspersed with a considerable number of villages, some lying pleasingly sequestered, and others occupying situations, more open and cheerful.—Thus to invalids is every inducement afforded to take the air and exercise, in all cases, so conducive to health; and, in this case, so necessary to aid the salutary effects of the waters.

DISTINCT notices of some of the principal Rides and Walks, round *Leamington*, will be found in a subsequent part of this work.

State of the Old Town.

CHAP. XXXI.

Present State of Leamington.

HIGH-STREET—*Olorenshaw's Reading Room—Royal Hotel—Barford Buildings*—CLEMENS'-STREET, *Bissett's Picture Gallery*—UPPER CLEMENS'-STREET—*Ranelagh Gardens*—CHURCH-STREET—*Bowling Green Inn—Market-Place—Post-Office—Satchwell-Place—Church—Monuments*—GLOUCESTER-STREET—*Bissett's Museum*—BATH-STREET—*Bath Hotel—Theatre—Bridge—New Pump Room—the Mall—Priory Gardens*—UNION-STREET—*Bedford Hotel*—UPPER UNION-STREET—*Rackstrow's Library*—CROSS-STREET—UPPER CROSS-STREET—*Assembly Rooms*—FROST-STREET.

PROPOSING, in the present Chapter, to give some account of the various accommodations, provided, with such astonishing rapidity and such unsparing expense, for the reception and entertainment of its numerous visitors—we shall attempt a slight sketch of *Leamington*, as it now appears, taken in the course of a walk through it—beginning with the OLD TOWN.

As most of the cottages, which once composed the whole of this small and humble village, still remain, it is easy to compare together its former and its present state; and to perceive, in every part, a change so great, as almost to entitle even the *Old Town* to the appellation of *New*. Perhaps, in the whole compass of topographical records, no instance can be found of a village rising,

within a shorter space of time, from obscurity to celebrity, and from a scanty collection of straw-covered dwellings to one of the most distinguished and fashionable Watering Places in the kingdom.

ENTERING the village from the *Warwick Road*—on the left—is the seat of MATTHEW WISE, Esq.; surrounded by its beautiful plantations, forming a bold semicircular sweep—and on the right—appears the first of the new erections, *Albion House*, a singular structure, built in a sort of mock Gothic style, rather fanciful than tasteful—but affording within, three comfortable dwellings.—Behind this, at some distance, towards the *Napton Canal*, are several clusters of smaller houses; some of them offering neat and cheerful lodgings.—Passing a good bow-windowed house, lately converted into a boarding-house, and the gates of an extensive Mews—OLORENSHAW'S shop next appears, still on the right, abundantly furnished with jewellery and stationery; to which a very commodious Reading Room is attached, well provided with diurnal and monthly publications; together with a *Circulating Library*, carefully adapted to the usual taste of watering places, in a tolerable collection of voyages, travels, and above all—novels. On one side, this shop, is a large and good; on the other side, a small and comfortable house. Behind it, is the *South Well*; and, before it, the *Road Well.*

PROCEEDING onwards—at the corner of *Clemens'-Street*, is a spacious shop, with a lofty and handsome front, used as a grocer's; and next to it, is COPPS' *Royal Hotel and Boarding House*—an extensive range—with no uniformity, indeed, in its exterior appearance—but

fitted up, within, in a style of elegance, equal to almost any in the kingdom. The general dining-room and the public drawing-room are spacious and handsome. There are several smaller rooms, for private parties; and the number of chambers exceeds sixty.—Beyond this large establishment, are *Barford Buildings*—a row of houses very small, but very snug; and, further on, towards the extremity of the village in this direction, interspersed amongst the old cottages, are several new and good houses.—The whole of this part has lately assumed the name of *High-Street.*

At right angles with this street is another—entirely new—wide and well-formed—called *Clemens'-Street.* Of this, one side is occupied by a range of good houses, furnished with neat balconies; behind which are a considerable number of smaller houses. On the opposite side, are several good shops; an intended hotel, as yet unoccupied; Probett's *Mews* capable of receiving fifty horses, and half as many carriages; and a range of houses, uniformly built, in a good style, distinguished by the name of *Clemens'-Place.*

In *Clemens'-Street,* is Bissett's *Picture Gallery,* in which are a considerable number of paintings, some of them good, particularly a large picture, representing "*The Baptism of Henry VIII,*" by Mather Browne, Esq.—"*Gideon's Sacrifice,*" by Sir J. Barry.—"*Perseus and Andromeda,*" by Tintoretto.—"*Flowers,*" by Baptiste.—"*Trajan's Pillar at Rome,*" by Lairesse.—This Gallery is also used as a Reading Room; and is well furnished with the daily papers, the monthly publications, and many of the more popular productions of the day.

CLEMENS'-STREET is terminated at its upper or southern extremity by a *Bridge*, thrown across the *Napton Canal*—leading to an intended new street, to be called *Upper Clemens'-Street.*—On the left of this—at a small distance—are extensive flower and fruit gardens, occupying a space of nearly ten acres—but not laid out at present with much taste—in which are large hot-houses and green-houses—and for which a botanical collection is said to be preparing. If these, rather on the credit of what they promise hereafter, than on what they actually appear, must rest their claim to the high-sounding name of *Ranelagh Gardens*, which they have lately assumed; it must, however, be allowed they have already opened a source of amusement, to the visitants of *Leamington*, at once, pleasing, rational and healthful.—On the right of the Bridge—is the occasional residence, in the cottage style, of WILLIAM MOODY, of *Beaudesert*, Esq.; and still further to the right, appears the busy scene of a Navigation Wharf, chiefly filled with coal.

OPPOSITE the lower or northern extremity of *Clemens'-Street*—to the left is *Bath-Street*—and to the right *Church-Street.* In this latter, *Leamington*, as it was, may be seen, perhaps, more than in any other part. At the left corner stands the *Bowling Green Inn*—small but comfortable. Here is the old Assembly Room, whose scanty dimensions and humble appearance, compared with the extent and splendour of the New Rooms, strikingly shew the progressive improvement of the place.—On an open space, near this Inn, the newly-established Market is held, every Wednesday, during the season.

Church-Street—Satchwell-Place—The Church.

In the central part of *Church Street*, are several good houses, recently finished, forming a strong contrast with the thatched roofs, and mud walls, amid which, they rear their modern and shewy fronts. At the upper extremity of this street—to the right—is the way to the *Post-Office*; near which, rurally situated, is a range of good houses, called *Satchwell-Place*, terminated by *Gordon House*, once honoured by the residence of some of that noble family;—and, to the left—a short path, through the *Church-yard*, leads to *Bath-Street*, the *Public Well*, and the *New Town*.

The *Church* is ancient, and presents all the humble exterior of a country church, with plastered walls, and low tiled roof. It is, however, neatly fitted up within. One of the windows is venerable for its antiquity; and affords no mean specimen of the fine pointed style, which prevailed in the fourteenth and following century. At the west end, is a good old square tower, furnished with four bells. Against this, was *once* a clock. It may well be supposed that this small church, inadequate for the accommodation even of the parishioners, must be deplorably insufficient for that of the numerous visitors, resorting to *Leamington:* and a plan has been proposed, for enlarging or rebuilding it. May zeal and money, equal to its accomplishment, be speedily found!

The monuments within this Church are not numerous, nor, with one or two exceptions, remarkable. A flat stone, in the middle aisle, with a short inscription, in *English*, shews where lie deposited, the remains of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, formerly vicar of *St. Mary's* and

Tomb of the Rev. Dr. Greenwood.

St. Nicholas', in *Warwick*, who was an author of some considerable note in his day.* In the *Chancel*, is the family vault of MATTHEW WISE, Esq. of *Leamington*; and that of the Rev. EDWARD WILLES, whose ancestors were seated so long ago as the reign of HENRY VIII. at *Newbold Comyn*, in the same parish.‖

OF this latter family there is one monument, which is well entitled to distinct notice. It is a marble tablet, with a *Latin* inscription,§ dedicated to the memory of the Right Hon. EDWARD WILLES, father of the present possessor of *Newbold*, who greatly distinguished himself in the study and practice of the law; and who rose, by his merits, with little assistance from the patronage of the great, to the higher honors of the bar. He was, for many years, as the inscription informs, *Recorder of Coventry*, and *Attorney-General* for the *Duchy of Lancaster*. He was afterwards advanced to the honorable post of *King's Serjeant-at-Law*; and was, finally, raised, in 1757, to the dignity of *Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer*, and one of his Majesty's *Privy Council*, in *Ireland*. Though he owed his elevation principally to the high reputation he had himself acquired for profound and extensive knowledge in his profession, and for great sagacity, activity, and integrity in the discharge of its duties; yet he always acknowledged much obligation to the favourable opinion, and zealous support of his relative, his friend, and his only patron, the Right Hon. JOHN WILLES, who was for many years, *Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas*, in *England*. It is pleasing to add, that the eminence of his

* See some account of him, page 132.

‖ Dugdale.

§ See Appendix,

Monument of the Right Honourable Edward Willes.

character, as a Judge, was accompanied by all the less dazzling, but not less important qualities, which adorn private life. Few surpassed him, as a husband and a father, in fervor of conjugal and parental affection; or, as a man and a christian, in benevolence of disposition, and in kindness and suavity of manners.—By an attention, too close and too ardent, to the duties of his high station, his health was irreparably injured, and the foundation laid of a disorder, under which he languished for some time; and which obliged him to retire, in 1766, to his native country, and the seat of his ancestors, amidst the delightful shades of *Newbold Comyn*. In this rural retreat, he had, however, the satisfaction to find, that his public services, though discontinued, were not forgotten; and the soothing consolation to receive, amidst the pains of a lingering distemper, the well-merited testimony of royal munificence and gratitude, in the grant of a liberal pension—which was settled upon him for life—but which he did not long live to enjoy. Exhausted by gradual decay, the effect of his incurable disorder, at length, he calmly resigned his mortal existence to Him, who gave it, June 24, 1768, in the 66th year of his age.

In the *Church-yard*, are some very old tomb-stones —"frail memorials," treacherous to their trust, on which are no longer visible "the names,"—"the years,"—"the uncouth rhymes,"—"the shapeless sculpture,"—or with whatever else they may have once been charged. One tomb *without*, as well as two elegant marble tablets *within* the Church, seems to forebode that, as the scene of the living world changes round it, this once "sequestered spot," will no longer be the receptacle only of the "*unhonoured* dead."—But in the midst of other humbler monuments,

scattered all about, appears one proudly conspicuous! It is a handsome tomb of the altar kind, inclosed with iron palisades; on which is a long inscription to the memory of BENJAMIN SATCHWELL—who was, by trade, a shoemaker; by profession, the village rhymer; and, by a distinction, certainly noble, the founder of the *Leamington Spa Charity.** This inscription, in verse, from the pen of a well-known writer, lately deceased, Mr. PRATT, whose name by no common practice is affixed, tells, not very poetically, and rather too pompously, his merits—which were, however, for one in his low station, real and considerable. The just praises of humble worth are too often reluctantly given, or injuriously withheld; but, when too much is asked, harm is done, because that which is fairly due is then less willingly paid.—Near this aspiring tomb,‖ is another, less ostentatious, which points, where rest in peace, the remains of another village worthy—whose well-established claims to public gratitude, will not be less cheerfully admitted, because more modestly asserted. He was the founder of the first baths of *Leamington Spa;* and, as such, his name is already recorded, with due honour, in these pages.‡

* THIS excellent Charity provides free of expense, the advantage of bathing for poor invalids, on applying with proper recommendations. It is strange that the circumstance, which principally marked with honourable distinction the subject of this funeral panegyric, should be passed entirely unnoticed.—It is, also, an objection that though the inscription alludes, it seems, to the poetical propensities of honest SATCHWELL, yet it requires the help of a *note* to make out the allusion—especially as that note, though it appears in the printed copy, could not with propriety be placed on the tomb.

‖ WHAT must be said to that line of the inscription, which calls this "the unassuming tomb," of SATCHWELL? If this very handsome monument, with its long inscription from the pen of a writer of no little public note, must, indeed, be considered as *humble* even for a simple mechanic—what sepulchral grandeur or what marbled verse can hope to reach the dignity of the higher order of merit, or the more splendid gradations of rank?

‡ See p. 281 and 296.

Gloucester-Street—Bissett's Museum—The Theatre.

At right angles with *Church-Street*, is another—entirely new, called *Gloucester-Street*, in which are several good modern houses. Bissett's *Museum*, in this street, well merits distinct notice. It contains a considerable variety of specimens of birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, British and Foreign; and a great number of curious articles of the arms, the dress, the ornaments, and the musical instruments of ancient times, and of foreign, and particularly barbarous countries.—Certainly, an hour of leisure, at *Leamington*, can scarcely find a more rational and pleasing gratification, than that, which the inspection of this small but amusing collection of the wonders of nature and art will afford.

Parallel to *Church-Street*, and connected with it by *Gloucester-Street*, is *Bath-Street*—the eastern side of which is occupied by a range of new houses, with good shops—terminated by the *Theatre*—lately erected—of which the exterior presents a handsome front, formed of Roman cement, finished in a pleasing style of simple elegance; and of which the interior is neatly and commodiously fitted up. Here the amusements of the drama are offered, much in the manner of most of our country Theatres, three times every week, during the season.

Beyond the *Theatre*, on the same side, is the *Public Well*; and, nearly opposite, is the *Center Well*; —immediately adjoining which is the *Bath Hotel*.—This, originally a small Inn, has been so often enlarged, and so greatly improved, as to form a complete and commodious house; not unworthy the higher name it has lately assumed, instead of its former humble designation

of the *New Inn.* The public dining room is large and handsome; and the number of chambers is nearly thirty.

PROCEEDING from the *Bath Hotel* towards the *Bridge*—on the left, are several pleasant cottages and smaller houses; and beyond them is the *Bridge Well;* near which are two or three good modern houses. One of these was, in 1810, dignified by the residence of their Graces, the Duke and Duchess of BEDFORD, who have twice honoured this Spa with their presence.

PASSING over the new stone *Bridge* of three arches—well built, but ill placed—the new *Pump Room* appears to view—presenting a noble front, with its beautiful colonnade—forming, as before remarked, one of the most complete and magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. Its situation, however, is too near the road to admit of any good passing view; as there is no point, from which the whole extent can, at once, be seen. But, from the fields, at a small distance to the right, it appears strikingly grand, and finely shaded by the rich and variegated woods, that surround it.*—The form of its roof, which is in the cottage style, low, heavy, and admitting no relief, is indeed, considered by some, as not happily chosen; and the introduction of a ponderous square pillar, between two round ones, in the colonnade, is still less admired by others. Such intermixture is surely not pleasing to the eye; and if the fine effect of duplicated columns depends at all upon *unbroken continuity,* throughout the whole arrangement, that advantage of course is lost—and what

* This view is given in one of the engravings which embellish the present work.

Radcliffe Sc.

is gained is not very apparent. But even these alleged faults find, in some, advocates, if not admirers—and, upon the whole, it is, by all, acknowledged that a nobler piece of architecture, both in design and execution, is not to be seen, in this or any other country.

FROM the new *Pump Room*—passing onwards—to the left, are seen the large and beautiful woods of *Newbold Comyn*, the seat of the Rev. EDWARD WILLES—and to the right, stretching in a long line, is the *Mall*, planted on each side with trees, but not yet completely formed.—Near this, are the grounds, recently laid out, of the *Priory Gardens*, which occupy a large space; and, immediately before, bursting on the astonished view, appear the numerous, extensive and handsome buildings of the NEW TOWN.

AND here—advancing forwards—the singular vicissitude of human things is seen in striking view! Casting the eye about from one animated point to another—who would suppose what, only a few years ago, was this whole surrounding tract? All, then, was the silent and the solitary field; the grass covered, or the corn waved over it; the cattle and the sheep, unmolested, fed on its surface, or reposed beneath its shade. Not a trace of human habitation was seen; nor sound of human voice, except the song of the rustic labourer, was heard. But now, how changed the scene! The busy hum of men succeeds to the low of the kine; and where, so late, the plough cut its furrowed way, or the sweeping scythe laid its waving treasure low—the walls of human habitations ascend!—an extensive and beautiful town appears! —a street is formed, and others are forming, which might

almost dare comparison with some of the fine streets, at the west end of the metropolis—and public edifices uprear their stately fronts, which might even boldly challenge competition with the most magnificent of the kind, that have hitherto been erected in our own, or any other country!—Thus proudly rises *New Leamington*, in its very birth!—What will it, then, be, in its maturity?—Who can say?—or venture to foretell the high pre-eminence, it may hereafter attain, among the most crowded places of fashionable resort?—But be distant, perhaps, flattering anticipation forborn!—and the soberer task attempted, of tracing what already appears of this infant town—leaving, to the future historian, to describe its progressive advances towards final completion.

ENTERING the *New Town—Union Street* first appears—uniformly built—in one long strait line. The houses are lofty and handsome; furnished with light iron balconies; and finished in the usual style of modern elegance. The whole appearance, indeed, as an ingenious observer once remarked, is exactly that of one of the modern streets of *London*, removed, as if by invisible agency, and placed down amid the fields of *Leamington*. To every house, a garden is attached; and, though the plan of the interior seems not to have been well laid, at first, yet subsequent alterations and additions have rendered most of them commodious dwellings. A fine broad pavement, before this whole range, extending from one extremity to the other in a length of about four hundred yards, forms a noble and spacious promenade; and striking is the scene, which here, the assembled rank and fashion of *Leamington*, moving in splendid crowds, especially in the height of the season, afford!

Bedford Hotel—King's Mews—Cross-Street.

TOWARDS the center of *Union-Street*, is the *Bedford Hotel*; of which the exterior presents a uniform and handsome front, and the interior is commodiously and elegantly fitted up. The public dining room and drawing room are of ample size, and good proportions. There are numerous rooms for the use of private parties; and it is a particular object of this great establishment, to provide for the accommodation of those, who prefer the quiet and sober enjoyment of a family party, to the brilliancy and the bustle of a large assembly. The number of chambers is about fifty.—At a small distance, opposite this *Hotel*, are the extensive and well-arranged buildings of *King's Mews*, capable of receiving nearly fifty carriages, and more than a hundred horses.

ABOVE *Union-Street*, is *Upper Union-Street*, in which are several good, and some handsome houses: and at right angles with it, is another—only in part formed—called *Cross-Street*. In this a considerable number of houses are already built, and more are building—most of them houses of the second and third rank.

IN *Upper Cross-Street*, are the *Assembly Rooms*—one of the finest structures of modern times—in which pure and elegant taste has exerted and displayed its happiest efforts. The simple grandeur of its exterior appearance, the conveniency and magnificence of its interior arrangements, and the splendour and costliness of all its attending decorations, are certainly unequalled in any similar erection, throughout the kingdom. In size, indeed, the *Assembly Rooms* of *Leamington* must yield, in a small degree, to those of *Bath* and *Cheltenham*; but, in all other respects, the latter are greatly surpassed by the former.

Assembly Rooms—Exterior Appearance.

THE spacious front of this fine edifice is built of native stone, after a design truly admirable, and worthy the pupil of a WYATT; into which not the smallest needless or meretricious ornament is admitted; but all is chastely beautiful and simply elegant. In the central part is a range of seven windows, each supported by pilasters of the light Ionic order; and the whole surmounted by an entablature, perfectly plain and unadorned. Two handsome wings, slightly projecting from the main building, give relief to it; and furnish those smaller apartments, which are the usual or necessary appendages to the large Assembly Room. Into the interior there are two entrances, one on the eastern side, from *Union-Street*, through a small porch supported by four Ionic columns; the other and the principal entrance is, in the right wing, from *Upper Cross-Street*, which admits, through large folding doors, into the Hall.

THE *Hall* is of good size. Opposite the door is the *Refectory*. To the right is the first *Billiard Room*; which is sufficiently spacious, and well fitted up. The massive mahogany table, made by FERNYHOUGH, of *London*, is valued at a hundred guineas. To the left, a flight of stairs conduct to the second *Billiard Room*, which, though not quite so spacious, is equally commodious as the first.—On the left side, also, are the folding doors, which open into the large, lofty, finely proportioned, and most magnificent *Ball Room*—measuring in length eighty-two feet, in width thirty-six, and in heighth twenty-six. The ceiling is tastefully done in ornamental plaster work. Three superb chandeliers are suspended from it, of cut glass, and of exquisite workmanship; which, together with those in the adjoining apartments,

are said to have cost a thousand guineas. On one side is a range of seven handsome windows; of which the furniture, of crimson morine, with black fringe, is extremely rich. On the opposite side are the two chimney-pieces of highly polished marble, from the quarries of *Kilkenny;* above which are two large ornamental mirrors. At the upper end, is the orchestra—to the left of which is a door, leading into the *Card Room.* This is a spacious and handsome apartment; and beyond it is a *Reading Room,* well provided with the *London* and provincial papers, and with some of the best periodical publications. The *Reading Room,* on ball nights, is converted into a *Tea Room.*

Such are the internal arrangements of this well designed and highly finished erection, in every respect so complete and perfect—as to leave nothing to be desired, except a happier choice of situation. But, here, by the confession of all, a capital error has been committed, as lamentable as it is irretrievable. Even in a closely-built and crouded city, where of course choice is always confined and fettered, to place so noble a structure in so unfit a situation, would scarcely have been pardoned. What, then, can be said for those, who, permitted with free liberty of choice, to range over the ground plot of a town, existing as yet only in the plans of an architect, have chosen so ill?

Before we finish even this slight sketch of the early history of *New Leamington,* it would be ungenerous, if not unjust, to disappoint the fair and laudable ambition of an honest and industrious professor of the masonic art—who has sent, for insertion in these pages,

the following notice; which we willingly give, nearly in his own words—at once, as a memorial of honourable distinction, and as a record of an interesting fact:—
"GEORGE STANLY, mason, of *Warwick*, laid the first
"brick of the first house, erected at *New Leamington*,
"October 8, 1808."

THIS first house, which was built by Mr. FROST, of *Warwick*, stands at the corner of *Upper Cross-Street*, opposite the *Assembly Rooms*; and it is with no more than a well deserved compliment to the first bold adventurer in a new and untried path, that a street, running parallel with *Union-Street*, only as yet in part formed, has, in honour of him, been named *Frost-Street*.

SOLIHULL
Shirley
Shirley Heath
Elmdon
Elmdon Heath
Berry Hall
Malvern Hall
Hillfield Hall
Langdon Hall
Sandal Bridge
Henwood Hall
Henwood Mill
Escote Green
Escote Wood
Barston
Barston Gate
Mercote Hall
Bradnocks Marsh
Wooton Green
Balsall Street
Spring Field Ho.
Knowle
Knowle Hall
Bentley Heath
Knowle Common
Blythe Riv
Monkspath Bridge
Temple Balsall
Cattle Brook
Fen End
Frogmoor Wood
Oldwich
Balsall Heath
Haseley Common
Chadwich End
Wythe Wood
Heath
Ellowes Hall
Shelter Street
Hobfield Green
Tanyard Green
Warings Green
Earls Wood
Beaumont Hill
Browns Green
Timberdale
Nuthurst
Packwood
Packwood Hall
Cheadle
Hockley
Cheswet Wood
Lapworth
Lapworth Street
Stratford
Badesley Clinton
Bowington Green
Wroxall
Wroxall Common
Rowington
Tunnel
Junction
Hems Green
Dansey Green
Bushy Hall
Bushy Hall Green
Fenwood Green
Haseley Green
Haseley
Hatton
Hatch Bridge
Tern Hill
Ullenhall
Ullenhall Street
Blunts Green
Chapel Ullenhall
Barrels Green
Oldborrow
HENLEY in Arden
Beaudesert
Preston Bagot
Kight Green
Yarningham Hill
Pinley Green
Lye Green
Pinley Abbey
Budbrooke
Grove Park
Hungerhill Bridge
Badbury Hill
Claverdon
Canoway Gate
Hampton on the Hill
Lower Norton
Norton Gate
Wootton Wawen
Kington
Langley
Sheffield
Wooton Park
Little Alne
Great Alne
Aston Cantelow
Stratford on Avon Canal
Wolverton
Norton Lindsey
Songer
Fuscombe
Hermitage Bridge
Bearley
Snitterfield
Fulbrake
Pathlow House
Gospel Oak
Hollow Meadow
Black Hill
Newnham
Pathlow Gate
Wilmcote
Walcot
Haseler
Bishopton
Rime Hill
Clopton
Wilcomb Lodge
Hampton Lucy
Alveston
Billesley
Alcocks Arbour
Copmass Hill
STRATFORD upon Avon
Red Hill
Temple Grafton
Grafton Court
Drayton
Dodwell
Shottery
Tidlington
Bridge Town
Hewcote
Binton
Binton Bridges
Bordon Hill
River Avon
Alveston Heath
Stour Mouth
Ludington
Old Stower
Milcote
Mr Greville
Clifford
Welford
Stratford Heath
Loxley
Meer Hill
Alscot Park
Atherston
Combe
Dorsington
Preston

MAP OF TEN MI

Allesly
Wiken
Stoke
Coombe Abbey
Binley
Old Lodge
COVENTRY
Fletchamstead
Westwood Heath
Stevichall
Coventry Park
Whitley Hall
Willenhall
Brandon
Wolston
Kenilworth
Finham Green
Bagginton
Ryton
Knightlow Cross
Stoneleigh
Broken Bridge
Bubbenhall
Stretton
KENILWORTH
Starton
Ashow
Furzen Hill
Princethorpe
Frankton
Cubbington Heath
Weston
Wappenbury
Cubbington
Wathrope
Milverton
Lillington
Honingham
Marton
Red House
Honingham Hill
Marton Heath
Snowford
Emscote
Newbold Comyn
Offchurch
Snowford Bridge
Long Itchington
Leamington
Radford
Warwick and
Napton
Offchurch Heath
Canal
Whitnash
Bascote
Temple House
Fox Hall
Hethcote
Ufton
Tachbrook Mallory
Stoney Thorp
SOUTHAM
Asps
Red House
Highdown Clump
Bishops Tachbrook
Harbury
Roman Camp
Harbury
Ladbroke
Hogbrook
Lodge
Bishops Itchington
Heath
Watergall River
Chesterton
Ascot
Newdale Pacy
Flint Hall
Tomell
Kington
Holmes House
Old Itchington
Wellesbourne Hastings
Morton Morrell
Watergall
Lighthorne
Wellesbourne Montfort
Way
Gaydon Inn
Knightcote
Gaydon
Priz Hall
Lofts
Chadshunt
Gaydon Hill
Ireland
Compton Verney
North End
Walton
Little Dassett
Fenny Compton
Combrook
KINETON
Frog Hall
Turnp
Compton Hill
Foss Bridge
Little Kington
Owlington
Burton Dassett
Butlers Marston
Avon Dassett
Farmborough

Excursion to Warwick, by Myton.

CHAP. XXXII.

Rides and Walks round Leamington.

Excursion to Warwick—to Kenilworth and Coventry—to Stratford, by Sherbourne—by Charlecote—to Kineton and Edgehills—to Halford Bridge—to Knowle—to Hockley—to Henley-in-Arden—to Harwood's House and Gaydon Inn—to Barford, by Tachbrooke and the Asps—to Southam—to Kenilworth, by Chesford Bridge—to Coventry, by Stoneleigh—The Walks.

In a slight and general way, we have already noticed the *fine roads*, with which the country round *Leamington* is intersected in almost every direction; and the pleasing variety of rich and beautiful scenery which is almost every where presented—sometimes even approaching to the higher and grander views of nature. Descending from generals to particulars—since it is of particulars only, according to a trite observation, that we can form clear or precise ideas—we shall now proceed to notice more distinctly the principal *rides*, with which the circumjacent country abounds, taken in a circuit of about ten miles.

RIDE TO WARWICK.

Of all the *rides* or *walks*, not the least pleasant, is that which usually first presents itself to the visitors of *Leamington*,—the ride to *Warwick*—either by the excellent and well-frequented road, through *Myton Turnpike*, or by the more retired and rural road through *Emscote*.—The former, commencing near the southern extremity of

the village, running for some way parallel with the *Napton Canal*, crossing the *Navigation Bridge*, passing by *Myton House** to the right, and the *Lace Manufactory*† to the left, conducts over the *New Bridge*‡ into the town. The approach to *Warwick* on this side, as already noticed,‖ exhibits a display of picturesque beauty and grandeur which is rarely surpassed.

THE second road to *Warwick*, in part, newly formed, commences from the northern extremity of the *New Town*; passing over a small rustic bridge at the bottom of a little romantic dell, turns to the left near a pleasant farm house, called the *Cunery*; leaves the *Rock Mill*, and the adjoining *Cotton Manufactory*, to the right; and passes over *Emscote Bridge*, a very ancient structure, "bestriding with its wearisome but needful length" the waters of the *Avon*, which are here augmented by those of the *Leam*.§—This latter river, rising not far from *Daventry*, and entering the county near *Willoughby*, pursues a very winding course through the south-eastern tract; and, after passing by *Granborough*, *Wappenbury*, *Offchurch*, *Leamington*, and other villages, falls into the *Avon*, a little below *Emscote Bridge*. *Dunsmore Heath*, lying between these two rivers, is the scene of some of the fabulous exploits, recorded of GUY, *Earl of Warwick*.

To the left of the bridge, at some distance, stands the ancient *Manor-house* of *Emscote*, or *Edmonscote*, which from the reign of HENRY IV. to that of HENRY VII. be-

* See Page 58. † Page 78. ‡ Page 81. ‖ Page 65—66.

§ DUGDALE derives the name of this river, on account of its slow motion and turbid appearance, from the Greek word *limne*, which signifies a pool or lake.

longed to the family of the HUGFORDS, many of whom were persons of great power and consequence, within this county.* In the latter reign, by the marriage of an heiress of this family, the estate passed into that of the BEAUFOY's; and, by them, in 1776, it was sold to the present *Earl of Warwick.*

FROM *Emscote Bridge,* the road, passing near the *Navigation Mill,*† conducts through *Coten End,* into the town.—The view of *Warwick,* from several points in this road, with its *Churches* and the noble towers of its *Castle,* sometimes bursting on the sight, through the opening glades, and sometimes displayed in uninterrupted prospect, before the eye, is highly picturesque and beautiful.‡ The fine trees, which adorn the sides of the road, give it occasionally the appearance of a drive through the groves of a park; and offer a friendly shade, during the summer heats, peculiarly grateful.—This ride may be agreeably varied, by taking, instead of the new road, a circuit round by the road to *Lillington,* which will increase the distance rather more than a mile.

EXCURSION TO KENILWORTH AND COVENTRY.

OF the various rides from *Warwick,* may be noticed, first, the ride to *Coventry*—ten miles—which, for the excellence of the road itself, and the charms of the surrounding scenery, has ever been accounted one of the most delightful in the kingdom. Commencing, with a broad sweep, nearly opposite the ancient hospital of *St. John,*‖ leaving

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* See DUGDALE, page 187. Edit. 1656. † Page 78.

‡ One of these views is given in IRELAND's *Picturesque Views of the Warwickshire Avon.* ‖ Page 55.

the *Priory*,* standing on a fine eminence to the left, and a handsome newly erected villa to the right, and passing the bridge over the *Birmingham Canal*, the rich groves of *Guy's-Cliff*† soon appear. The mansion itself is seen through the dark shaded vista, formed by rows of aged and venerable firs. The *Mill*, as old as the era of the Conquest, immediately adjoins.

Beyond the *Toll-gate*, to the left, is *Blacklow Hill*, crowned by tufts of evergreens, and distinguished as the place where Gaveston,‡ the haughty favorite of Edward II. was put to death by his powerful and relentless foes, in direct and daring violation both of the forms of law and the faith of treaties. A cross, commemorative of the event, called *Gaveston's Cross*, anciently stood here. Opposite this hill, to the right, the windings of the *Avon*, in a lengthened course, are strikingly seen; and beyond it, on a rising ground, the little recluse village of *Milverton* appears.

Crossing a bridge, at the second mile, over a small stream, which falls into the *Avon*; and ascending a gentle acclivity, the road, deeply cut in the solid rock, passes through the village of *Leek Wootton*. Here is a handsome *Church*, newly erected, which occupies a bold eminence to the left; near it is a parsonage house, most delightfully rural; and scattered round it are several good farm-houses. —At a small distance from *Wootton*, is *Woodcote Manor House*, of very ancient date; which, at the time of the Conquest, as mentioned in *Domesday Book*, was surrounded by woods, extending a mile in length, and half a mile

* Page 257, &c. † Page 258, &c. ‡ Page 13 and 70.

in breadth—whence it received its name. It was at that time the property of the *Earl of Mellent*, and afterwards of the *Earl of Leicester*; from whom it passed into the possession of the BOTELERS, a family of great consideration in this county. It is now the property of ROBERT MALLORY, Esq. of *Bath*. By recent improvements, the house presents the appearance of a handsome modern dwelling; and its sequestered situation affords a perfect image of still and quiet rural seclusion.

LEAVING *Wootton*, and crossing a new bridge, at the third mile, over a small stream called *Holbroke*, on the summit of a gentle rise, appears a good farm-house, called the *Grange*—beyond which, *Kenilworth* opens to view. This is a long, scattered, beautiful village, exactly midway between *Warwick* and *Coventry*. The country about it appears luxuriantly fertile; the ground pleasingly broken; many of the houses are large and handsome; most of them occupy delightful situations; and the fine ruins of the *Castle* and the small remains of the *Monastery of Black Canons*, both founded in the reign of HENRY I. diffuse around a venerable air of antiquity and grandeur.

PURSUING the road towards *Coventry*—at some distance to the left, is seen *Spring*, the residence of DAVID LLOYD, Esq. About the sixth mile, crossing a small brook, on the right, stood, anciently, *Milburne Grange*, belonging to the Monks of *Stoneleigh*; and, on the left, *Cryfield*, which, says DUGDALE, before the Norman Conquest, was a royal residence. It was afterwards assigned, by HENRY II. to the use of the Cistercian Monks, who removed to this place from *Radmore*, *Staffordshire*, and who finally settled at *Stoneleigh*.—From the seventh

mile, the road is conducted in so strait a line, that the next succeeding mile-stone is distinctly seen from it, at an apparent distance, scarcely equal to half the real; and yet, on approaching *Coventry*, so much does the same road wind about, that the spires of that ancient city are seen at one moment on the right, and at another on the left.—The Road from *Stoneleigh* and *Bagington* falls into this, at the *Toll-gate*—beyond which, from the summit of a gentle rise, *Coventry* appears to view, with its crowded buildings and numerous spires and towers, displayed in nearly its whole extent from east to west.—The four last miles of this road are shaded, on each side, by a fine plantation of young and flourishing trees, forming a noble avenue, much in the style, it has been remarked, of those of *France*, *Flanders*, and *Germany*.

From *Coventry*,—four miles on the *Binley Road*, is *Combe Abbey*, the seat of Lord Craven—seven miles on the *Birmingham Road*, is *Packington*, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford—and eight miles on the *Hinckley Road*, is *Arbury*, the seat of F. P. Newdigate, Esq.

EXCURSION TO STRATFORD BY SHERBOURN.

The second of the great roads from *Warwick*—to *Stratford*—eight miles—is equally good as the former, and not less pleasant. Commencing from the *West-Street*, it runs, for about a mile, nearly parallel with the noble plantations, which form the boundary of *Warwick Park*: and, passing through *Longbridge Turnpike*, leaves to the left, at the second mile, the retired village of *Shireburne*,* so called from a small stream, that runs through it. A

* In our Old English, *Shireburne* signifies a clear running stream.

little beyond this, to the right, is *Norbrooke Farm,* the solitary remains of an ancient village of that name; and on the left, is the rustic entrance into the grounds belonging to *Morville House,* the seat of the Rev. ELIAS WEBB. About the third mile, the ground rises; and a prospect, more than usually extensive for this flat country, opens, to the left, over a wide tract, finely diversified, richly cultivated, and well-wooded, through which the *Avon* pursues its winding course. Circling round, is a pleasing range of hills, among which is *Edge Hill;* and, in the midst, appear the villages of *Barford, Wasperton,* and *Hampton Lucy.* In the distance are seen *Shuckburgh Hills,* near *Daventry.* On the right, also, the prospect though more confined is pleasing; and presents, in successive view, the woods of *Grove Park,* and the villages of *Hampton-on-the-Hill, Upper* and *Lower Norton,* and *Snitterfield.* The road to this latter village bears off, near the 4th mile, to the right.

ON the opposite side of the road; at a small distance, is a considerable eminence, still called *Castle Hill,* distinguished by a small plantation, on which formerly stood the ancient *Castle of Fulbroke.* This, it is said, was built by JOHN, *Duke of Bedford, Regent of France,* third son of HENRY IV. It was afterwards in the possession of several of the *Earls of Warwick.* In the reign of HENRY VIII. the *Castle,* then in a ruinous state, was taken down by Sir WILLIAM COMPTON; the materials were thence conveyed to *Compton Winyate;* and there employed in the erection of the mansion, which is now one of the seats of the Earls of Northampton.—Some vestiges of *Fulbroke Castle,* were discovered, only a few years ago; consisting of a brick vault, with stone steps, nearly filled up, and some fragments of Gothic windows.

Packsaddle Hill—Welcombe Lodge.

NEAR the sixth mile, is *Packsaddle Hill*, where a second prospect opens to the view, somewhat less varied, but scarcely less extensive than the former. The fine spire of *Stratford Church*, rising from the bosom of spreading trees, forms nearly the central point, round which a tract of country, well wooded and well cultivated, extends; enlivened by several villages and hamlets, and shut in by *Edge Hill*, and those of *Ilmington*, *Bredon*, and *Broadway*.

NEAR the seventh mile, at a small distance, to the right, deeply embosomed in the midst of its own hills, appears *Welcombe Lodge*, the seat of GEORGE LLOYD, Esq. presenting a handsome Gothic front, recently finished;—and, a little further, in a style of elegant rusticity, is the entrance into the grounds. The mansion, which is ancient, though still kept in good repair, formerly belonged to the family of the COMBES; but, about the beginning of the last century, it was purchased by JOHN LLOYD, Esq. the father of the present possessor.—*Welcombe Hills*, form a range of proudly swelling mounts, covered for the most part with turfted verdure, adorned with fine trees, some clustered together, others scattered about. These hills, it is said, were anciently the scene of fierce contentions between the *Britons* and the *Saxons*. The vast entrenchments, known by the name of *dingles* or *dells*, supposed to be made by the latter, still remain. They are large excavations in the earth, sometimes to the depth of forty or fifty feet; extending to a great length in one direction, from which a shorter branch projects in another.* Through a part of these entrenchments, the approach to the house is pleasingly conducted.—Near the mansion, is a smaller

* The whole together resembles in form, the letter Y.

hill, entirely different in its appearance from the rest, to which the name of *Welcombe* is more usually given. It is of conical form; and seems evidently the work of human labour,* immense as that labour must have been. It is with much probability supposed to be a *tumulus*, thrown up by the soldiers,‡ after their battles, over the remains of their slaughtered companions.§ It is now richly cloathed by flourishing plantations; and its summit is crowned by a small tower—from which, as well as from all the higher grounds, is commanded a diversified and most enchanting prospect, extending to a wide circumference over the whole surrounding country.—About a mile from *Welcombe Lodge*, is the mean and unsightly entrance into *Stratford* —a town so highly distinguished, and so justly proud of its distinction—as the place where

"——— Sweetest SHAKESPEARE, Fancy's child,
Warbled his native wood notes wild!"

EXCURSION TO STRATFORD, BY CHARLECOTE.

THIS road, branches off from the usual *Stratford* road, at the first *Turnpike:* near which is *Longbridge House*, the seat of WILLIAM STAUNTON, Esq.—At a short distance thence, an insignificant stream, crossing the road, divides the hamlet of *Longbridge*, from the neighbouring parish of *Sherbourn;* and at the further distance of

* There is a similar artificial hill near the Church at *Seckingdon*, in the northern part of this county. It is forty-three feet high, and twenty-three broad at top. Near this, it is known, a battle in the *Saxon* times was fought. Such hills are not uncommon in *Wiltshire*, where they are called *Barrows*. In these human bones have been often found.

‡ Two ancient spears were found in this place, only a few years ago, which are now in the possession of JOHN LLOYD, Esq.

§ Et legi in usu fuisse septentrionalibus, ut singuli milites prœlio superstites tantum terræ quantum cassidè capere poterant in occisorum tumulos aggererent.—*Camden.*

about half a mile, on the right hand, appears the neat village church; adjoining which is a good house, the property of THOMAS WEBB EDGE, Esq. of *Strelly*, in *Nottinghamshire*, and the present residence of the Rev. HENRY BLACKBURNE.

APPROACHING towards *Barford*, on a bold and delightful eminence, to the left, is seen the spacious and beautiful mansion of CHARLES MILLS, Esq. one of the Representatives of the *Borough of Warwick*. Crossing a good stone bridge, lately erected, *Barford* itself opens to view—in which are several good houses, and one large and handsome, with an elegant Italian front.—From *Barford*, the road is carried along the high banks of the *Avon*—whose winding waters again beautifully appear, encircling and fertilizing some of the richest meadow grounds in the kingdom. Near the fourth mile, is indistinctly seen, to the right, amidst the greenwood shade, the small church of *Wasperton*; and about a mile further, the majestic groves of *Charlecote*, strikingly rise to view.

HERE, leaving the main road, and turning to the right, through a gateway, shaded on each side by a small plantation—a long avenue of noble trees conducts into the pleasant village of *Charlecote*. The large and venerable mansion of the LUCY family presents itself boldly to view, from several points, in passing through the village. It was built in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH, by Sir THOMAS LUCY, so well known as the prosecutor of SHAKESPEARE—who, in a youthful frolic, had stolen his deer; and afterwards, in revenge for his supposed severity, had published against him, some rude and bitter lampoons. Adjoining the park—the early haunts of the immortal bard—is the

Church—rustic in its exterior appearance, but adorned within by several handsome monuments of the LUCY family—and by a large painted window of indifferent execution.

FROM *Charlecote*, crossing a handsome stone bridge, the road winds round the boundary of the noble *Park*—every where shaded with deep and lofty woods, and enlivened with herds of the finest deer. About two miles from *Stratford*, is *Alveston*, adorned with several handsome villas; of which one, to the right, is the residence of Sir GRAY SKIPWITH, Bart.; another, on the same side, is the residence of GENERAL JENKINSON; and a third, to the left is *Baraset House*, the newly-erected seat of WILLIAM HARDING, Esq. This place is so much noted for the salubrity of its air, that the late Dr. PERRY scrupled not to call it the *Montpelier of England*.

APPROACHING towards *Stratford*, the meanderings of the *Avon*, once more beautifully appear; and, beyond them, a fine view is obtained of the *Welcombe Hills*.—The entrance into *Stratford*, is over a venerable stone bridge, of fourteen arches, erected by Sir HUGH CLOPTON, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the reign of HENRY VII. whose ancestors had long been seated at *Clopton House*, near this town. In the center of the bridge, is a stone pillar, on which are cut the arms of the city of *London* above, and those of the *Cloptons* below. This bridge has lately been repaired: and, though the ancient inscription* has at present disappeared, it is hoped, it will be speedily restored.

* "Sir HUGH CLOPTON, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London*, built this bridge at his own proper charge, in the reign of HENRY VII."

Kineton Road—Fine View—Walton Hall.

EXCURSION TO KINETON AND EDGE HILL.

THE road to *Kineton*—twelve miles—is excellent, as far as *Wellesbourne*, about a mile beyond *Charlecote Woods*—to which point, we have already traced it.

LEAVING *Wellesbourne*—the soil soon changes from gravel to whitish clay, said to be intermixed with fuller's earth, and the road is not so good: but the face of the surrounding country assumes a new and interesting character. The ground, especially to the right, appears finely diversified—rising into boldly-swelling mounts—and again sinking into small retiring vales or narrow glens—and the rich verdure is every where crowned with noble trees and flourishing young plantations. Ascending the hill—to the left—an extensive and beautiful prospect opens, over a tract of high cultivation, interspersed with woods; and the wide expanse is encircled by a range of azure hills, which form a pleasing undulating line—bounding the whole.

NEAR this part of the road—though not visible from it—to the right, at some distance, is *Walton Hall*, the seat of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, Bart. one of the Members for the County. The mansion occupies a low and secluded, but pleasing situation: and though ancient, yet recent improvements have rendered it commodious and handsome.*—Between the second and third mile from

* Within the domains of *Walton*, were dug up, in 1774, three sculls, lying in a row, and with them two *Saxon* jewels, set in gold. One of these had on both sides a cross, placed between two human figures, with a sword or lance, in the outer hand of each: the other was set with an opal and two rubies An inscription on one of these was explained by Dr. PEGGE, to mean MARY and OSWALD; referring, he supposed, to St. OSWALD, patron of *Worcester*, as if struck by WOLSTAN, Bishop of that See, about 1088.

Compton Verney, seat of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Kineton, the road is intersected by the great *Roman Fosse Way,* extending in a long strait line from *Cirencester,* to *High-Cross,* in *Leicestershire.*

DESCENDING the hill—is *Compton-Verney,* anciently *Compton-Murdak:* of which names, the first part is received from its low situation;* and the second, from its two most distinguished possessors. Of MURDAK, the more ancient of the two families, the first who obtained possession of this estate was ROBERT MURDAK, in the reign of HENRY I. from whom it was transmitted down to his descendants: till, in the reign of EDWARD III. it was granted to the celebrated ALICE PERERS, the King's mistress, and afterwards the wife of Sir WILLIAM WINDSOR. On the marriage of one of his daughters, to ROBERT SKENE, of *Kingston-upon-Thames,* the estate was transferred to him; who, however, soon afterwards disposed of it to RICHARD VERNEY, Esq. the ancestor of the present family. One of his descendants, RICHARD VERNEY, Esq. in 1691, obtained the title of *Baron Willoughby de Broke,* in right of his maternal ancestor, who was sister to FULK LORD BROOKE. He died in 1711, at the advanced age of 91: and was succeeded by GEORGE VERNEY, D. D. *Dean of Windsor,* who died in 1728. RICHARD, his son, was the next successor; on whose decease, in 1752, without male issue, the title and estate descended to his nephew, JOHN PEYTO VERNEY, the present Lord, who in 1763, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

COMPTON House, the seat of this virtuous and venerable nobleman, was erected about the year 1751: of

* *Coom* or *Cwm* signifies a vale or any low situation.

which the exterior, though not magnificent, is spacious and handsome; and the interior is commodious rather than splendid. The hall, however, is a noble room, of ample dimensions and just proportions: highly embellished with paintings in pannels, by the celebrated Italian artist, ZUCCHERO, representing views in his own native country. Adjoining the house, is a beautiful domestic Chapel. The surrounding pleasure grounds are of great extent and agreeably varied; wood, in rich abundance, and a fine expanse of water unite to form and complete a silvan scene, truly delightful. In the green-house, is seen a choice collection of exotics; and almost all the species of heaths, known to botanists, are here exhibited in pleasing arrangement. Among the objects of curiosity, is a *cork tree*, of large size and fine form, which grows vigorously, though under a climate so different from its own, in one of the parterres, near the house.

ABOUT a mile from *Compton*, is the small town of *Kington*, or *Kineton*, so denominated, according to CAMDEN, from the traffic in kine, for which it was formerly noted; as the neighbouring *Shipston*, is from that of sheep. But DUGDALE traces its name to the circumstance of its having been a royal domain, so far back as the time of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, and WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. Anciently, a castle stood on a hill, to the north-east of the town; where, as tradition tells, KING JOHN occasionally resided; and, at the foot of it, is a *well*, still called *King John's Well*. In the vale of *Kineton*, a meeting took place between KING CHARLES I. and his Queen, HENRIETTA MARIA, July 13, 1643. Elated by some recent success which had attended his arms, from this place, the King and Queen proceeded to *Oxford*, and entered

that city together, in a triumphant manner. In commemoration of this meeting, under such auspicious circumstances, a *medal* was struck, which is still in existence.* —Here are held a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The population is about 800.

About two miles beyond *Kineton*, is *Edge Hill*, rising abruptly, amidst an extensive tract comparatively level, and forming a steep lofty ridge—whence it obtains its name. It stretches in a long range of about five miles; and commands a prospect of vast extent over this and the adjacent counties—including, in the whole, no less than eleven—besides the more remote hills, in two of the Welch counties; which are, also, to be discerned, though somewhat indistinctly, in a clear day. *Warwick Castle* and *Coventry Spires* are among the distinct objects; and, still more distantly, in a wide circumference, are to be seen *Stow Hill*, in *Gloucestershire*; *Bredon*, *Broadway*, and *Malvern*, in *Worcestershire*; the *Wrekin*, in *Shropshire*; the *Bardon Hills*, in *Leicestershire*; and *Shuckburgh Hills*, on the borders of *Northamptonshire*.

Within a nearer view, is *Compton Winyate*, the seat of Compton, *Marquis of Northampton*: in whose family the possession of this estate has been ever since the time of King John. It is a large but irregular house, built

* An engraving of this historical medal, may be seen in Evelyn's *Discourse of Medals*, page 711. The medal itself, which is unique, is in the same cabinet, with the coin of Harthacnut, mentioned in page 3, of this work. The obverse represents the *King* and *Queen* sitting with joined hands, trampling upon the Dragon *Python*, with this circumscription, CERTIVS. PYTHONEM. IVNCTI. The reverse consists of the following inscription, XIII. IVL. CAROL. ET. MARIÆ. M. B. F. ET. H. R. R. IN. VALLE. KEINTON. AVSPICAT. OCCVRRE. NT. ET. FVGATO. IN. OCCIDENT. REBELLIVM. VICT. ET. PAC. OMEN. OXON. MDCXLIII.

in the reign of HENRY VIII. with materials, brought from the ruins of *Fulbroke Castle.* The chimneys are formed in spires and zigzags; and over the porch of the principal entrance, are the arms of *England* and *France,* supported by a griffin and a greyhound.—Of this family was Dr. HENRY COMPTON, the truly amiable and excellent *Bishop of London,* who was born at this place, in 1632, and died 1713.

NEAR the centre of *Edge Hill*—purposely erected for the accommodation of those who wish to enjoy the prospect—is a spacious and well-conducted Inn, called the *Rising Sun.* From this place, on a natural terrace, formed along the edge of the hill, pleasing walks are carried, occasionally sheltered by trees and underwood, whence the prospect may be contemplated from various points. About a mile from the Inn, are the artificial ruins of a castle, constructed by R. S. MILLAR, Esq.; whose house, built by himself, and now the residence of his son, F. S. MILLAR, Esq. is situated, near the church, at *Radway,* in the vale below. From the upper room, in the round tower, which form part of these ruins, the grand and extensive prospect is seen to the best advantage. The windows of this room are filled with painted glass; and the ceiling is ornamented with the arms of the Saxon Kings and those of several neighbouring gentlemen.

IMMEDIATELY before this tower, in the vale below, was the scene of the memorable battle between the Royal and the Parliamentary forces, which was fought on Sunday, the 23rd Day of October, 1642, as mentioned in a former part of this work. A farm house called *Battle Farm,* shews the exact spot. Not less than 20,000 men, it is said,

were engaged in this unhappy contest: and of these, according to the common statement, five thousand were left dead in the field; but more accurate accounts reduce the amount to half that number. A small plantation of firs marks the place where five hundred of the slaughtered victims were promiscuously thrown into a pit: and another small plantation distinguishes the site of a cottage, in which the two young princes, afterwards CHARLES II. and JAMES II. remained during the battle. In this engagement, on the side of the King, the EARL OF LINDSEY, general of his army, was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner: and his son, LORD WILLOUGHBY, attempting his rescue, fell into the enemy's hands. SIR EDMOND VERNEY, the king's standard bearer, was killed, and the standard taken, which was afterwards retaken by SIR JOHN SMITH, who was created, on this occasion, a Knight Banneret. LORD AUBIGNY, brother to the DUKE OF RICHMOND, and other distinguished personages were also killed. A handsome monument, erected to the memory of one of these, CAPTAIN KINGSMILL, was lately removed from the church-yard, into the church of *Radway*.—The event of this mournful contest, it is now generally admitted, was indecisive: though both parties, at the time, strenuously maintained that the advantage remained with them. We have seen no fewer than six printed tracts, published at that period; in which the action is variously detailed; and in which each party claim the honor of the victory, and impute to their opponents, the greater loss in the number of the killed and wounded. It is, however, sufficiently understood that LORD ESSEX, the leader of the Parliamentary army, was the first to withdraw from the field of battle; but that the greater proportion of officers of distinction fell on the side of the Royal-

ists; and that both parties were glad to retire, on the succeeding day, without attempting to renew the contest. Pieces of armour, bucklers, spear-heads, sword-handles, skulls, and bones, have been frequently turned up by the plough, and are still occasionally found.

To the left of the Inn, at the distance of a mile, nearly opposite *Tysoe* church, rudely cut on the side of a hill, was, till lately, the figure of a *horse:* which, from the colour of the soil, was termed the *red horse;* and the low grounds, adjacent, are still called the *red horse vale.* The dimensions of the figure were, from the croup to the chest, thirty-four feet; from the ears to the shoulder, fourteen feet; and from the shoulder to the ground, sixteen feet. A farm, near it, called *Red Horse Farm,* was held, on condition of scouring the figure, which was to be done annually, on *Palm Sunday;* when the country people, who assisted in the ceremony, were usually regaled with cakes and ale. It was on that day, 1461, that the battle of *Towton* was fought; previously to which, RICHARD NEVILLE, *Earl of Warwick,* is said to have killed his horse, with his own hand, to shew his determined purpose of sharing all the dangers of the fight, equally with the meanest of his soldiers. As a memorial of the victory, thus achieved, this gigantic figure is thought to have been originally formed, and the obligation of scouring it imposed. Lately, however, that obligation has been set aside; and the old figure of the horse has been obliterated. Another of the same form and dimensions has, indeed, since been cut, on a part of the hill, nearer to the Inn: but as the annual scouring is now become a mere matter of choice, it may be expected that this very ancient custom will soon disappear.

Wellsbourne Hastings—Church—Parsonage House.

FROM *Edge Hill* to *Wellsbourne*, on the return to *Warwick*, a shorter and better road than that through *Kineton*, will be found through *Pillerton* and *Eatington*.

EXCURSION TO HALFORD BRIDGE.

THIS road is the same as the *Kineton*, as far as *Wellsbourne*—where it turns to the right—passing through the whole extent of the village.

WELLSBOURNE-HASTINGS derives the first part of its name from the small stream* which runs through it in its way to join the Avon; and the second from the ancient family of the HASTINGS, to whom it was granted by one of the Norman Earls of Warwick. It is a considerable village; and in these days of multiplied and immense taxation, derives no small consequence, from the meeting of the Commissioners held in it for the *Hundred of Kineton*—whither, on such occasions, crowds of murmuring appellants usually resort. Here is a handsome country church, originally built by HENRY DE NEWBURG, *Earl of Warwick*, still preserved in excellent repair. Its tower, clothed with ivy from its base to its summit, is beautifully picturesque: and one or two marble tablets placed against it—consecrated to the memory of some of the DEWES's family—skreened and shrouded amidst the dark-shaded verdure—strikingly appear. Near the church, most rurally situated, is the *Parsonage-House*, pleasingly overhung with clustering ivy, and delightfully sheltered beneath the umbrageous arms of lofty elms. The present possessor, the Vicar of the parish, is honorably known to the public,

* *Burne* in the Saxon is the same as *torrens* in the Latin.—DUGDALE.

Fine View beyond Wellsbourne.

by three admirable discourses,* published during the earlier periods of the late war—in which, a solemn protest, ably supported by the united powers of argument and eloquence, is delivered against the shameless but too frequent perversions of War-Fasts, to the detestable purposes of exciting or promoting, at home, the spirit of suspicion and intolerance, and abroad, the mad ambition of conquest, and the horrible and wicked thirst of bloodshed.—Near the southern extremity of the village, is the handsome seat of BERNARD DEWES, Esq. one of the most intelligent and active magistrates of the county. His brother, the late COURT DEWES, Esq. is known to the public as the intimate friend of the celebrated MISS SEWARD; in whose family she often visited, and to whom, many of her letters, published not long ago, are addressed. This excellent man, though he never appeared as an author, it is said, on so great an authority as that of DR. PARR, was critically skilled in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian: and his taste was pure and correct.

LEAVING *Wellsbourne*—ascending the hill, about a mile distant—the confined though pleasing views which *Warwickshire* usually presents, are exchanged for the higher pleasures which more extended and varied prospects afford. Here, to the left, a fine tract of verdant champaign country, stretching in a vast circumference is seen; in every part richly fertile, embellished with beautiful wood-scenery, and encompassed by a vast circle of hills, "gradually receding from the eye, and melting in the etherial distance."

* "Two Sermons preached on the Public Fasts of April, 1793, and Feb. 1794."—"'*War the Stumbling Block of a Christian*,' by the Rev. I. H. WILLIAMS, L. L. B. Vicar of Wellsbourne."

Eatington—Eatington Hall.

About three miles further, a modern-built *Church*, seated on a bleak and solitary eminence, announces the approach to *Upper Eatington*—from which, however, it is widely, and, for the parishioners, inconveniently disjoined. This is a long scattered village, with some good farm houses; and, besides the episcopal church, affords two places of Dissenting Worship.

At the distance of another mile, to the right, is *Eatington Hall*, the seat of Evelyn John Shirley, Esq. whose ancestors were here seated so long ago as the period of the Norman Conquest: and "it is the only place" says Dugdale, "which glories in an uninterrupted succession of owners for so long a tract of time." Sewallis, the first of this very ancient family, is described by Dugdale, as a Saxon Thane of great power, and vast possessions. In the reign of Henry III. his descendants first assumed the name of Shirley, from a place of the same name which belonged to them in *Derbyshire:* and, in the reign of Queen Anne, Robert Shirley, who had already obtained the title of *Baron Ferrers of Chartley*, in right of his maternal ancestor, was advanced to the higher dignities of *Viscount Tamworth* and *Earl Ferrers*. In an elder branch of the same family, who are seated at *Chartley Castle, Staffordshire*, and at *Staunton Harold, Leicestershire*, these titles still continue.

Eatington Hall is a large, ancient, and venerable mansion, to which considerable additions have been made, in later times. It is very irregular in its exterior appearance; but amply affords, within, all the suitable accommodations for a gentleman of family and fortune. The entrance hall is appropriately adorned with a small collection

of old English armour. The drawing room is a spacious and elegant apartment; richly embellished with numerous paintings, many of them by the hands of the great masters of ancient and modern times. The library contains a good though not large collection of books; and the museum of natural history, adjoining, exhibits, in pleasing arrangement and considerable variety, beautiful specimens of birds, beasts, insects, and fossils. Near the house is an extensive park, well shaded with trees, in some parts, ornamented with remarkably fine hawthorns; and, every where, enlivened by herds of deer. Immediately adjoining, are the remains of *Lower Eatington* church, consisting of the walls of the tower, and several noble arches of early Norman architecture, pleasingly overhung with clustering ivy. In the chancel, which is still entire, is a splendid monument of white marble, consecrated to the memory of ROBERT, *Earl Ferrers*, great grandfather of the present possessor of *Eatington*. Placed on each side of a marble tablet, charged with an English inscription, are the figures of the Earl and his Countess, extremely fine; and, above, is that of their descendant, by whom this monument was erected.

APPROACHING *Halford Bridge*, the road falls into the great *Roman Fosse Way*—carried in a long strait line, from *High Cross*, on the *Watling-Street* road, in *Leicestershire*, to this place—whence it pursues its progress; forming, in great part, the turnpike road through *Stow* and *Northleach*, terminating at *Cirencester*. Its structure, when examined, is found to be a layer of stones at the bottom, and a stratum of gravel upon it. It is said to have been originally formed in the time of ADRIAN, about seventeen hundred years ago: and, in much of its course, it still remains almost as firm and compact as when first

constructed. About twelve or fourteen inches under its lower stratum, skeletons, and with them swords or spears, have sometimes been discovered.

HALFORD, was, anciently, according to DUGDALE, *Old Ford*; so named from the *Ford* over the little river *Stour*, near it,—whose place, however, has long been more conveniently supplied by a stone bridge; which itself shews marks of antiquity, in its structure, and in its decays. —This is a small sequestered village, with a good old church; and is chiefly noted for its pleasant and well regulated Inn, and its delightful and well kept Bowling Green—the resort, during the summer season, of the neighbouring gentry.

EXCURSION THROUGH HATTON TO KNOWLE.

THE fourth great road from *Warwick*—to *Knowle*, —10 miles—is generally good: and leads through a well cultivated country, though intermixed with some extensive heaths; most of which, are, however, about to be inclosed. Passing the turnpike—to the left, is the newly-erected mansion of JOHN EDWARDS, Esq. built in a style of much elegance, seated on a delightful eminence, and commanding, from its windows, and from all its higher grounds, enchanting prospects. On the right, for nearly a mile, is the ancient *Wedgnock Park;* originally enclosed by HENRY DE NEWBURG, *Earl of Warwick,* in the reign of HENRY I; and said to be the second of the kind in the kingdom; of which, *Woodstock Park,* formed by the King himself was the first. It is now, with one small exception, converted to the more useful purposes of agriculture; though it still retains the name of the *Old Park.*

View from Hatton Hill—Hatton.

A little beyond the second mile, is *Hatton Hill;* from which an extensive and diversified prospect is obtained, over the fertile tract that surrounds *Warwick;* in every part highly cultivated, and finely wooded; encircled by gently-rising hills; and terminated, in the distance, by *Shuckburgh Hill* on one side, and *Edge Hill* on the other.

HATTON, originally, according to DUGDALE, *Heath Town*, so named from the heathy tract, near which it stands, was anciently part of the vast domain of HENRY DE NEWBURG: and of him was held by HUGH DE HATTON, who fixed his principal seat in it, and assumed from it his surname. In default of male issue, by the marriage of one of the female heirs, the estate passed into the family of the CLINTONS: and finally reverted to that of BEAUCHAMP, *Earls of Warwick.* But part of the lands, together with the church, was granted to the Nuns of *Wroxhall Abbey*: and, in their possession, continued, till the time of the Dissolution.

HATTON is a small village, but highly distinguished as the chosen residence, for so many past years, of one of the greatest scholars, and most enlightened men of the present age. It is hardly necessary to subjoin the name of the Rev. DR. PARR—of whom, it still remains to be regretted, that no literary work has yet proceeded from his pen,*

* Yet the following, it must be gratefully acknowledged, is no scanty list of works, with which the learned Doctor has already favoured the public.—A *Sermon on Education*, preached at *Norwich*—A Sermon, called *Phileleutheros Norfolciensis*, which the writer is said to consider as his best composition.—A second and much larger *Discourse on Education*, with copious notes. These were published during his residence at *Norwich*.—Since his residence at *Hatton*, he has published a *Spital Sermon*, which, with the notes, would form a common 8vo. Vol.—A *Fast Sermon*—A *Letter from Irenopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis*.—A *Letter to a neighbouring Clergyman*, in which a variety of topics, literary and

worthy to transmit a name of so much celebrity, with all its due honour, to a distant posterity. The *Parsonage House*, where in studious and dignified retirement he has so long resided, is a commodious dwelling; and contains one noble room, built by himself, richly furnished with an extensive and valuable library, in which a fine collection of all the great works in the department of verbal criticism, classical literature, and theology, hold a pre-eminent station.

At a small distance from the Parsonage House, is the pleasing village *church*; in which this very learned Divine performs clerical duty, with all the attentive regularity, and all the solicitous care, of the most exemplary parish priest. The interior is embellished, chiefly by his taste and liberality, with every suitable decoration; especially in the beautiful painted glass, with which the windows are adorned. Of the numerous monumental in-

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political are discussed.—A yet larger work, *addressed to a Co-editor*, in which he vindicates his honour from unjust aspersion, and delivers his opinion upon many interesting topics of literature and criticism.—*Tracts of Warburton and a Warburtonian*, of which the preface and dedication abound with proofs of his erudition, taste, and wit; and of which the composition has been much admired.—A *Latin Preface* to some learned tracts of *Bellendenus*.—"*Characters of Charles James Fox*,"—2 vols. 8vo. of which the first vol. closes with a portrait of that greatest of modern statesmen, pleasingly and powerfully delineated by the Editor himself; and the second, consisting wholly of notes, contains, amidst much valuable instruction on many interesting and important subjects, a masterly discussion of a question, in which the justice, the policy, and the humanity of this country are equally and highly concerned, viz. the state of its criminal code.—In the *Monthly Review* and *British Critic*, are also several articles from his pen.—But he is indebted for much of his literary fame to his great skill in writing Latin and English Inscriptions; of which the number already amounts to thirty; and among which, three—to the memory of Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, and Sir John Moore—are highly distinguished, and two—to the memory of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox—are said to be written with great effort, but have not seen the light. His MS. Sermons and discussions upon many points of literature and metaphysics, are known to his friends to be numerous; but he seems to have a peculiar and almost invincible dislike to publication; and there is unhappily a rumour that all his MSS. are ordered to be destroyed, after his decease.

scriptions, suspended round the walls, several are proved, by their classical purity and elegance, to be the production of his pen: and of these, three are consecrated to the memory of the members* of his own family, all of whom it is his melancholy fate to survive!

About a mile from *Hatton*, to the right, a pleasing view of a well-wooded country presents itself; in the midst of which, are seen the ivied towers and battlements of *Kenilworth Castle*, magnificent even in its ruins.

Six miles from *Warwick*, is *Wroxhall Abbey*, one of the very few religious houses in *England*, appropriated to the reception of *female devotees*. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Hugh de Hatton; by whom, and by many other benefactors, it was liberally endowed. The Nuns were of the *Benedictine* order: and, for a long succession of ages, their establishment flourished in wealth and reputation; till, at the period so fatal to all monastic institutions, it was dissolved. Dugdale indignantly deplores the barbarous and unhallowed violence, which subverted this, amongst so many other "goodly structures" of the same kind in *England*: and, with more reason, laments the unfeeling severity, which drove, from their peaceful retreats, the members of this holy sisterhood, without the slightest provision for their future support—the Prioress only excepted, whose name was Ann Little, and who obtained a small pension for life.

The site of *Wroxhall Abbey*, the *Church*, and the surrounding domains, were granted in the reign of Henry

* See Appendix, No. 13.

Wroxhall Church—Venerable Oak.

VIII. to ROBERT BURGOYNE, and JOHN SCUDAMORE; by the former of whom, the present mansion was erected, in the style of architecture, prevailing in the reign of ELIZABETH. In 1713, this mansion, with all its manerial rights, was purchased by the highly celebrated SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN: the second in order of time, but the first in talent and fame of our great English architects; of whom it is concisely and forcibly said, by LORD ORFORD that "a variety of knowledge proclaims the *universality*, a multiplicity of works the *abundance*, and *St. Paul's* the *greatness* of his genius." The estate still remains in the possession of his descendant, CHRISTOPHER WREN, Esq. by whom the ancient manor house, long left in a neglected state, has been lately ordered to be repaired, with a view, it is said, to his own future residence in the seat of his great ancestor.

WROXHALL Church is a good old structure, forming the side of a square, of which the buildings of the Abbey itself form the other three sides. The windows are adorned with painted glass, extremely fine; of which the figures of Moses and Aaron, for the beauty of the drapery, and the splendour of the colouring, are particularly admired. Within the church, are monumental inscriptions to the memory of several of the WREN family.

A little beyond a small Inn, called *Tom o'Bedlam*, is a venerable oak, said to be 200 years old; measuring in the girth, twenty yards, and of which one of the spreading arms extends over a road thirty feet wide.

ABOUT a mile from the same Inn—to the left—is *Baddesley Clinton Hall*, the seat of EDWARD FERRERS,

Esq. According to an old historical document,* still carefully preserved in it, this ancient mansion received its first name from BADE, a *Saxon,* who resided here in the days of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR; and its second, from SIR THOMAS DE CLINTON, of *Coshill,* who obtained it in the reign of HENRY III. in right of his wife, MAZERA, daughter and heiress of JAMES DE BESEGE. After various transmissions, it became, in the reign of HENRY IV. by purchase, the property of JOHN BROME, a wealthy lawyer of *Warwick,* who lived in a house at the south end of the Bridge, which long retained the name of *Brome Place.* On his death, the consequence of a wound he received in a dispute with one JOHN HEARTHILL, his son, NICHOLAS, succeeded as *Lord of the Manor of Baddesley*: and, by the marriage of CONSTANCE, his daughter, with SIR EDWARD FERRERS, grandson of SIR THOMAS FERRERS of *Tamworth Castle*—the estate passed into the possession of this family, in which it has ever since remained.

FEW of all the great families of England, can boast of a higher or more illustrious descent, than that of the *Ferrers'*. Originally of Norman extraction, the first of the family settled in this country, was HENRY DE FERRERS, who came over with the CONQUEROR, and obtained from him vast possessions in *Warwickshire,* and other counties.

* THIS curious Document is in verse, written in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH, by HENRY FERRERS, Esq. of *Baddesley,* who is honorably mentioned by DUGDALE, as an eminent antiquarian; and, what is still higher praise, as a man of distinguished worth, reflecting lustre on the ancient and noble family to which he belonged. By the learned CAMDEN, also, a testimony, equally honorable, is recorded, both to his extensive knowledge of antiquities, and to his excellence of character, in the *Britannia,* GOUGH's Ed. v. 2. p. 447. He died October 10, 1633, and lies buried in the chancel of *Baddesley Church.* By the favor of his descendant, the present MAJOR FERRERS, this document is given in the Appendix, No. 14.

Baddesley Clinton Hall.

In the reign of STEPHEN, his son, ROBERT DE FERRERS, was advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Derby;* and this title was transmitted down to his descendants, till in the reign of HENRY III. it was forfeited by ROBERT, the sixth in succession, after his second revolt, which ended in his defeat, at the battle of *Chesterfield.* In the following reign, his family regained the royal favor; and WILLIAM, his brother, and JOHN, his son, were summoned to Parliament, by the titles, the one of LORD FERRERS *of Chartley*, and the other of LORD FERRERS *of Groby.* In failure of male issue, by the marriage of female heirs, the former of these titles passed into the family, first of the DEVEREUX, afterwards *Earls of Essex;* and next of the SHIRLEYS, so long seated at *Eatington*, in an elder branch of which, it still continues. From WILLIAM LORD FERRERS of *Groby*, whose title has since become extinct, both the FERRERS', of *Tamworth Castle*, and those of *Baddesley Clinton*, are descended; and of these, the latter claims the honor of being the oldest representatives, in the male line, of the noble family to which they belong.

BADDESLEY CLINTON HALL, is a structure of very ancient date, though the time of its erection is not exactly known. It is a stone building of low elevation, but of considerable extent; forming three sides of a square, of which, the fourth side, if it ever existed, has long since disappeared. It is surrounded by a moat, over which a bridge conducts to the entrance; leading, through the lofty arch of an embattled gateway, into the inner court. To the left is the venerable hall, which still retains the marks of great antiquity in its form and structure, and in the curious carvings of its mantle-piece. The windows of this apartment, as well as of another adjoin-

ing room of similar appearance, though of smaller extent, are finely adorned with painted glass, representing the armorial bearings of the FERRERS', and other families, connected with it. Near the hall, is the *Village Church* of humble appearance, in which are several monuments of the same ancient and honorable family, and some small remains of the fine painted glass, which formerly embellished it; and of which the figure of *Christ on the Cross*, extremely fine, with striking architectural decorations in the back-ground, is still in a good state of preservation.

Two miles beyond this, is *Knowle*, originally *Knoll*; which, therefore, derives its name, like so many other Saxon names of places, from its situation. It is a small town, standing on elevated ground, in the midst of fertile fields. In the reign of KING JOHN, this Lordship was in the possession of WILLIAM DE ARDEN: and from one of his descendants, it was transferred to ELEANOR, consort of EDWARD I; on whose death, it was granted to the *Monks of Westminster*. In the reign of RICHARD II. the chapel in this village was erected, at his own expense, by WALTER COOK, *Canon of Lincoln*, and afterwards of *St. Paul's, London;* who endowed it with land, sufficient for the maintenance of one secular priest. In the following reign, the same pious and benevolent person, established here a chantry of two priests; founded, also, a *Gild*, into which many personages of high distinction were admitted; and, finally, instituted a college of ten chantry priests. But this last establishment seems afterwards, for want of proper support, to have declined; since, at the Dissolution, it appears that only two priests then belonged to it. The *Chapel* is of considerable size; and shews the marks of its antiquity in its general form and structure, in its remains

of stained glass, and in the grotesque carved work, which forms part of its exterior embellishment.

About one mile to the right of *Knowle,* is *Springfield,* the elegant and delightful mansion of Joseph Boultbee, Esq.—and about two miles, is *Balsall,* usually called *Balsall Temple:* of which the lordship was given, in the reign of Henry II. by Roger de Mowbray, to the fraternity of *Knights Templars.* These religious knights, who obtained their name from the place of their residence, near the Temple at *Jerusalem,* and whose professed object was the protection of Christian pilgrims resorting to the tomb of their Savior, came into England in the reign of Henry II.; and settled first in *Holborn,* and next in *Fleet-Street, London,* where they built the mansion, still called the *Temple.* By them, the Church at *Balsall,* was erected; and near it a house, as a preceptory or cell to the principal mansion in *London;* and their valuable estate in this place was increased by large additional grants of land, in other parts of the county. But this order was of no long duration: for, in the reign of Edward II. either from a dread of their growing power, or in consequence of their own misconduct, they were formally dissolved; and their estates at *Balsall,* were granted to another similar order, called *Knights Hospitallers.* These religious knights derived their name from the hospital of *St. John the Baptist,* at *Jerusalem;* and their profession was, to entertain and to protect persons in their pilgrimage to and from the holy city. They had a longer and a more prosperous course than the rival knights, whom they had supplanted; and, in their possession, the estates at *Balsall* continued, till the general Dissolution, when they were seized by the Crown. In the reign of

ELIZABETH, this manor was granted to ROBERT DUDLEY, *Earl of Leicester;* and, by the will of his grand-daughter, LADY CATHERINE LEVESON, it was appropriated to the benevolent purpose of founding an *Hospital*, for the reception of indigent women, either unmarried or widows, chosen from the inhabitants of the following parishes, with a preference to be given to the first, *Balsall, Long Itchington, Warwickshire; Trentham, Staffordshire; Lillenhall, Shropshire.* This institution is now in a very flourishing state; its annual income falls little short of £1,500 a year; and the number of its alms-women, increased at different times, amounts at present to thirty. The buildings, belonging to it, are extensive and substantial; forming a complete square; and healthfully situated on the edge of a spacious and fertile green. The trustees are the *Bishop of Lichfield* and *Coventry*, the *Earls* of *Warwick* and *Aylesford*, and several of the most respectable gentlemen in the county. The whole institution is placed under the immediate charge of a master, with a salary of £150 per annum; who, at this time, is the REV. J. SHORT.

BALSALL CHURCH is an object of peculiar interest, to every lover of antiquity; as it still remains, with little change, such as it was at its first erection, nearly seven hundred years ago. The form is oblong, measuring one hundred and two feet long, thirty-eight broad, and fifty-seven high. At the east and west ends are lofty windows, with fine pointed arches, extending from the roof nearly to the ground; and on the sides are three noble windows. The heads of all the windows are adorned with beautiful tracery, and all dissimilar. There are no divisions within; and the chancel is distinguished from the body of the church,

only by a floor, rising three steps. The walls are massy and covered with vast and irregular clusters of aged ivy; which overshade the windows, and even push their way, through broken panes or other small fissures, into the interior. Over the west door is a low turret; and, on the same side, placed below the cornice, is a row of ten heads, in a good state of preservation, accounted to be of excellent workmanship.—Near the church, is the ancient *Hall* of the *Templars*, formerly a splendid apartment, but now presenting all the humble appearance of a barn. It is said to have been one hundred and forty feet long.

EXCURSION TO HOCKLEY-HOUSE.

This road branches off from the former at *Hatton* —about two miles beyond which, is the small village of *Rowington;* written in *Doomsday Book, Rockinton;* so named, therefore, from the rocky eminence on which it is situated. Close to the road, on the right, loftily rises the village church: the ascent to which, is by steps cut in the solid rock. Near it is the handsome residence of Samuel Aston, Esq. To the left of this village, runs the *Warwick and Birmingham Canal,* carried, in one part, at an immense expense of human labour, over a deep vale; and in another, through a tunnel of considerable length.

At about eight miles from *Warwick*, to the right, not visible from the road, is an ancient Manor House, called *Packwood House,* late the residence of Thomas Fetherstone, Esq. and to the left, appears the handsome spire of *Lapworth Church.* Two miles beyond is *Hockley-House,* a large and much frequented Inn, at the distance of one stage from *Birmingham.*

Umbersläde Hall.

About a mile from *Hockley-House*, is *Umberslade Hall*, for many ages, the seat of the ancient and honorable family of the *Archers*. The first of this family who resided here, was called by the Latin name of Robertus Sagittarius: and from him descended a long and goodly race, almost all of whom were highly respectable for their private character; and some of whom were greatly distinguished by their public services, amongst the principal families of this county. In the reign of George II. Thomas Archer was created *Lord Archer, Baron of Umberslade*. His Lordship was succeeded by his son Andrew, on whose decease in 1778, without male issue, the title became extinct. It is remarkable that this is the first instance of the failure of male issue in this family, for the space of more than 600 years.

Umberslade Hall is a stone structure, erected by John Smith, about 150 years since; large, substantial, and handsome. It is of square form, with two wings, slightly projecting from the main body. In the centre of the western and principal front, is a grand portico, supported by pillars of the Doric order, and surmounted by a bust of the Emperor, Titus Vespasian. In the southern front, is a similar portico, above which are the Family Arms, surrounded by military trophies. The interior, long neglected, and now entirely unfurnished and forsaken, still retains the marks of its former grandeur. The Hall, in particular, is a noble apartment; and two excellent statues, placed in niches, on each side the center door, one of *Venus*, and the other of *Apollo*, are still to be seen. Stretching round the mansion, in a wide circumference, is the Park, now converted to the common purposes of agriculture. At the edge of it, is a fine *Obelisk*, which forms a striking object from the windows of the house.

EXCURSION TO HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

SKIRTING the southern edge of the *Race Course,* a pretty good cross-road commences—leading to this small town—ten miles distant.

ABOUT two miles, on the left, is *Hampton-on-the-Hill*—near which, is *Grove Park,* the seat of the Right Hon. LORD DORMER. So long ago as the reign of EDWARD III. this place was known by the appellation of "*La Grave;*" and the beautiful wood scenery, by which it is surrounded, still gives a propriety to the name. The house is spacious, and has all the venerable appearance of antiquity. Till lately it was encompassed by a moat, and entered over a drawbridge; but these, no longer necessary as means of security, have given place to recent improvements, which modern taste has suggested—without offering however, too much violence to the ancient character, which properly belongs to it. Within, are many commodious, and some handsome apartments; and among the paintings which adorn them, is one, a *Sea-piece,* sun-set, by CLAUDE LORRAINE, of great value. Finely shaded behind—from the front, a delightful prospect opens over the undulating surface of the park; enlivened by herds of deer; richly stored with wood; greatly ornamented by a spread of water; and commanding, through the opening glades, a pleasing distant view of the town and castle of *Warwick.* Adjoining the mansion, is a domestic *Chapel*; where divine worship is celebrated, according to the forms of the *Romish Church,* to which the noble proprietor conscientiously and devoutly adheres.

ABOUT six miles from *Warwick,* is *Claverdon,* a small village, formerly distinguished as the seat of THOMAS

SPENCER, Esq. a branch of the honourable family of the SPENCERS, of *Althorpe, Northamptonshire*; since ennobled by the title of *Earl Spencer*. In a spacious mansion, erected by himself, this gentleman long resided; and, "for the hospitality he kept in it," says DUGDALE, "was considered as the mirror of the county." He died 1580; and on the north side of the chancel, in the village *Church*, is a stately monument, consecrated to his memory. It is an altar tomb, on which is a sarcophagus, placed under an arch, supported by Ionic pillars, and surmounted by a grand atchievement, exhibiting the arms of the SPENCERS, and of the families connected with them, in quarterings. On the front of the tomb are the same arms single.—At a short distance from *Claverdon*, to the right, some remains of *Pinley Abbey* are still to be seen. It was established shortly after the Conquest, and continued till the Dissolution. The nuns were of the Benedictine Order, but their number was never large.

Two miles beyond *Claverdon*—to the right—is the rural village of *Preston Bagot*—which latter name it received from INGRAM BAGOT, to whom it was granted by WILLIAM, *Earl of Warwick*, in the reign of HENRY II. and to the left—is *Wootton Waven*, formerly a very extensive parish, in which is the handsome seat of LADY SMYTHE. It is a stone building, of square form, with a good front; and contains a suite of apartments, elegantly fitted up, and splendidly furnished. The house was originally built by SIR CHARLES SMYTHE, created *Baron Carrington of Wootton*, by CHARLES II. in 1643; which title became extinct in 1705. In one of the principal apartments, is a good whole-length portrait of LORD CARRINGTON, in his robes of office, as *Chief Baron of the Exchequer*.

Beaudesert—Ancient Castle of De Montfort.

At *Wootton-Waven*, which owes its second name to one of its possessors before the Norman Conquest, was a small *Benedictine Priory*, belonging to the *Abbey of Conches*, in *Normandy*. Of these "alien priories" few were permitted to be established in *England*; and these few were always regarded with suspicion by a nation, ever jealous of foreign influence. Under many discouraging circumstances, the *Priory of Wootton* subsisted; till, so early as the reign of Henry VI., it was dissolved.

Approaching *Henley*—in the immediate vicinity of it—is *Beaudesert*—of which, the church is a very ancient structure; and shews some interesting remains of Saxon architecture, especially in its eastern window. In ages long past, this place was noticed for a large and strongly fortified *Castle*; which, from its pleasant situation, obtained the French appellation of *Beldesert*. It was erected soon after the Conquest, by Thurstane de Montfort, one of the great Norman Barons; who, by their power and ambition, rendered themselves so formidable, especially in the reigns of King John and Henry III. During the latter reign, Peter de Montfort, the fourth, and the most considerable of his family, united with the famous *Earl of Leicester*,* and other Barons, who took arms against the royal authority; and at length, "by the provisions of *Oxford*," assumed to themselves all the powers of government. Though afterwards taken prisoner, with his son, at the storming of *Northampton*; yet he still adhered, in every variety of fortune, to the confederated Lords. With them, he triumphed at the battle of *Lewes*, when the King was defeated, and in effect dethroned: and with them, finally, he shared in the dreadful conflict of *Evesham*

* His name was also De Montfort, but he was of a different family.

Vale, when, with so many others, he paid the forfeit of his ambition with his life. From that time, the power and prosperity of his family began to decline; their castle at *Beaudesert* was gradually neglected; and, in the wars of the two *Roses*, was finally destroyed. No traces of it can now be found, except only of the vast moat, carried round the eminence, on which it was proudly seated.

From the dazzling view of aspiring ambition, which so often disturbs, for no public good, the public order and peace, it is delightful to descend to the contemplation of the less splendid, but more real and solid worth, which ensures the happiness of private life. *Beaudesert* has the honor of giving birth to Richard Jago, an amiable man, an exemplary clergyman, and a good though not a great poet. He was born while his father was Rector of this parish; and his education, begun at *Solihull Grammar School*, was completed at *University College, Oxford.* He was married twice; and by his first wife he had three sons, who died before him, and four daughters, of whom, three survived him. He was happy, in the kind notice of several distinguished persons, in the friendship of Shenstone, and in the patronage of Lord Willoughby de Broke. To this excellent nobleman, he was indebted for his first preferment, the living of *Chesterton;* and for his last and greatest, that of *Kilmcote*, in *Leicestershire.* He had also the Vicarage of *Snitterfield*, which was given him by Dr. Maddox, *Bishop of Worcester;* and, in this pleasant village, he passed the greater part of his life. Here he preached, and wrote; and here, at the age of 65, May 8, 1781, he died. His works are "*Edge Hill*" a poem in blank verse, to which, frequent reference has been made in the course of these pages; and

several smaller pieces, of which, the chief are "*The Blackbirds,*" "*The Swallows,*" and "*The Goldfinches.*" In these, considerable poetic merit is displayed, sufficient to establish his claim to a respectable place, among the minor poets.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN is a small town, situated on the great road from *Birmingham* to *Oxford.* Its name, according to DUGDALE, is derived from *hean,* which signifies in the old English, high, and *ley,* a place. For the privilege of holding a weekly market, and an annual fair, it was originally indebted to its early and powerful patrons, the DE MONTFORTS; and in the fall of that great family, at the battle of *Evesham,* its rising prosperity received a severe check. Towards the end of the succeeding reign, however, it rose to considerable consequence, and was termed a *Borough.* In the reign of EDWARD III. a plan for paving the town was formed; and the right of taking toll upon certain vendible commodities obtained, in order to defray the expense. In the same reign, the church was erected by the inhabitants at their own expense; who had long felt serious inconvenience from the distance of the parish church, which was at *Wootton-Waven.* It is a good country church. In the reign of HENRY VI. a hospital, for the reception of poor people and strangers, was erected; of which no traces remain. In the market place, the shaft of an old cross is still to be seen; but the embellishments, which surmounted it, are so mutilated as to be no longer discernible. The population of *Henley,* exceeds one thousand.

EXCURSION TO HARWOOD'S HOUSE AND GAYDON INN.

THIS road—commencing opposite to the *New Bridge*—is pleasingly shaded, to the right, for more than

a mile, by the noble plantations of *Warwick Park:* and in the descent, between two gentle hills, a delightful view is caught, over the beautiful lake, into the Park itself. A little further, are the scanty remains of a small hamlet, belonging to *Tachbroke*, called *Asps*. About four miles from *Warwick*, is *Oakley Wood:* and, two beyond, is *Harwood's House*, a small solitary Inn. It stands on the great Roman fosse-way, so often mentioned before, which intersects the whole county, from north-east to south-west; and which here crosses, at right angles, the turnpike road.

About half a mile, along the fosse, to the left, are the striking remains of a castramentation, of square form, and of great extent, supposed to be of Roman construction. This, indeed, is sufficiently proved, first, from the name of *Chesterton*, a village near it, so obviously derived from the Latin *castrum;* next, from its situation, immediately on the fosse-way, where stations were usually established; and above all, from the discovery of Roman coins, which has been occasionally made within its precincts. As it stands at nearly an equal distance from *High Cross*, *Leicestershire*, and *Alcester*, in this county, it was, probably, an intermediate station between them. *Warwick*, it is true, is in a more direct line: but it is extremely doubtful whether that town was ever a Roman station at all; and the close vicinity of *Chesterton* to the fosse-way, may well be supposed to have obtained for it the preference, notwithstanding its greater distance.

At *Chesterton*, from the reign of Edward III. through a long succession of ages, were seated the wealthy and honorable family of Peyto. Of this family, some distinguished themselves in the profession of arms; others in

that of Law; and one rose to high honors in the Church. This last was PETER PEYTO, who, in the reign of HENRY VIII. was created a Cardinal; and was confessor to his daughter, afterwards QUEEN MARY. During her reign, he was appointed by POPE PAULUS III. his legate at her court, in the room of the famous CARDINAL POLE, who had displeased him. Secure, however, in the favor of his royal mistress, POLE refused obedience to the papal mandate; and when PEYTO arrived off the English coast, invested with his new dignity, he was forbidden to land. Retiring thence, in high disgust, to France, within a short time, he died.

IN the reign of EDWARD IV. the manor house of *Chesterton* was rebuilt in a good style, by SIR WILLIAM PEYTO. The hall in particular, seems to have been a noble room; and its windows were richly adorned with painted glass, representing the armorial bearings of the *Peyto*, and other families connected with it—of which, engravings are preserved in DUGDALE. To this ancient part, a grand suite of apartments was added, by SIR EDWARD PEYTO, under the direction of the celebrated INIGO JONES, about the year 1630. But the whole structure was taken down, a few years ago, by order of LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, to whom the estate, in right of his maternal ancestors, descended. Part of a garden wall, and a gateway, overhung with ivy, form the sole and the melancholy remains of this once spacious and splendid mansion.

NEAR this forlorn forsaken spot, stands the village church, of moderate size and antique appearance. Over the principal entrance, are several figures, placed in niches,

much mutilated, but still shewing remains of fine sculpture. Within, are three stately monuments, consecrated to the memory of HUMPHREY, WILLIAM, and EDWARD PEYTO, father, son, and grandson, and of their wives, who all lived and died between the reigns of ELIZABETH and CHARLES II. Of these monuments, the first is an altar tomb, on which are placed the figures of SIR HUMPHREY and his Lady, in recumbent postures, with hands elevated, and each clasping a book; the one habited in the armour, the other in the usual female dress, of the times. In two compartments, above, fixed against the wall, are the figures of their children, six sons and four daughters. The upper cornice, and the front and sides of the tomb, are adorned with numerous armorial bearings. The two other monuments, formed of black and white marble, imposing in appearance, but heavy and tasteless in design, consist of a kind of sarcophagus, on which two busts are placed, standing in a recess, supported by pillars, the one of Corinthian, the other of no regular order.

WITH the history of *Chesterton Church*, an anecdote connects itself, too interesting to be omitted, even in these slight sketches. JOHN LACY, vicar of the parish, in the reign of HENRY V. was indicted, on the charge "of receiving and harbouring" that early, enlightened and intrepid reformer, the virtuous and high-minded, LORD COBHAM;* who had been convicted of the pretended crime of *heresy*; but had happily effected, for that time, his escape from the fangs of his barbarous and bloody persecutors. Justly appreciating, no doubt, the pure integrity,

* SEE a Portrait of this accomplished Nobleman,—this illustrious martyr to the great cause of Christian truth,—spiritedly drawn and beautifully coloured, in "*Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers.*"

the heroic firmness, and the many shining qualities of the truly noble Confessor, whatever he might think of his religious opinions, the good Vicar hesitated not to offer that shelter from the impending storm, which either his own habitation, or the retired cots and shades of *Chesterton* might afford—regardless of the risk to himself, great and terrible as, in those times of ferocious bigotry, it was. For this noble act of generous compassion, who is not glad to find that he obtained, even in that age, "pardon," under the king's letters patent? and who would not rejoice, if he could but have looked into distant futurity?—when he might have claimed, and would have received, from the whole Christian and civilized world, instead of pardon, high admiration and applause!—But far higher praise there is—which he could, and, no doubt, did contemplate—in comparison of which all other is worthless!

On the summit of a hill, near *Chesterton*, stands a large stone *Windmill*, erected, in 1632, by Sir Edward Peyto, and justly an object of curiosity, as it was built after a design of Inigo Jones. Without the fliers, the mill, which is of a circular form, would resemble a large temple, of no graceful symmetry. The body is supported by six arches, with pilaster capitals; and beneath them, by ordinary wooden stairs, is the ascent to the interior. The mill is surmounted by a leaden dome, which revolves for the purpose of shifting the fliers affixed to it, as the state of the wind requires.—From this hill the view is rich and extensive; the towers of *Warwick*, and the spires of *Coventry*, forming characteristic objects.

Beyond *Harwood's House*, at the distance of four miles, is *Gaydon*, where is another small solitary Inn.

RIDE THROUGH BISHOP'S-TACHBROOK TO BARFORD.

NONE of all the shorter excursions from *Warwick*, is more delightful than this,—leading through one of the richest and most fertile tracts, perhaps, in the whole county.—Commencing opposite the *New Bridge*—the road bears off, to the left, at the first turnpike—a little beyond which, from a rising ground, is seen one of the fine nearer views of the town and castle of *Warwick*, already noticed.*

CLOSELY adjoining *Bishop's-Tachbroke*, is *Tachbroke-Mallory;* of which the common name is derived, according to DUGDALE, from the little stream, that flows between them; and the distinguishing adjuncts, from their two early possessors—who were the *Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry*, about the period of the Norman Conquest; and the family of MALLORY, first settled here, in the reign of HENRY I. At this latter place is the *Manor House*; an ancient edifice, and still capacious, though some parts of its buildings were taken down, a few years ago. Here was seated, in the reign of CHARLES I. the family of the WAGSTAFFES; from whom, by the marriage of a female heiress, the estate passed into the possession of the BAGOTS; since ennobled, by the title of *Baron Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.* It has lately become, by purchase, the property of the *Earl of Warwick.*—Striking remains of the majestic woods, by which this mansion was formerly surrounded, are still to be seen in some large and stately trees, particularly limes and chesnuts, which still fondly cling to the soil—where they have, for ages, stood and flourished.

* SEE Page 67.

Bishop's Tachbrook—Church—Parsonage—School.

Bishop's Tachbrook is a small, scattered, pleasingly sequestered village; occupying a situation, that might almost be termed romantic, on ground strikingly diversified, amid fields that smile with fertility, and trees and groves, that spread their sheltering arms, and deepening shades all about. "The church, that tops the neighbouring hill," "the preacher's modest mansion," "the school house," with its pleasant garden, "the sheltered cot," the comfortable "farm-house," "the little Inn," and "the glassy brook, reflecting the day" might easily remind one of Goldsmith's village—sweet *Auburn!*—before it was deserted. The church is, indeed, more than "decent;" it is an interesting and venerable structure; of some considerable dignity in size and exterior appearance, and commodiously, and handsomely fitted up within. It is of *Saxon* or early *Norman* architecture; and consists of a strong square tower at the west end, a spacious and lofty nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The buttresses are large and massy, especially those that give support to the side walls. At the east end, is an old cross; and, on the north side, may be seen the *Saxon* arch of a doorway, now filled up. The nave is divided from the two aisles, by plain round pillars, supporting three pointed arches; above which, in the clere-story, is a range of antique windows. The chancel is of good size, and has a large modern window; which, however, as well as two or three other modern windows, little harmonizes with the general air of this ancient fabric. The slate covering and the smooth plastering of this part are, also, deductions from its picturesque beauty. In the chancel, are three stately monuments, erected to the memory of John Wagstaffe and Combe Wagstaffe, Esqrs. who both died in the reign of Charles II. and of Sir Thomas Wagstaffe, Knight, son

of the former and cousin of the latter, who died in 1708. It was his daughter, and sole heiress, who was married to SIR EDWARD BAGOT, father of WALTER, the first LORD BAGOT. These three monuments consist of marble tablets, two of large size, placed in a slight recess, supported by pillars; and are more remarkable for profusion of ornament, and splendour of appearance, than correctness of taste. Near the altar is a small tablet, which records the unfortunate death of WALTER, son of the Rev. W. BAGOT, who was drowned by the oversetting of a pleasure boat, in the *Avon*, near *Warwick Castle*,* 1800. In the north aisle, is another tablet, commemorating the name and honors of JOHN ROUS, Esq. second son of SIR JOHN ROUS, Bart. who was member for *Warwick*, in the famous convention parliament, which restored CHARLES II. to the throne, and who died in 1686. In the body of the church, are, also, several monumental inscriptions—one, in Latin, dedicated to the memory of DR. LANDER, formerly a physician, at *Warwick*—and two or three to the memory of some of the family of SAVAGE, once of much consideration in this village.

THE road from *Tachbrook*, in the way to *Barford*, soon falls into the *Gaydon* road—leaving which, and passing through a gate, nearly opposite the *Asps House*, it bends in a fine circuit, through cultivated fields, round the beautiful plantations of *Warwick Park*, which extend almost to the entrance into *Barford*.

BARFORD is a considerable village, adorned with several large and handsome houses. The first of these, at

* See Page 235.

the north-eastern extremity, is the seat of CHARLES MILLS, Esq. M. P. Though somewhat irregularly built, it is a spacious and elegant mansion; surrounded with extensive and flourishing plantations, laid out, with great taste, by Mr. HAVERFIELD; and seated on a delightful eminence, which, for the rich and beautiful prospect, it commands, is almost unrivalled, in this county. It looks over the fertile vale, through which the *Avon* winds along; whose course is here seen, in considerable length, appearing and disappearing at intervals; and whose banks are clothed, to a great distance, on every side, with a profusion of rich wood scenery. In various directions, pleasing distances are caught, and agreeable objects discovered. But especially —towards the right—the town and the church of *Warwick*, and the towers and battlements of the *Castle*—with its *Gothic* green-house, placed distinctly in view—every where interspersed and shaded with wood—the ground in front finely opening and swelling—and the noble groves of the park forming a rich side-screen—present a charming landscape. Encircling and bounding the whole view, is a range of verdant hills, melting into the wide horizon above, and gently sinking into the vale below. But though eminently rich and beautiful, in its detached parts—this prospect is rather to be admired as an assemblage of pleasing pictures, than as one grand and well united whole. The near ground, also, immediately opposite the back-front of the house, is too much crowded—almost, indeed, shut in—with trees; checking the view, and mocking the eye, which impatiently longs to penetrate the interposing shade. The judicious application of the axe, in removing these obstructions—would add greatly to the charms of this highly captivating scene.

OPPOSITE the church, is *Barford House*, the residence of JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq.; and immediately adjoining it, is the *Parsonage House*, most delightfully and elegantly rural. The church itself is a pleasing structure, well fitted up, with a side aisle, lately built; and a handsome chancel, rising two or three steps above the body of the church; in which are several monumental tablets, particularly one, consecrated to the memory of the Rev. J. MILLS, father of the present vicar of the parish, and of the present member for *Warwick*.

AT the southern extremity of the village, are two or three good houses, and one large and extremely handsome, which has long been unoccupied—though not surely from the want of attractions, since it is said to be as commodiously arranged and fitted up within, as it is elegantly finished without.

FROM *Barford*, on the return to *Warwick*, through *Longbridge*, the distance is about two miles.

EXCURSION TO OFFCHURCH AND SOUTHAM.

FROM *Leamington*, a good road, through a rich pleasant country, leads to *Southam*—8 miles.—Commencing from the eastern extremity of the village, the road follows for some way the course of the *Leam*, which gently winds through the meadows, at a small distance, to the left. The rising grounds, beyond, present a rich display of wood-scenery; amidst which, strikingly disclosed to view, is the beautiful seat of the Rev. E. WILLES; and, near it, a good substantial farm-house. To the right is seen the long strait line of the *Napton Canal*—whose rectilinear angular course, sharp parallel edges, and naked

unadorned banks, form the strongest possible contrast, as GILPIN justly remarks, with all the picturesque beauties of a natural river.

CROSSING a stone bridge over a small stream, running into the *Leam*, succeeded by another over the *Canal*—*Radford Hall* appears to view. It is a good old manor-house, occupying an elevated situation, commanding views of some extent. Near it, is the rural church of *Radford;* and, a little beyond it, is the village. Here, in a small house, fitted up in a style, singularly fanciful, is the occasional residence of H. G. LEWIS, Esq. of *Malvern Hall*, near *Solihull;* to whom much of the land in the vicinity belongs. This village, to distinguish it from another near *Coventry*, is called by the two names of *Radford Semele*—the first borrowed from its situation on the *ford* of a small rivulet, through which the road passed; and the second, from one of its early possessors, the family of DE SEMELY, who first settled here in the reign of HENRY I.

ABOUT a mile to the left of *Radford*, is *Offchurch Bury*, the seat of the late JOHN WIGHTWICK KNIGHTLEY, Esq. which is said to derive its name from OFFA, *King of the Mercians*, one of the greatest and most powerful Princes of the *Saxon Heptarchy*—distinguished, not only as a bold and successful warrior, but also as a wise and able governor—honored by the friendship and alliance of CHARLEMAGNE—but deeply disgraced by the treacherous murder of ETHELBERT, *King of the East-Angles*,* whose dominions he instantly seized and annexed to his own.

* See MILTON'S *History of England.* HUME. RAPIN.

Here, as DUGDALE believed, stood the ancient palace,* in which the great *Mercian* monarch held his rural court: and here, as CAMDEN affirms, was interred the good and valiant FREMUNDUS, son of OFFA, who was surprised and basely assassinated, in the fields near *Harbury.* If this is, for the most part, *traditional* history; there are authentic records to prove, that *Offchurch*, in the time of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, was the property of EARL LEOFRIC; that it was offered by him, as a pious donation, to the rich monks of *Coventry;* and that it continued in their possession, till the general Dissolution. At that period, by letters patent, in the 34th of HENRY VIII. it was granted to Sir EDWARD KNIGHTLEY, Knight; and in his descendants of the female line, who have assumed his name, the inheritance still remains.

OFFCHURCH BURY, is a large, irregular, ancient, and venerable pile; and though some parts are of considerably later date than others, the general character of antique grandeur prevails. The situation is low; the scene calm and sequestered; deep and solemn, yet pleasing, is the air of retirement and repose that reigns around. Near the mansion are some small pieces of water; and, just before its *Gothic* entrance, is the great chesnut tree, so much an object of curiosity. Though a single tree, even at a small distance, it has all the appearance of a considerable cluster: and, though rising only to a moderate height, it throws its large umbrageous arms, in a wide circumference, over an immense space—forming a sort of vast verdant canopy, capable of covering and concealing, it is said, three hundred persons. Adjoining the House is the extensive *Park*, well shaded with trees, some of large size and noble form.

* The word "*Berrye*," says DUGDALE, "signifies no less than *burgus* or *curia*."

Village of Offchurch—Ufton—Stoney-Thorpe.

THE village of *Offchurch*, about half a mile distant, is sweetly retired and rural; the ground pleasingly broken; the landscape beautifully wooded. The church is a good structure, seated on a fine eminence, commanding extended views. Near it is the handsome *Parsonage House*, surrounded with its delightful pleasure grounds, conspicuously touched, in every part, by the hand of taste and elegance. The lover of picturesque objects will admire the cottage School-house; and the man of enlightened benevolence will contemplate, with pleasure, the little village seminary, conducted, under excellent superintendence, within.

PROCEEDING from *Radford*—at the bottom of a steep descent, near the fifth mile, the turnpike road is intersected by the great *Roman Fosse*, so often mentioned before. From this point, at the distance of little more than two miles, along the *Fosse*, to the right, is the *Roman* encampment, near *Chesterton*.—About the seventh mile, elevated on its rocky eminence, and shaded by its extensive woods, is *Ufton*; a scanty village, so called, says *Dugdale*, from ULFE, one of its *Saxon* possessors. The road winds close round the little village church yard, filled with its humble memorials of mortality—standing forward to the passing view—as if urgent to press their solemn *mementos* on the notice even of the anxiously busy or the thoughtlessly gay—as they rush eagerly or carelessly by.—Near the 8th mile is *Stoney-Thorpe*, the seat of Mrs. FAUQUIER—now reduced to a single mansion—though once, as the old English word *Thorpe* signifies, a village—situated, as its name, also, designates, on a rocky soil.—One mile beyond is *Southam*.

SOUTHAM is a small market town, stationed at nearly equal distances from *Warwick*, *Daventry*, *Coventry*, and

Banbury: and, to the traffic, on these four roads, it chiefly owes the little trade, it possesses. There are one or two good Inns, and several handsome houses. The church is a spacious and venerable *Gothic* structure, giving consequence to the place. A good parsonage-house adjoins. The weekly market is inconsiderable; but one large well-attended fair is here held annually, in the month of May.

EXCURSION BY STONLEIGH TO COVENTRY.

THIS road from *Leamington* leads through rural lanes; adorned, on each side, by a broad irregular border of grass; screened by hedge rows, wildly-growing, abounding with honey-suckles and other creeping plants; and overshaded with fine oaks and other trees profusely scattered about, or formed into little clusters; and, near *Stonleigh,* uniting and spreading into noble and extensive woods. Few, except very confined views, occur; which are frequently caught, through the arms or boles of the trees, into the rich and cultivated fields, immediately adjacent; and, occasionally, into little woody recesses, pleasingly interspersed.

ABOUT a mile from *Leamington*—leaving on the right, the village and the church of *Lillington*—the road bends to the left, and the usual gravelly soil changes, for a short space, into sand. Here the ground ascends, and a prospect of some extent, but no great interest, opens over a flat tame tract of corn and pasture land—terminated, however, by a striking distant view of *Warwick Church* and the towers of the *Castle.* On the descent from this sandy eminence, passing one little lonely cot, *Blackdown Mill* appears; and, a little beyond, *Chesford Bridge;* stretching with three arches, over the *Avon.* This mill

belonged, so early as the reign of EDWARD I. to the monks of *Combe Abbey*, ten miles distant; upon whom was imposed the expense of keeping the bridge in repair; as appears from the report of a trial held, in the reign of EDWARD III. between the inhabitants of *Kenilworth* and other neighbouring villages, on one side, and the *Abbot of Combe*, on the other. The same obligation of repairing still rests with the present possessor of *Combe Abbey*, the EARL OF CRAVEN.

TILL lately, this ancient *Bridge* was a fine picturesque object. The arches and buttresses were pleasingly shaded, in large irregular masses, with ivy; the joinings and small fissures overgrown with moss or lichen; and the smooth surface roughened, or, in parts, broken, by the moulderings or injuries of time, and deeply tinged by the discolouring hues of age, or the streaming marks of weather-stains. But of all these beauties, in the picturesque eye, it is now stript, by the unsparing chisel of the mason, employed lately in some necessary repairs. The scenery about it, is, however, still beautiful. On each side, in a fine bend, the river is seen, working its quiet way; the ground, on one of its banks, rising, is richly adorned with hanging wood, and sinking on the other, spreads into soft and luxuriant meadows.

A little beyond *Chesford Bridge*—where four ways meet—turning to the right—and soon afterwards into a newly-formed road,—on the left, the vast and majestic woods, and the noble and spacious mansion, of *Stoneleigh Abbey*, gradually break, with impressive grandeur, on the eye. The more ancient part of this venerable pile was built on the site of the *Old Abbey*, by SIR THOMAS LEIGH, in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH,

forming three sides of a quadrangle. The fourth side is occupied by another extensive and elevated structure, of square form, with a regular and handsome front of the *Corinthian* order, erected, about a century ago, by THOMAS fourth LORD LEIGH, after the design of SMITH, architect of *Warwick*.

THIS splendid mansion occupies a situation, like so many other religious edifices of a similar kind, most felicitously chosen, for all the purposes of devout or delightful retirement. Standing low, in the midst of bold acclivities, it is of course denied all the advantages of distant or extensive views; but it is richly recompensed in the charms of its own beautiful scenery—of which some notice is intended hereafter.

THE new road, well laid out, by the present possessor of *Stoneleigh Abbey*, J. H. LEIGH, Esq. extends about two miles in length; and, nearly midway, a handsome stone lodge, with a spacious gateway, is now erecting; leading to a noble *Bridge*, of one large elliptical arch—intended to form the principal approach to the *Abbey*. As this approach is for the most part, from higher to lower ground, it is evident that some art will be necessary to prevent the diminishing effect of *looking down* upon an object in itself so grand and imposing. For this reason, the new bridge, when nearly completed, was found to rise too high; and the central part was taken down and lowered, at a great expense. Perhaps, in happy effect, the former approach, from *Ashow*, will scarcely be exceeded; which, winding through lofty woods, amidst a prodigality of shade, utterly excluded all view of the main edifice, till descending to a level, even somewhat below it, the stately mansion was at once submitted, in all its magnificence, to the surprised and delighted gaze.

Stoneleigh Village—Alms-Houses—Church.

At the termination of the new road, another on the left, leads to the village of *Stoneleigh*—situated in a quiet and delicious retreat, "looking tranquillity"—on ground charmingly diversified, and profusely wooded. It is particularly distinguished by a range of alms-houses, uniformly and substantially built of stone, for five men, and five women, unmarried. They were founded by Alice, the lady of Sir Thomas Leigh, *Lord Mayor of London*, at the time of Queen Elizabeth's accession. The objects of this charity were to be nominated, in the first instance, by herself; and, afterwards, by her heirs. Near the church, is the *Parsonage-house*, fitted up in a pleasing style of rural elegance, with delightful pleasure grounds adjoining. The church is a large old gothic structure; of Saxon or early Norman architecture. Striking specimens are here to be seen of the round arches of the former, and the pointed windows of the latter. The tower, somewhat irregular in its structure, and richly mantled with ivy, presents a fine picturesque object. The nave is spacious and lofty, and is furnished with one side aisle; but the look of the whole interior is dreary and desolate, owing chiefly to the ruinous state of the pews. A plan for *new-pewing*, and it is to be hoped, also for *new-flooring*, is said to be in contemplation. Near the chancel, is a good vestry, built over the vault of the *Leigh* family; and within it, are three monuments—consecrated to the memory of several of that truly excellent and honorable family—distinguished, from age to age, for benevolence, as boundless as their immense wealth. Two of these, are plain marble tablets: one simply records the name of Edward, fifth and last *Lord Leigh*, born 1742, died 1786; the other portrays not very elegantly, and rather feebly, the great and amiable virtues of the Hon. Mary Leigh, his

sister and sole heiress, who died July 2, 1806, at the age of 70. The third is the stately marble monument, erected by herself, of ALICIA DUTCHESS DUDLEY, and of her daughter ALICIA. On altar tombs, in recumbent postures, are the effigies of the deceased; that of the mother, elevated high above, and that of the daughter, reclining immediately below. Over the whole, is spread a vast heavy black canopy, with white drapery underneath, supported by very small *Ionic* pillars, placed on very large double pedestals. Above the canopy, is the ducal coronet; and on the facings, are the armorial bearings. Between the pillars, a pair of little angels is introduced, raising up the drapery, disclosing to view, the person of the *Dutchess:* and, at the same time, blowing the trumpet of her fame. As this monument was erected by herself, it may be candidly presumed, that at least this ingenious allegorical eulogy, was added after her decease, by some of her surviving friends or admirers. Though she possessed real and great merit, one would rather it should be proclaimed abroad by any but herself. It must, indeed, be confessed, that the whole monument is a singular specimen of splendour without taste, and of massy bulkiness without the smallest pretension to elegance of design, or proportion of parts.

ALICIA DUTCHESS DUDLEY was the grand-daughter of SIR THOMAS LEIGH, *Lord Mayor of London,* and the first of the family seated at *Stoneleigh Abbey.* Her father, the second son of SIR THOMAS, created a Baronet by KING JAMES, was married to CATHERINE, daughter of Sir JOHN SPENCER, of *Wormleighton;* and, of this marriage, she was the third daughter. In the latter end of QUEEN ELIZABETH's reign, she was married to SIR ROBERT DUDLEY, the natural son of the famous *Earl of Leicester,* by LADY

DOUGLAS SHEFFIELD.* With all the advantages of a fine person, SIR ROBERT possessed splendid talents; and attained to high distinction, in all the usual learning and accomplishments of the age. He excelled, particularly, in mathematical science; and, amongst other manly exercises, was famed for his skill in riding the great horse. Many years after his father's death, he endeavoured to establish the legitimacy of his birth, by proving a secret marriage. Legal inquiry took place; but was interrupted, by a sudden order from the *Star-Chamber Court;* all the written depositions were sealed up; and no copies allowed to be taken, without the King's special licence. SIR ROBERT afterwards went abroad, and never returned. He was accompanied by a lady, ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL; whom he at length married, by dispensation from the Pope; though his wife, ALICIA, was still living. He resided chiefly in *Italy*, and obtained great favour with the *Duke of Tuscany;* and, also, with the *Emperor*, FERDINAND II. who conferred on him the title of *Duke of the Holy Roman Empire.* LADY ALICIA, thus deserted and dishonoured by her husband, still lived in *England;* revered for her piety, and admired and loved for her active and extensive charity. She was possessed of several large estates, partly in her own right, and partly in that of her husband; and stood so high in the esteem of CHARLES I. that he was graciously pleased to grant her the style and dignity of a *Dutchess*, with the right of precedency to her daughters, as if they were the daughters of a Duke. She died January 22, 1668, in the 90th year of her age; and of five daughters, one only survived her, LADY CATHERINE LEVESON, who inherited all the benevolence of her

* See page 122.

mother's disposition, of which the *Hospital* of *Balsall Temple*,* remains a splendid monument.

About a mile and a half from *Stoneleigh*—pursuing the road to *Coventry*—is, *Bagington Hall;* seated on a bold eminence to the right; commanding extended and pleasing views; among which, strikingly appears, in distant prospect, *Coventry*, with its majestic spires, towering above, and its crowded buildings, stretching round, partially disclosed amidst the dark shading of trees. This place takes its name from Sir William Bagot, one of the favorites of the unhappy and misguided Richard II.; who resided here in a *Castle*—of which little remained, even in the time of Dugdale; and which is now reduced to one solitary scanty piece of a wall, barely sufficient to fix the site of it. Here it was, that the Duke of Hereford lodged before his intended rencounter with the Duke of Norfolk, at *Coventry;* and hence, on the appointed morn, he issued forth "armed at all points, and mounted on his white courser, barbed with blue and green velvet, gorgeously embroidered with swans and antelopes of *Goldsmith's work.*"‡ It is well known, that when the two champions met in the field of battle, fully accoutred, the contest was prohibited, by royal authority; and both the combatants were banished.

In the reign of James I. the *Bagington Estate* was purchased, by William Bromley, Esq. whose descendant, William Bromley, Esq. in the reign of Queen Anne, was several times *Representative in Parliament* for the *County of Warwick.* In the 9th year of that reign, he

* See page 125. ‡ Dugdale.

was chosen *Speaker of the House of Commons;* and was afterwards appointed one of *Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.* "He was a man of grave deportment and good morals," says *Bishop Burnet,** not here to be suspected of partiality, "but looked on as a violent Tory, and a great favourer of Jacobites." By him the present mansion was erected, in 1706; and the following circumstance, relating to it, cannot without injustice be omitted; since it is equally honorable both to his memory, and to the liberal and grateful spirit, which so nobly characterizes the British nation. Whilst he was attending his duty, as Speaker of the House of Commons, the calamitous intelligence was brought that his seat at *Bagington* had just been accidentally destroyed by fire—when, instantly a considerable sum was voted by Parliament, to defray the expense of rebuilding it. It is a spacious and handsome edifice, finished in the style of modern elegance. It is adorned by many good portraits, among which is one of *Secretary Bromley,* and several of his Family. In the large and well-chosen library, is a fine collection of Greek and Roman Classics. Here are preserved some curious original letters; several, it is said, by Royal hands. The present possessor of *Bagington Hall,* is Mrs. Price, a descendant of the *Bromley Family.*

About one mile from *Bagington,* is *Stivichall,* adorned by the handsome seat of Francis Gregory, Esq. Near it is the parish church, newly-erected in a pleasing style.—A little beyond, this road unites with the turnpike-road from *Warwick* to *Coventry.*

* *History of his Own Times,* vol. 4, page 124.—Ed. 1753.

The Walks.

MANY of the nearer and even the more distant excursions, enumerated in the preceding pages, under the head of "*Rides* round *Leamington*," will afford also delightful *Walks*, especially to the well-practised pedestrian. But in the immediate vicinity, as it now remains to be slightly noticed, many inviting paths lie open; and agreeable walks, of greater or less extent, will be found in almost every direction: nor can the exercise of walking fail of yielding all its pleasing or beneficial effects, in a tract of country, fanned with the purest breezes of health, and adorned with some of the richest and most beautiful scenery of nature. He that loves the open, healthful air, and the easy, careless, frequent *saunter*, may wander through the fields and shady lanes of *Leamington*, in social converse, or solitary musing, and find all the gratification he seeks. And the lover of rural rambles—the admirer of nature's charms, whether attired in sylvan pomp or rustic ease—may pursue his devious way, from one attractive point to another, till fatigue or satiety sends him back delighted to his home.

FEW of all the nearer walks, are considered as more agreeable than the *Holly Walk*; so named, because embellished, amidst a rich profusion of other shade, with numerous holly trees, some of larger size and more luxuriant growth, it is said, than in any other part of the kingdom. This walk is carried along the side of one of those rural lanes, "whose undressed simplicity and native charms," as the great Oracle* of picturesque beauty pronounces, "far exceed the walks of the most finished garden." At the end

* GILPIN'S *Northern Tour*, vol. 2, page 263.

of this, a foot-path winds, through the fertile and sweetly sequestered meads beyond—pursuing which, the hills of *Newbold Comyn* appear—and gaining, by a gentle ascent, the lofty summit—a fine extensive view opens, over a wide tract of the surrounding country. *Radford, Offchurch, Ufton Woods, Whitnash, Tachbrook,* and *Warwick,* are among the nearer objects; and, in the distance, are seen the *Shuckburgh* and the *Edge Hills.* Removing to another part of the same hilly range, more easterly, a striking view is obtained of the church and village of *Leamington.* The magnificent *New Baths*—grandly placed at the extremity of a broad spacious vista, opening and expanding into a beautiful foreground of velvet turf—behind, darkly shaded by noble woods—thence, spreading round into rich side screens—would of themselves form a fine picture. Beyond, are seen *Warwick Church,* the towers and groves of *Warwick Castle,* and a wide extent of well-wooded and cultivated country, stretching on every side.—Amongst other pleasing objects of little rural excursions about *Leamington,* may also be mentioned, *Milverton, Lillington,* and *Cubbington,* on one side; and *Whitnash* and *Tachbrook,* on the other.

The two coach roads to *Warwick* have been already noticed: but the pedestrian has a *third* choice, in the field-way by *Emscote.* This delightful walk—after following, for some space the windings of the *Leam*—descends into a little woody dell—then crosses a small stream—beyond which the ground suddenly rises—and the path is pleasingly conducted along the edge of a steep bank, shaded with trees, and hung with clustering shrubs. Here a charming view is seen to the left, of the little fertile vale below, watered by its meandering river—and

a fine prospect, before, gradually opening, of the town and castle of *Warwick.*

STILL another variation of the walk to *Warwick,* is, by following the course of the *Canal;* which, though destitute of interest in itself, leads through a pleasant tract; and is recommended by one great object of curiosity in the noble *Aqueduct,* which conveys the water of the canal over the river *Avon.* This is a magnificent structure, excellently built of stone; extending, in length, 216 feet; in breadth, 35; in heighth, 34. It is supported by three large circular arches, rising 21 feet above the level of the river. From this point, is seen—on one side—a pleasing rural landscape, formed by the wood, the water, the rock, and the meadows, the bridge, and the mill of *Emscote*—in striking contrast—with the grander view which the town and castle of *Warwick,* its winding river, and its noble bridge, present—on the other. The walk along the canal, in the way to *Warwick,* may be continued to any of the three bridges on the *Emscote,* the *Coventry,* or the *Birmingham* roads—conducting into three different parts of the town.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Adjacent Towns, &c.

Kenilworth—Coventry—Stratford—Charlecote House—Stoneleigh Abbey.

AN account of several of the more interesting and important places, in the neighbourhood of *Warwick* and *Leamington*, too long to be conveniently introduced in the preceding Chapter, has been reserved for the subject of the present.

Kenilworth.

THIS small market town, with all the appearance of a rural village, extends more than a mile along the turnpike road; and, from its main street, sends out several collateral branches, of which one forms itself a considerable street. Near the center, the houses are built on the edge of a pleasing eminence, which circles round and incloses a charming vale, interspered with wood, and watered by a little winding stream—forming an extensive and beautiful *mid-space*, between the opposite sides of this part of the town. On the descent into this vale, is strikingly seen the ruined Gothic gate-way of its ancient monastery; and a little beyond, towering above its solemn shades, appear the august ruins of its noble and venerable castle. Most of the houses, in this as well as other parts, stand detached from each other; many of them are large and handsome; even the cottages have in general the look of superior

neatness and comfort; and the whole air of the place is that of a genteel, as well as delightful residence. It is supposed, by DUGDALE, to derive its name from *Kenulph* or *Kenelm*, one of its Saxon possessors, and "worthe" signifying a dwelling-place. For its right of holding a weekly market and an annual fair, it is indebted to the powerful interest of ROBERT DUDLEY, *Earl of Essex*, exerted soon after his grand entertainment given to the QUEEN, in the high day of his pride and prosperity. It has a considerable manufacture of combs, and another for the making of Prussian blue, Glauber salts, and Sal ammoniac. Its population is about 2300.

The magnificent *Castle of Kenilworth*, once the proud defence and the splendid ornament, and still, even in its ruins, the glory of the place, traces back its origin to the beginning of the 12th century. There was a more ancient castle still, situated on *Holm Hill*, nearer *Stoneleigh*: but this was destroyed so early as the time of CANUTE, the *Dane*. The present castle was founded, in the reign of HENRY I. by GEOFREY DE CLINTON, a man of mean origin, who raised himself, by extraordinary talents, to the high station of Chamberlain and Treasurer to the King, and afterwards of Lord Chief Justice of England. The Tower, called, not after himself, but by the popular appellation of *Cæsar's Tower*, is the only part, built by him, which now remains; and, for the transmission of his name to modern times, he is indebted solely to a little tract of verdant turf, at a small distance, which is still called *Clinton-Green*. In the posterity of the founder, the castle did not long continue; but, within a few years after his death, whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear, it was transferred to the Crown. In the reign of

Siege of Kenilworth Castle.

HENRY III. it was granted to SIMON DE MONTFORT, the famous *Earl of Leicester*, by whom it was much enlarged and strengthened; and, was in no long time afterwards, ungratefully made the strong hold of the discontented Barons of that turbulent age. Changed, it is well known, from the proud and potent favourite, into the daring and implacable foe, of his King, SIMON DE MONTFORT took up arms against him: and, at the head of the associated *Barons*, defeated him in the battle of *Lewes*. But in the following year, he was himself defeated and slain, in the dreadful battle of *Evesham*; whence his son, and many of his adherents, who escaped the general slaughter, fled for refuge to *Kenilworth Castle*, and shut themselves up in it. Hence, however, young MONTFORT, still apprehensive of danger, withdrew privately, and got safe to *France*; leaving to HENRY DE HASTINGS, the government of the castle, which was then threatened, and soon afterwards closely besieged, by the royal forces. A most vigorous and valiant defence was maintained, for six months; nor did the besieged surrender, till reduced to the last extremities of famine. It was during this siege, that the *Dictum de Kenilworth* was issued, enacting, with politic lenity "that all who took arms against the royal authority, instead of total disinherision, should forfeit the value of their lands for five years." *Kenilworth Castle* surrendered *December* 21, 1266: and was bestowed on EDMUND, younger son of the KING, afterwards created *Earl of Leicester* and *Lancaster*.

AT this castle, in the reign of the gallant EDWARD I. was held one of those assemblies, called *Round Tables*, consisting of a hundred knights and as many ladies, who were entertained with tilts and tournaments, in the morn-

ing, and dancing in the evening. It is mentioned, as extraordinary that the ladies wore *silk*, on this occasion. In the next reign, in consequence of the unsuccessful revolt of THOMAS, son of EDMUND, *Earl of Lancaster*, the castle was seized by the Crown; and EDWARD II. intended it for the place of his own secure, or retired residence. But that unfortunate monarch, instead of a palace, found in it a prison. For, here, after his forced abdication, he was held in confinement; and hence he was, at length, dragged away to *Berkeley Castle*, where he was basely and barbarously murdered.

IN the reign of EDWARD III. the castle was restored to the family of the last possessor; and, by the marriage of a female heiress to JOHN OF GAUNT, it became the property of that Prince, afterwards created *Duke of Lancaster*. By him large additions were made to the Castle, including most of the more ancient remaining part, which extends from *Cæsar's Tower*, in a wide compass, round to *Leicester's Buildings*: and these are still known by the name of *Lancaster's Buildings*. On his death, the castle descended to his son, afterwards HENRY IV. and from this time, it continued in the possession of the Crown, till, in the reign of ELIZABETH, it was granted to her favourite, ROBERT, *Earl of Leicester*.

BY this Earl, large additions were, also, made to the *Castle*, in the buildings, which still bear his name; and he is said to have expended in enlarging and adorning it, the enormous sum, in those days, of £60,000. No event, in the history of this *Castle*, is more memorable than the magnificent and costly entertainment* given by him to his

* See Appendix, No. 15.

royal mistress; which lasted seventeen days, at the expense of £1000. a day. In the course of it, was introduced every amusement of the times; consisting, among the rest, of a grand *Regatta* on the lake; and including the less elegant amusements of bear-baiting, boxing, tumbling, morrice-dancing, and running at the *quintin.** During this whole visit, in compliment to her majesty, the great clock, fixed against *Cæsar's Tower*, was stopped: and the hand kept constantly pointing to two o'clock, the hour of banquet!

After the death of Robert *Earl of Leicester*, 1588, *Kenilworth Castle*, with all its domains, descended to Sir Robert Dudley, his accomplished son, mentioned† in the preceding chapter. But, by an infamous decree of that Court of Iniquity, the *Star-Chamber*, for a pretended act of contempt of the King's authority, he was deprived of this noble inheritance; which was then given to Henry, son of James I. That Prince, however, honorably declining to avail himself of the *Star-Chamber* decree, offered to purchase it—but it was at a price far below its real value.‡ Of the price offered no more than £3000. was ever paid; and even that sum was lost in the hands of a merchant, who failed. Thus unjustly obtained, on the decease of Prince Henry, *Kenilworth*

* This ludicrous kind of tilting is thus described:—To an upright post, was fixed the figure of a man, and to a moving horizontal beam unequally divided, representing his arms, was fixed a target, with a hole in the middle, at the shorter end, and a large sword at the longer. Peasants, mounted on cart horses, ran full tilt at this figure, with a pole or lance in their hands; if they succeeded in striking through the *hole* of the target, they were applauded; but if they struck only the target, the short arm of the lever retiring, brought round the wooden sword with such velocity as generally to unhorse the awkward assailant.

† See Page 396.

‡ On this occasion a Survey of the Estate was taken, which is given in App. No. 16.

Castle became the property of his brother, afterwards CHARLES I.; and by him it was granted to CAREY *Earl of Monmouth.*

BUT the melancholy fate of this mighty and majestic structure, for so many ages the seat of baronial and even royal grandeur, was now fast approaching. During the civil wars, it was seized by CROMWELL, and given to some of his officers; whose rapacious hands left it—what it now is! They dismantled the towers, beat down the walls, destroyed the park, tore up the woods, drained the lake, and divided and appropriated the lands. After the Restoration, the estate and the *ruins* of the *Castle* were granted, by CHARLES II. to LAWRENCE HYDE, second son of the celebrated Lord High Chancellor, created *Baron of Kenilworth* and *Earl of Rochester:* and, by the marriage of a female heiress, descended from him, it passed into the possession of THOMAS VILLIERS, *Baron Hyde*, advanced, in 1776, to the dignity of *Earl of Clarendon.* To him, and to the present Earl, for their care in preserving this noble mass of ruins from further dilapidation, the thankful acknowledgments are due of every lover of antiquarian remains, and every admirer of picturesque grandeur!

Kenilworth Castle, as it now appears, is a vast and magnificent pile of ruins, proudly seated on an elevated spot, extended round three sides of a spacious inner court—exhibiting, in grand display, mouldering walls, dismantled towers, broken battlements, shattered staircases, and fragments, more or less perfect, of arches and windows, some highly ornamented and beautiful. Nor are the usual fine picturesque decorations wanting. The grey moss creeps over the surface of the stone, and the long spiry

grass waves on the heights of the ramparts: to the corners and cavities of the roofless chambers, cling the nestling shrubs; whilst, with its deepening shades, the aged ivy expands, in clustering masses, over the side-walls and buttresses; or spreads, in wild luxuriance, to the summits of the towers and higher buildings; or hangs, in graceful festoons, from the tops of the arches and the tracery of the windows. The area, too, round which these stupendous remains of ancient baronial power and pride are scattered, now covered only with the vivid verdure of grass, and frequently grazed by groups of cattle or sheep, add much to the general effect; which is still further heightened by the deafening noise and darkening flight of innumerable birds, hovering in the air, and haunting, as their undisputed right, the long forsaken walls: whilst imagination—busied in contrasting images of past grandeur with present mournful desolation—gives its full impression, to the awful yet pleasing solemnity of the whole scene.

"But, magnificent as these ruins are, they are not picturesque!"—So pronounces the admirable writer,* whose opinions, on these subjects, are deservedly entitled to the profoundest respect—who, with the magic power of a genius, has unlocked§ copious sources of new enjoyment, in contemplating the works of nature. "Neither the towers, nor any other part, nor the whole together," he remarks, "unless well aided by perspective, and the introduction of trees, to hide disgusting parts, would make a *good picture*." But, notwithstanding these *pictorial* defects, of which Ireland, also, and other artists have complained—where

* Gilpin's *Northern Tour*, Vol. I. page 42.

§ See his ingenious speculations on *Picturesque Beauty*, scattered throughout his Works.

is the eye that owns not the powerful fascination, or the mind that feels not the solemn enchantment, of the scene?

Approaching the *Castle*—over a spot, still called after the name of its original founder, *Clinton-Green*—the great *Gate-way*, built by the Earl of Leicester, is presented to view. This is a grand square structure; through the center of which was formerly the principal entrance, between four turrets, under a lofty arch-way, now walled up. It is the most entire of the whole, and is inhabited by a respectable farmer. On the ground floor are two rooms, one of which is wainscotted with the original oak, taken from *Leicester's Buildings*. Here is a curious chimney-piece, the upper part of carved wood, the lower of alabaster; exhibiting, amongst other decorations, the arms, the crest, the motto and the initials R. L. of the proud, prosperous, but unprincipled, and, therefore, surely we may add, wretched possessor of this once princely abode. Advancing towards the main ruins, at some distance, to the left, are seen, scattered fragments of this extensive edifice, which included within its walled court, seven acres. On this side, at the corner, is *Lun's Tower;* near it, are the *Stables;* beyond which is the *Water Tower;* succeeded by a massy wall, in which is a considerable apartment.

Crossing the base-court—and bending to the right, the inner court appears—now thrown open, by the total demolition of two buildings, called *King Henry's Lodgings* and *Sir Robert Dudley's Lobby*, which extended from *Leicester's Buildings* towards *Cæsar's Tower;* completing the quadrangle, leaving only space for the gate-way entrance. The vast square building, called *Cæsar's Tower*, is the most ancient, as well as the strongest and most per-

fect part of the castle. In some places, the walls are sixteen feet thick. Three sides still remain; the fourth was destroyed, by CROMWELL's officers. The interior seems to have been one vast room on a floor, with closets or recesses in the walls. The great staircase was in the south west angle. Some of the paintings on the inside, and the place where the great clock was fastened, on the outside wall, were till lately visible.—Next to *Cæsar's Tower*, on the west side, are the three *Kitchens*, of which enough only remains to shew their site and extent.—Beyond these is the *Strong Tower;* which is easily ascended, and commands, from its heights, a pleasing prospect over the adjacent country, especially towards the village and church of *Honiley*. But how different the view in the proud days of DUDLEY! Then, spreading over a vast surface, two miles in extent, immediately round, were seen the clear waters of the lake: on the north side was the ornamented garden, hanging on the bank just below the castle wall; and, beyond, stretching on every side, in a wide circuit of twenty miles, was the park, diversified with woods and lawns, and extensive plains; and, in one part, occupied by a "goodly chase"—"filled with red deer and other stately game for hunting."—

DESCENDING from this height, the *Banqueting Hall* opens to view—a grand apartment eighty-six feet long and forty-four wide, lighted by noble windows, formed with lofty arches, ornamented with rich tracery, and at present finely festooned with ivy. Beyond this, to the right, is a recess, vulgarly called, *Queen Elizabeth's Dressing Room*. Turning easterly—are seen in succession, the *White-Hall*, the *Presence Chamber*, and the *Privy Chamber*, of which nothing remains but fragments of walls,

staircases, and windows—and the whole range is grandly terminated by *Leicester's Buildings.* These, though last erected, look the oldest: and as the materials are a brown friable stone, and the walls of inferior thickness, these will probably be the first to sink in total dissolution.—Proceeding round this building, a pleasing walk conducts to the southern and western fronts, the latter of which still retains considerable uniformity of appearance. Opposite this, to the left, was the *Sally-Port;* and through an arch-way beyond it, the *Plaisance,* now an orchard, conducting to the gardens. Here were formerly, according to an old writer, "a fountain," a "noble terrace, with a bower at each end," "a sumptuous aviary," and "statues of several *Heathen Deities.*"—South-east of *Leicester's Buildings,* is *Mortimer's Tower,* beyond which was the *Tilt-yard,* extending in a strait line of two hundred and forty feet, and terminated by the *Gallery Tower.*

From the *Tilt-yard,* a good view of the whole grand mass of ruins may be obtained; a still better from the meadows to the south; but the best of all, perhaps is, from the rising ground, north-west, near the road from *Honiley* to *Warwick.*

Of the monastery, before noticed, situated east of the castle, which was, also, founded and well endowed by Geofrey de Clinton, the remains are scanty: and consist only of the fragments of a wall, and the venerable ruin of an old *Gothic Gate-way*—called, "I know not why" says Mr. Ireland, "*Tantarra.*" This monastery, appropriated to the canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was well endowed; and continued in a flourishing state, till the period of the general Dissolution.—Near these ruins,

pleasantly situated, is the *Church*, an ancient *Gothic* structure, with a good spire springing from a square tower at the west end. The principal entrance is through a fine spacious *Saxon* arch, still in a good state of preservation.

Stratford-on-Avon.

THIS town, so highly celebrated, as the place,

> "Where his first infant lays, sweet Shakespeare sung,
> "Where the last accents faulter'd on his tongue,"

is pleasantly situated, amidst fertile meads, on the banks of the Avon—the classical river of *England*—which is hence made navigable for vessels of forty tons burden, to its confluence with the Severn at *Tewkesbury*. Its name is evidently derived from *street*, and from its situation near the *ford* over the river. It was a considerable place, in the Saxon times: and constituted part of the possessions, belonging to the *Bishops of Worcester*, for many ages, both before and after the Norman Conquest. Under their protection, it obtained the privilege of holding a weekly market, and several annual fairs; and, in the progress of time, arose to some consequence. From these *Bishops*, in the reign of EDWARD VI. the manerial rights were transferred to JOHN DUDLEY, *Duke of Northumberland*, in exchange for certain lands in *Worcestershire*; and, after various transmissions, were, in the reign of CHARLES II. conveyed to the family of the *Duke of Dorset*, in which they still remain. Three times within half a century, has this town been visited with the calamity of a dreadful fire; twice, during the reign of ELIZABETH, when two hundred houses were consumed; and once, in that of her successor, when fifty-four houses were destroyed in less than two hours.

STRATFORD* is a neat, airy, and well paved-town. The old houses present curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture; and many of the modern houses are large and handsome. By the last charter, which was obtained in the reign of CHARLES II. the municipal government is vested in a *Mayor*, *twelve Aldermen*, and *twelve Burgesses*. This town has little trade; and even that portion of commercial importance, which it once possessed, by means of its navigable river, since the construction of so many canals, has ceased to exist. Its weekly market is, however, well attended; and it has seven or eight annual fairs. The population is 3694.

STRATFORD CHURCH, anciently a *Collegiate Church*, is a large and venerable structure; occupying a fine situation, on the banks of the *Avon;* in the midst of a spacious cemetery, more than usually filled with memorials of the dead, surrounded with the solemn shade of numerous trees—which, in one part, planted in rows, and bent into an arbour, form a very serene walk, from the entrance of the church-yard, to the principal door. The different parts of the Church are of different dates. The tower is supposed to be almost as old as the era of the Conquest, and the rest of the building was erected some time during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The nave is handsome and regular; divided from its two side aisles, by six hexagonal pillars, terminating in pointed arches; above which, on each side, is a range of twelve *Gothic* windows. Between the nave and the chancel is the north and south transept, shut out from the one by folding doors, and from the other by a screen. The

* See WHEELER'S "*History of Stratford*," to which the present writer is much indebted in drawing up the whole of this account of *Stratford*.

Monument of William Clopton, Esq.—of the Earl of Totness.

Chancel is considered as the most beautiful part of this Church. It is large and lofty; lighted by five uniform noble *Gothic* windows, on each side, and by another at the east end; and adorned by some niches, exquisitely finished, and other *Gothic* ornaments. Here lies SHAKESPEARE!

THE monuments, within this Church, are numerous. Some of the most remarkable are three of the *Clopton Family*; which occupy a small Chapel, in the north eastern corner of the nave. The first is an altar tomb, without any inscription: supposed to be the cenotaph of SIR HUGH CLOPTON, *Lord Mayor of London*, in the reign of HENRY VII. and the early benefactor of this town. The second is the tomb of WILLIAM CLOPTON, Esq. and his consort ANNE, who died in the reign of ELIZABETH; whose effigies, of white marble, are placed in a recumbent posture, on the slab. The male figure is in armour; the head reclining on a helmet; the sword and gauntlet lying by his side; and a lion *couchant* at his feet. Above, are several small figures representing the children of the deceased; and the front, sides, and back, of the tomb are adorned with their armorial bearings. The third is the splendid monument of GEORGE CAREW, *Earl of Totness, and Baron of Clopton*, and of JOICE, his *Countess*, daughter of WILLIAM CLOPTON, Esq. Their figures, in alabaster, are placed under a lofty arch, highly ornamented; supported by *Corinthian* pillars, surmounted by a grand achievement and two pyramidical ornaments. The *Earl* is represented in armour, with the mantle of estate thrown over it; a coronet on his head; and a lion *couchant* at his feet. Figures of angels and cherubims, pieces of armour and warlike accoutrements, form the profuse ornaments of this gaudy rather than elegant mo-

nument. The *Earl of Totness* was distinguished, as a military officer, in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH; first, in the splendid affair of Cadiz, under the *Earl of Essex;* and, afterwards, as Commander in Ireland, against the rebels. He was *Master of the Ordnance* to ELIZABETH and her two successors, and obtained other high honors.

IN the *Chancel,* besides the monument of SHAKESPEARE, are several worthy of notice. Under the north wall, is a very ancient altar tomb, formed of alabaster, on which are represented some Scripture pieces, now much defaced. There is no inscription; but it is supposed, both by LELAND and DUGDALE, to be the tomb of DEAN BALSALL, the founder of the chancel, who died in 1491. Near the east end, is the monument of JOHN COMBE, Esq.* whose effigy, dressed in a long gown, with a book in his hand, is placed in a recumbent posture, under an ornamented arch, supported by *Corinthian* pillars. He died 1614. Against the east wall is, also, an elegant monument, by RYSBRACK, consecrated to the memory of JAMES KENDALL, Esq. of *Stratford,* who died 1751. It consists of a marble tablet, adorned with a bust of the deceased; a profile of his lady, on a medallion; and two well-executed figures, one resting on the medallion, the other holding a serpent entwined.

BESIDES this handsome *Church,* at a small distance from it, is the *Chapel,* anciently belonging to the *Guild of*

* It is upon this gentleman, accused of usurious practices, that the well known satirical epitaph is said, but upon no good authority, to have been written by SHAKESPEARE—who was his neighbour and his acquaintance, and who was kindly noticed by him in his will—

"Ten in the hundred lies here ingraved,
"'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not saved;
"If any man ask, who lies in this tomb?
"Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my JOHN-A-COMBE.

the Holy Cross, which was dissolved at the period of the Reformation. It is a fine old structure, originally founded in 1443: but a great part was rebuilt in the *Gothic* style, in the reign of HENRY VII. by SIR HUGH CLOPTON; to whose memory, a monument has been since erected within it. In 1804, when this chapel was repairing, some curious *fresco* paintings* were accidentally discovered, on the interior face of the walls, concealed under coatings of white-wash. Those in the chancel, eleven in number, represented various passages in the *Legend of the Holy Cross;* which, being in plaster, were, in the reparation, unavoidably destroyed. But those in the body of the church, painted on the stone, are preserved. They are representations of *The Resurrection—The Day of Judgment—The Combat of St. George*—and *The Murder of Becket.*

NEAR this *Chapel,* is the *Guildhall,* anciently belonging to the same religious fraternity, supposed to have been erected in the 13th century. In the lower apartments, the public business of the corporation is now transacted; and, in those above, is the *Free Grammar School,* founded in the reign of HENRY VI. by a native of *Stratford,* named JOLEPE. Contiguous to the *Guildhall,* is a long range of *Alms Houses,* into which twelve poor men and twelve poor women are admitted; who receive a small weekly allowance of money, besides clothing. The *Market House,* called the *Cross,* is an ancient, and the *Town Hall,* a modern and handsome building. The great room, sixty feet in length and thirty in width, is adorned by a portrait of JOHN FREDERIC, *Duke of Dorset,*

* Of these, drawings were taken by Mr. FISHER, of *Hoxton;* and outline copies executed at the Polyautographic Press.

presented by the DUTCHESS; another of SHAKESPEARE, painted by WILSON; and a third of GARRICK, by GAINSBOROUGH. In the last, the great Actor appears, leaning on a pedestal, and pointing to the bust of the mighty master of the Drama, whose scenes he so truly and powerfully depicted. It is a fine painting; but the costume is considered as very inappropriate.

STRATFORD had the honor of giving birth to three dignitaries of the church, all of the same family, and who all flourished in the reign of EDWARD III. These were JOHN, ROBERT, and RALPH DE STRATFORD. The first was *Archbishop of Canterbury* and *Lord Chancellor of England;* the second, his younger brother, was *Bishop of Chichester,* and also *Lord Chancellor;* and the third was the nephew of the two former, and was consecrated *Bishop of London* in 1339. A chantry, for five priests, was founded by the first of these distinguished prelates; and a house, called the *College,* for their residence, was built by the last; which was taken down only about sixteen years ago.

BUT the great name, which gives its proud and pre-eminent distinction to *Stratford,* is yet to be more distinctly noticed; and the writer feels his pen move with almost awful reverence, as he approaches it. He need not say—it is SHAKESPEARE—the first poetical genius of the world—whose connection with this favoured town, it is now his duty to trace. They, whom the enthusiasm of admiration, in any degree, touches, which the rare productions of that mighty genius so powerfully awaken—who hasten hither, as to a sacred spot, with the devotion of an ancient pilgrim, to the shrine of his saint—whom the thought pleases or enraptures of treading the same

ground, which he trod;* and of beholding the scenes, from which his mind took its earliest impressions—will naturally begin their inquiries with eagerly asking *where Shakespeare was born?* The answer they receive will conduct them to a lowly mansion, still subsisting much as it then was, situated in a small street, called *Henley-Street.* Till the year 1806, it appears, that these premises were occupied by the family of HARTE, the seventh in descent from JONE, the sister of SHAKESPEARE, to whom they were bequeathed, by his will. At that time, they were sold; and, instead of a single habitation, as formerly, they are now divided into two. One part has been new-fronted with brick; but the other part still retains its old front of timber plastered. The rooms are of scanty dimensions; and, now at least, of dreary appearance. Yet, in one of these rooms, April 23, 1564, the immortal *Bard of England* drew his first breath!

HIS father, JOHN SHAKESPEARE, was a respectable woolstapler, who enjoyed a small hereditary estate: his mother's name was ANNE ARDEN. They had ten children. Of these, WILLIAM, the *Poet,* was the eldest; and for his education, as the best, which they could afford, with so large a family, he was sent to the *Free Grammar School,* in this town. This building still remains, much in its ancient form; and hither the curious enquirer will naturally follow him. It is situated over the *Guildhall;* and, here, in a large unfurnished chamber, it is said, was formerly the school. In that room, therefore, most probably, did SHAKESPEARE receive his early instruction: which in-

* Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum quos diligimus aut admiramuradsunt vestigia.—CIC.

cluded, certainly a pretty good knowledge of his own language; and extended, probably, to a some slight knowledge of Latin. "He had small Latin and less Greek," is the report of his friend, BEN JONSON. "It seems likely," says the great Biographer of the Poets,* "that he learned Latin enough to make him acquainted with construction; but that he never advanced to the easy perusal of Latin Authors." This is all, at least we can possibly suppose, that SHAKESPEARE attained, in the *Stratford Grammar School:* though some have conceived, that in after life, he acquired a more extensive knowledge of the Roman language, and some scanty knowledge even of the Grecian, and that he could read with facility both the French and the Italian.§

FROM school, however, he was removed too early, to admit of any great proficiency. His father had no wish to make him a scholar; and probably wanted his assistance, in his business, at home. It seems pretty well ascertained that he followed the same business, for some years; and, before the age of 19, he married ANNE HATHAWAY, daughter of a substantial yeoman of *Shottery*, about a mile from *Stratford*. By her, he had first a daughter, and then a son and a daughter, twins, all born before he was out of his minority. Soon after the birth of his twins, an unhappy affair obliged him suddenly to relinquish his business, and his home. In a youthful frolic, with some disorderly companions, he had been guilty of *stealing deer*, from the park of SIR THOMAS LUCY, of *Charlecote*; and had aggravated his offence, by publishing

* JOHNSON's Preface to SHAKESPEARE.

§ See, on this subject, FARMER's *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare.*—WHALLEY's *Inquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare.*—Preface to "*Aphorisms from Shakespeare*," &c.

some bitter lampoons against the person, he had injured. Let not our admiration of the poet impel us to excuse or palliate the errors of the man; nor let us hesitate to give up these early indiscretions of SHAKESPEARE to whatever censure, they may be thought fairly to deserve.* Being threatened with the vengeance of the law, to avoid it, he fled: and about the age of 21, or 22, he left *Stratford*, and sought security from present danger, and means of future subsistence, in *London*.

IT is not the purpose of the present slight memoir, to pursue the history of SHAKESPEARE, beyond the limits of its immediate connexion with *Stratford*. Suffice it to say, therefore, what is indeed so well known, that on his arrival in the metropolis, he was introduced to the theatre; that he appeared, first, as a player; and, afterwards, as a dramatic writer; that, in the former character, he sunk below the praise of mediocrity; but rose, in the latter, to a height of fame and glory, which none have reached, either before or since. His reputation spread; his consequence grew; he became the manager of the theatre, as well as the author of its most admired productions. The smiles of royal favor beamed upon him; the patronage of the great attended him; and the applauses of the public followed him. He soon acquired a fortune, equal to the moderation of his wishes; and, in the midst of his prosperous course, advanced scarcely beyond the meridian of life, he adopted the extraordinary resolution, of relinquishing for ever the dazzling prospect of increasing honor and riches, and passing the remainder of his days, in tran-

* "Age says, when candidly it looks on Youth,
"By the remembrance of our days foregone
"Such were our faults—O then we thought them none!"—WINT. TALE.

quil retirement, amidst the beloved scenes of his childhood and youth. According to the most reasonable computation, SHAKESPEARE retired from public life, with a fortune of not more than £200. a year—equal, it is conceived, to £1000. at present.

SOMEWHERE about the year 1611, as well as can now be ascertained, SHAKESPEARE "bade the town farewell;" and returned to his native place, after an absence* of considerably more than twenty years. During all this time, however, it may well be supposed, that he occasionally visited the spot, "where once his careless childhood strayed;" where his family and his relatives still lived; and whither his thoughts with fondest recollection unceasingly turned. AUBREY, born about ten years, after SHAKESPEARE'S death, who took great pains to gain information, who asserts, however, a great deal upon very slender evidence, relates "that he was wont to go to his native country once a year." It is, indeed, certain that so long as fourteen years, previous to his final retirement, he had completed the purchase of a large and handsome house, in *Stratford*; to which one hundred and seven acres of land, were afterwards added. This, when he had repaired and fitted it up to his mind, he called *New Place;* and hither, it is scarcely to be doubted, he frequently retired, before it became his constant residence. It was situated near the *Chapel*, and was pulled down only about fifty years ago. It was then converted into a garden, the wall of which, next to the street, still marks the *site* of it; and even this the lover of SHAKESPEARE will not view,

* "Some leave their friends to dignify them more,
"By honor'd absence, and endeared return."
TWO GENT. OF VERONA.

without interest; especially when he shall be told, that here probably, some of the finest of his plays were written. The house was originally built by SIR HUGH CLOPTON, and was one of the best in the town; since, it is called, in the will of that gentleman, the *great house.** Here, in the bosom of his family, in the society of his friends, and in the exercise of his own high powers of mind, SHAKESPEARE passed the last days of his life, according to every account, happy in himself and his family, esteemed by his acquaintance, honored by all. His wife was still living; and though they had no more than the three children, born soon after their marriage; yet there surely is no sufficient reason to conclude, from that or any other known circumstance, either that SHAKESPEARE did not love his wife, or that she was undeserving of his love. She resided, without doubt, in the same house with him: and continued to inhabit it, after his death. His son died at the age of 13; but his two daughters survived him. They were both very happily married; the eldest to Dr. HALL, a physician of good practice in the town; and the other to Mr. QUENY, a man of respectable character in the neighbourhood, who is styled *gentleman,* in the *Stratford* register. Besides social pleasures, literature and composition must, no doubt, have occupied a considerable portion of SHAKESPEARE's retired life. According to the dates assigned to his several plays, by Mr. MALONE, "*The Tempest,*" and "*The Twelfth Night,*" if not "*Othello,*" were then written. If we admit the probable account of his annual, or at least occasional retreat, from the bustle of *London,* to the quiet of *Stratford,* how many other of his plays, may have been here

* An Engraving of it in its original state may be seen in IRELAND's *Picturesque Views,* taken from an old drawing, found, as *he says,* among the Clopton Papers, which has since been lost.

composed—who can tell?—Of his country amusements, may we not also conjecture that gardening made a part? —since it is universally believed that the celebrated *mulberry-tree* was planted by his *own* hand.

But these days of literary or rural occupation, of tranquil and social enjoyment, were, alas! of no long duration: and though he had scarcely reached the sixth of his own "seven ages,"* he was now hastening to "that bourne, from whence no traveller returns." Four or five years comprise the utmost extent of his tranquil and happy retirement at *Stratford.* If the records of his life are few, of memorials of his death, we have none. His will is dated March 25, 1616; but is thought to have been drawn up in the preceding February; in the preamble of which, he is said to be in "perfect health and memory." Whether this expression means more than mental soundness, requisite for testamentary dispositions, cannot now be ascertained. If it refer to bodily health, it would prove that Shakespeare's death was preceded by no long or lingering illness; and that he continued to enjoy life almost as long as life lasted. All, however, that is certainly known, is, that the 23d of April following, which was the day of his birth, proved also, like Petrarch's, the day of his death; and that, with the completion of his 52d year, closed "the strange eventful history" of his extraordinary life. He died, as he had lived, not surely unconscious of those mighty powers of intellect, with which nature had so lavishly gifted him, and which his own study and observation had so wonderously expanded and exalted; yet without much thought, certainly with no distinct anticipation,

* As You Like It.

of future fame—much less of fame so brilliantly and peerlessly splendid as that, which has since irradiated his name with its glory; and which promises to endure, undiminished, as JOHNSON finely expressed it,

"——— 'till eternity, with power sublime,
"Shall mark the mortal course of hoary time!"

It is delightful to be able, on reasonable evidence, to add, that the greatest of poets was one of the most amiable of men; that the most purely and sublimely moral of all writers was himself moral; that a temper unusually placid and cheerful, and manners uniformly gentle and obliging, were supported and dignified by virtuous propriety and rectitude of conduct.

WE have traced the history of SHAKESPEARE, from the place of his birth and early education, to that of his chosen residence, during the retired and closing years of his life. One more solemn step will conduct to the hallowed spot, where lie enshrined his mortal remains. This, as already noticed, is in the chancel of the Church. It is on the north side, near the altar. Here, a plain blue flat stone marks the spot, where the sacred ashes repose. On it are inscribed the following well-known strange lines, said, but by no means proved, to have been penned by himself.

"Good Frend for Jesvs sake forbeare
"To digg the dvst encloased Heare
"Blesse be ye man yt spares thes stones
"And cvrst be he yt moves my bones."

ABOVE this spot, against the north wall, is the monument, elevated about five feet from the ground. Under an arch, is placed the half-length effigy of the Poet, between two *Corinthian* pillars, with gilded bases and capitals, supporting the entablature: on the centre of

which are his armorial bearings,* surmounted with a death's head; and on each side, a boy figure, one grasping a spade; the other holding in his left hand an inverted torch, and resting his right on a skull. The figure is in a sitting posture, in the act of composing; a cushion is placed before him; a pen is held in his right hand,§ and his left rests on a scroll. On that scroll, originally were inscribed the celebrated lines beginning "the cloud capt towers," &c. These ought surely never to have been erased, and ought as surely to be forthwith restored. Below the effigies are the following incriptions:—

"Judicio Pylivm, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
"Terra tegit, popvlvs Mæret, Olympvs Habet."

"Stay passenger, why goest thov by so fast,
"Read if thov canst, whom enviovs Death hath plast,
"Within this monvment, SHAKSPEARE, with whome
"Qvich natvre dide; whose name doth deck ys tombe,
"Far more then cost; Sieh all yt. he hath writt,
"Leaves living art, but page to serve his witt."

Obiit Anno Dei. 1616. Ætatis 53, Die 23. Ap.

As this monument was erected, probably by his own relations, perhaps by Dr. HALL, his executor, but certainly within seven years, at the latest, after his death, when his features were fresh in every one's recollection; as the bust discovers a considerable resemblance to the earliest prints, given of him in the folio edition of his

* Or, on a bend sable, a tilting spear of the first, point upwards, headed argent. *Crest*, A falcon displayed argent, supporting a spear in pale or.

§ There is a story that GARRICK, in pointing with his stick, to the right hand, knocked off the pen and the finger which held it. The former, the actor took away; the latter was restored by a modeller in the town; who, however, forgot to give the poet a new pen. A common Goose Quill is now supplied; which, it may be supposed, is not unfrequently changed, from the desire of pilgrims to possess something that may be called a *relic* of SHAKESPEARE.

works; and as a tradition prevails in the town that it was taken from a cast after nature; this bust may fairly claim to be regarded as a likeness, though the countenance differs considerably from that of the noble statue, in *Westminster Abbey*. The eyebrows are strongly marked, the forehead is unusually high, the head nearly bald, the beard pointed, and the whole air of the face is thoughtful—yet cheerful—in which cheerfulness, indeed, prevails.

THIS bust was originally *coloured* to resemble life; and before that colouring was, by the daring hand of innovation, obliterated, it is thus described: "The eyes were of a light hazel colour, and the hair and beard auburn. The dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was thrown a loose black gown, without sleeves. The upper part of the cushion was of a crimson and the lower part of a green colour, with gilt tassels."—In the year 1748, the monument was carefully repaired, and the colouring reverently preserved, at the instance of a company of players, then acting in the town: who, to defray the expense, appropriated the receipts, arising from the performance of *Othello*. All this was well. But then came, in 1793, Mr. MALONE—who, in taking a cast of the effigy, damaged the colouring: and, either from wretched taste, or still more wretched parsimony, instead of repairing what he had damaged, with self-assumed authority, ordered the whole to be whitened! But surely to the assumption of such authority, in the case at least of what must now be considered as a *public* monument, the right may be fairly and utterly denied. If a private individual, be his pretensions what they may, is thus free to enter the sacred repositories of the dead, and to introduce violent changes, according to his own taste or

caprice, what sepulchral memorials can be safe? Good taste, too, it is contended, would certainly *not* have dictated the present change, any more than right feeling would have endured the thought of it.* Such statues as these Mr. MALONE ought to have considered, were always intended to be coloured, and indeed absolutely require it: because the cut is rough, and not near enough to the expression of resemblance, without the aid of colouring. It is impossible to add, but with increasing pain and disgust, that exactly the same indignity was offered, by the same gentleman, to the neighbouring tomb of JOHN COMBE, Esq. Surely there is somewhere a guardian care, which ought to have prevented these acts of violation, and which ought now at least to repair the mischiefs they have produced!

THE wife of SHAKESPEARE survived him nearly 8 years. She died Aug. 6, 1623, and was buried between his grave and the north wall of the Chancel.‡ His eldest daughter, married to DR. HALL, died July 11, 1649, leaving only one daughter, ELIZABETH; and was buried, together with her husband, who died before her, in the chancel. His second daughter, Mrs. QUENY, had three children, who all died young. ELIZABETH HALL, therefore, as she left no issue, though twice married, was the last lineal descendant of the great poet. Her first husband was THOMAS NASHE, Esq. of *Welcombe*; her second,

* The following lines were written in the book, kept at the Church, of the names of all who visit the tomb of SHAKESPEARE:—

"Stranger! to whom this monument is shewn,
"Invoke the Poet's curse upon MALONE;
"Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste displays,
"And smears his tomb-stone, as he marr'd his plays."

Oct. 2, 1810.

‡ See Appendix, No. 17.

History of New Place.

Sir John Barnard, Knight, of *Abingdon*, near *Northampton*. She died February 17, 1669, and was buried at *Abingdon*. There is no monument erected to her memory.

New Place, whilst Mrs. Shakespeare resided in it, after her husband's decease, became, in 1643, the scene of royal grandeur. For, here, Henrietta Maria, *Queen* of Charles I. kept her court for three weeks, during the civil war. On June 22, she entered *Stratford* in triumph at the head of a considerable force; and was soon afterwards joined by Prince Rupert, followed also by a large body of troops. With these, July 13, she proceeded from *Stratford* to the vale of *Kineton*, where she was met by the King, as already noticed.* On the death of her mother, *New Place* passed into the possession first of Mrs. Hall, Shakespeare's daughter, and then of Elizabeth Hall, his grand-daughter, afterwards Lady Barnard. On her decease it was sold; and became, at length, the property of Sir Hugh Clopton, recorder of *Stratford*, who died 1751. By him, *New Place* was completely repaired, and a modern handsome front built to it: and it was he, who, in 1742, had the honour of entertaining Mr. Garrick, Mr. Macklin, and Mr. Delane, under Shakespeare's mulberry-tree, then standing in the garden. After his death, the premises were again sold; and unhappily fell into the hands of a very graceless possessor, one Mr. Gastrell; who, though styled *reverend*, was utterly incapable of lifting an eye of comprehension to the transcendant merits of his illustrious predecessor. This person began his sacrilegious depredations, by ordering the mulberry tree of Shakespeare, which was then remarkably large and

* See page 354.

flourishing, to be cut down and cleft in pieces for fire wood! This act of brutish insensibility, or malignant perversity, was done, merely to prevent the trouble of answering the enquiries of the curious; and was followed by another, still more audaciously violent. In consequence of a dispute about parish assessments, the house itself was ordered to be razed to the ground; the materials to be sold; and the *reverend* perpetrator of these outrages left *Stratford*, says its historian, "amidst the curses of the inhabitants."* It must be added, that the mulberry wood was very considerately bought by Mr. THOMAS SHARPE, of *Stratford*; who converted every fragment of it into little boxes, tobacco stoppers, and other small trinkets; all which were so eagerly purchased—and so plentifully supplied—that at length doubts naturally arose whether the wood was all *genuine*. These soon called forth a solemn *affidavit* from Mr. SHARPE, affirming that no single article of *counterfeit* wood had ever been made or sold by him. Whether faith was thus completely re-assured, we have no means of knowing.

BUT with the single exception we have noticed—it would be unjust to withhold our applauding testimony to the high veneration, with which the memory of the great poet, has ever been cherished in his native place. This is immediately discovered in the *signs* and *inscriptions*, which are scattered up and down the town. One, in particular, the *Shakespeare's Head*, near the *Guildhall*, deserves notice; because it is a copy from the portrait, with the lines underneath, which is given in the early folio edition of his works. But the greatest monu-

* WHEELER's *History of Stratford*, page 138.

ment of the public regard is the *Town Hall*, a handsome building of the *Tuscan* order, erected in 1769, and honored with the name of *Shakespeare's Hall.* In a niche, at the north front, a good statue of the immortal bard is placed. The figure appears leaning on a pillar, and pointing to a scroll, on which the well known lines from "*The Midsummer Night's Dream*"* are inscribed; and, on the pedestal, these, from *Hamlet*, so often and so happily applied to himself.

"——— take him for all in all,
"We shall not look upon his like again."

Within the *Town Hall*, is also a large painting of the bard, by WILSON.—He is drawn, sitting in an antique chair, in the attitude of inspiration, with books and manuscripts scattered about, on the ground. As if conscious of his inability to do justice to the great original, the painter has very discreetly thrown the face into deep shade.

THIS painting, the statue, and a portrait of himself, before noticed, were all given by GARRICK, on the day of the far-famed JUBILEE, Sept. 1769—and thus we are brought to a story, which we ardently wish, for the credit of the town, could be blotted out of the pages of its history. Where honor was sincerely and even devoutly intended, never surely, was the memory of a sublime genius, so dishonored, as by the low pageantry of that day! An exception may, indeed, be made in favor of the *Ode* of GAR-

* "The Poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
"Doth glance from Heaven to Earth, from Earth to Heaven;
"And as imagination bodies forth
"The forms of things unknown, the Poet's pen
"Turns them to shapes; and gives to airy nothing
"A local habitation and a name."

RICK, which contains some fine passages: but the oration was hardly worthy either the speaker or the subject—in its criticisms, so poor and puny!—in its composition, though florid, yet so feeble!—and the rest of the whole train of ceremony was scarcely superior to the meanest pantomime, that was ever exhibited in the most degenerate times of his own theatre! We tremble to hear the hint thrown out of another intended jubilee! He must be a bold man who hopes to succeed, where even GARRICK has failed!*

Charlecote House.

ABOUT two miles from *Stratford* is *Charlecote House*, the seat of the Rev. JOHN LUCY, delightfully situated on the banks of the *Avon*; commanding from its windows, fine views of that beautiful river, gracefully winding through the luxuriant grounds of the extensive park; which is every where enlivened by groups of deer and cattle, and nobly adorned by towering and majestic trees, spreading their broad and ample shade all around, flourishing in all the pride of forest freedom, untouched by the edge of the axe, for ages.

THE present mansion was erected by SIR THOMAS LUCY, early in the reign of ELIZABETH. It is built of brick, with stone coignes; and consists of a spacious center, with two large projecting wings. Its original character has been considerably injured by the changes of modern times; yet, in its general appearance, it still wears the venerable air of antique grandeur. The principal front

* See Mr. BRITTON's printed proposals for a new Jubilee. See, for an account of the last Jubilee, WHEELER'S *History of Stratford*; interspersed with extravagant praises, which his better judgment, it can hardly be doubted, will lead him, in the next edition of his useful work, at least to qualify, if not wholly to retract.

retains more than any other part its ancient form: and the great gateway, standing at a small distance before it, still subsists as it originally was, a fine specimen of the gothic style, which prevailed at the time of its erection. The interior apartments are numerous, but not large nor grand, with the exception of the great hall. This is a noble room, of lofty elevation and ample dimensions; furnished with a spacious music gallery, ornamented with fine painted glass, and adorned by several portraits, chiefly of the *Lucy* family.

THIS family is of great antiquity, and, through a long succession of generations, was greatly distinguished, by its immense wealth and influence in this county. Its pedigree is deduced from ROGER DE CHARLCOTE, in the reign of RICHARD I.: but it was not till that of HENRY III. that the family assumed the name of *Lucy*.

SIR THOMAS LUCY, by whom *Charlecote House* was built, is the well known person, so broadly marked, as the prosecutor of SHAKESPEARE, for stealing his deer; whose portrait is supposed to be drawn, under the mean and contemptible character of *Justice Shallow,* in the irresistible scenes of the "*Merry Wives of Windsor.*" The intended allusion can hardly, indeed, admit of doubt. *Falstaff* brought before the Justice for "stealing his deer"—"the dozen white luces of his coat," so plainly pointing to the *luces hauriant* of the *Lucy* arms—and "the old coat of three hundred years standing," as plainly referring to the antiquity of the family—all this is too clear to be misunderstood. But though some satirical allusion to his former prosecutor is evidently meant, yet it may be questioned whether the Poet really intended that SIR THOMAS should

be taken as the prototype of the vain, weak, and petulant Justice, in his whole character. Or, if he did, it would not follow that his resentment did not carry him beyond the bounds of truth and fairness. The threatened prosecution of a disorderly young man, who had more than once robbed his park, and who defied his power, and annoyed his peace, by publishing lampoons against him, is surely deserving of no very severe censure—even though that young man, many years afterwards, turned out to be a SHAKESPEARE! Yet this seems to be the whole of SIR THOMAS's supposed misdoings—nor did he ever, as far as appears, pursue his fugitive, or urge his threat to actual prosecution. And for this, shall it be said, that he deserves to be held up to the dislike and contempt of all future ages? Is it certain, at all events, that the picture of the Poet is not drawn in something of the spirit of a caricature? And is it fair to look for the true features of the face, in the hideous, or even slight deformities, of a caricature?

A far more correct idea of SIR THOMAS's character, it is apprehended, may be deduced from an admirable inscription, drawn up by himself, signed with his own name, and placed over the tomb of his consort, in *Charlecote* church.* Stronger evidence could scarcely be desired of sound and discriminating judgment, and of the best and the noblest feelings, than that inscription affords. He, whose pen could trace, and whose mind could dictate those lines, or even approve and adopt them, if supposed to be written by another, could not be weak or vain; and though he might be provoked by insolence to some severity, yet in his natural or habitual disposition, he could not be unjust, cruel, or oppressive.

* See Appendix, No. 18.

Monuments of the Lucy Family.

THE lady whose merits are so fragrantly embalmed in the tender and fervid, yet well-judged praises of a husband—as well as SIR THOMAS LUCY himself—lies buried under an altar tomb, on the south side of the chancel in *Charlecote* church. On its slab, their effigies, finely executed, are placed in a recumbent posture; the male habited in armour, the female figure in a mantle and petticoat; their heads resting on pillows, their hands elevated and joined; and, at the feet, is the family crest. She was the daughter of THOMAS ACTON, of *Sutton, Worcestershire,* Esq. and died Feb. 10, 1595. SIR THOMAS died Aug. 18, 1600: but, for him, there is no inscription.

AFTER his decease, his great estates passed into the possession of his son, and afterwards of his grandson, who were both named *Thomas,* and who both obtained the honor of knighthood. The former lies buried in a little chapel, to the north of *Charlecote* church. His monument, erected by his widow, is imposing, but gaudy in appearance, and tasteless in design. The figure of the deceased appears lying on a spacious tomb. Above, are three small arches, from the entablature of which are two projections, supported by two Corinthian pillars: on the front of the tomb are fourteen small figures; and before, kneeling on a pillow, is the widow, habited in weeds, with hands joined, in the attitude of prayer. This monument is without any inscription.—The third SIR THOMAS LUCY, distinguished as a senator and a scholar, as well as a soldier, died Dec. 8, 1630, and was buried, also, under a splendid monument, in *Charlecote* church. Beneath three ornamented arches, supported by four massy pillars, are the effigies of SIR THOMAS and his lady, the daughter and heiress of THOMAS SPENCER, of *Claverdon,* Esq.; the fe-

male figure recumbent, but the male only reclining. On the back of the tomb, on the one side, appears a library of classical authors, and, on the other, a favorite war horse, to whose speed and courage, in a moment of imminent danger, it is said, he once owed his safety. A long Latin inscription celebrates, in high strains, the patriotic spirit, the love of learning, the generosity and charity, the conjugal and parental affection of Sir Thomas; and a few modest lines, afterwards added, bear testimony to the amiable virtues of his Lady, by whom, during her life-time, the monument was erected.

Coventry.

To trace distinctly the history of this very ancient city, or to describe minutely its present state, would form of itself a volume. It is only a slight and very imperfect sketch, which the necessary limitation of a few scanty pages will here admit.

Coventry is supposed to have been a *British* town. In the *Saxon* times it was certainly a considerable place; and the names of its early and powerful protectors, Leofric, and his lady Godiva, are still celebrated. Though the well-known story of this pious and benevolent lady, for such she really was, with all its strange circumstances, not with decency to be described, is evidently fabulous;* yet the city owes too much obligation to her patronage and that of her lord, not to cherish their memory with gratitude. By them was laid the foundation of its subsequent prosperity; and under the fostering care of their descendants, after the Norman Conquest, *Coventry*

* See Pegge's *Doubts*, &c. given in Gough's Camden, v. 2. p. 463.

continued to increase and flourish. Till the reign of RICHARD II. it was an open town. In that reign the walls, begun 40 years before, were completed. They were three miles in circumference, strengthened by 32 towers, and furnished with 12 gates. Most of the walls, and some of the gates, were demolished in 1661, by order of CHARLES II., as a punishment for the disloyalty of the inhabitants, who had refused admission to his Royal Father, during the Civil War. Traces of the walls are still to be discovered; many of the gates were not taken down, till within the last half century; and of three considerable remains are still to be seen. The *Cross*, built in the sixteenth century, once so famous, after suffering much from neglect, was finally removed in 1771.

COVENTRY was first incorporated in the reign of EDWARD III.; and in that of HENRY VI., by special royal favour, it was erected into a city, and, together with a district of four miles round, into a county of itself. Its present municipal government is vested in a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty commoners. It sends two members to Parliament; and the right of election is vested in freemen; consisting of all those who have served a seven years' apprenticeship, within the city or suburbs. Its principal manufactures are ribbons, and watches. The former, which is its leading article, affords employment, it is said, to 16,000 persons in the city and the neighbourhood. Of the latter, a newly established trade, more, it is supposed, are now made here than in the metropolis. It has a weekly market and four annual fairs. The population, according to the last returns, is 17,923.

THE general appearance of *Coventry* is that of an old, irregular, ill-built town; with houses so crowded, as

almost to exclude the light and the air; and with streets so narrow, as scarcely to be passed with safety. Yet, to the lover of architectural antiquities, a walk through the city will be highly interesting. In every direction, he will see houses stampt with the venerable marks of age, exhibiting specimens of the different styles that prevailed in different past eras: and in the religious and other edifices, he will find objects to excite, in a high degree, and to gratify his curiosity. It must be added, that the modern houses are many of them spacious and handsome; that the spirit of public improvement, long dead or dormant, in this city, has lately been aroused into life and action; and that an important and extensive plan of opening and widening some of the streets, has been already, in part, carried into execution.

Of the religious edifices, which we now proceed to enumerate, the first mention is due, to the beautiful and magnificent church of *St. Michael*, originally founded about the year 1133. It is one of the finest *Gothic* structures in the kingdom; consisting of a nave and two side aisles, divided by lofty arches, with light clustered pillars. The upper range of windows is furnished with painted glass; the lofty ceiling is of oak ribbed and carved; and the look of the whole interior is airy and elegant, and yet impressively grand. But the glory of this church is its *Spire;* begun in 1372, by two brothers, of the name of Botener, who annually expended £100. upon it, till in 22 years, it was completed. From the summit of a square tower, richly adorned with saintly figures on the side, an octagon rises, supported by eight springing arches, and, from the pinnacles within its battlements, issues a spire, which, for its exact and exquisite symmetry, and its chaste and beautiful embellishments, is justly the wonder

of its own, as well as the admiration of all succeeding ages. Sir Christopher Wren pronounced it a masterpiece of the art. The height of the steeple, nearly the same as the length of the church, is 300 feet. That of *Salisbury* cathedral is above 400.

Closely adjoining this grand edifice, is *Trinity Church*, which would be regarded, says Pennant, as a most beautiful structure, were it not eclipsed by the superior splendour of *St. Michael.* Both these churches are built of a brown stone, beautiful to the eye, but so friable as to suffer greatly from the effects of weather. Most of the ornaments are, in consequence, much defaced, and the more elaborate touches of the chisel are entirely gone. *Trinity Church* is built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the center, from which rises a lofty well-proportioned spire. The interior has much of the air of gothic solemnity; but the painter's colours and the gilder's tinsel have somewhat injured the effect. The third church, *St. John's*, situated near the west entrance, is a good stone structure, with a low, heavy tower, in the center. *Coventry* is a Bishop's See, in conjunction with *Litchfield.* Anciently there was a cathedral, immediately contiguous to the two churches of *St. Michael* and *Trinity*, and an episcopal palace; of both which some scanty remains are still to be seen. Near the *Warwick* Road was formerly the church and the monastery of the *Grey Friars*, an order of mendicants settled here in 1234. The latter has totally disappeared; and a beautiful steeple, with a spire springing from an octagon, is all that remains of the former. There are eight places of worship in different parts of the city, belonging to the various classes of dissenters.

NEAR *St. Michael's*, is *St. Mary Hall*, a venerable pile, founded in the reign of HENRY VI., originally belonging to the *Guild of St. Catherine.* The front is occupied by a noble window, of large size and just proportions. The entrance is through a porch, with an arched roofing. Beyond is a court-yard, in which is the door, leading to the large Kitchens, and a flight of stairs conducting to the great Hall. This is a grand room, 63 feet long and 30 wide. At the upper end is a splendid and spacious semicircular window, divided into nine compartments, elegantly painted with figures of several of the English monarchs, and with armorial bearings and other ornaments. Underneath this window, is a hanging of fine ancient tapestry; in which are represented HENRY VI. and QUEEN MARGARET, with the lords and ladies of their court, several scripture characters, and a number of male and female saints. The side-walls are adorned with inscriptions and heraldic devices; and hung round the room, are a considerable number of portraits of the English Sovereigns, and the benefactors of the town—among whom, SIR THOMAS WHITE holds a distinguished place.—Besides this great Hall, under the same roof, are the *Old* and the *New Council Chambers*, and the *Mayoress' Parlour*, a fine Gothic apartment, spoiled by the introduction of modern windows and other modern decorations. Near the market-place, is the *Mayor's Parlour*, a somewhat confined and by no means handsome room, where much of the public business of this great city is transacted.

AMONG the other buildings, worthy of notice, are —the *House of Industry*, part of which, was formerly the ancient monastery of the *White Friars—Bablake Hospital*, an old building, with strong marks of decay, into which

forty-two alms men are received; and in which, also, twenty four boys are clothed and educated—*Grey Friar's Hospital,* with a curious ancient front, richly embellished with carved wood, occupied by twelve women, and two aged men—and the *Free School,* with its new and handsome front, in the pointed style, formerly the *Hospital of St. John,* the chapel of which is the present school. Here was educated the great antiquary, Sir William Dugdale. —The modern buildings are the *County Hall,* the *Prison,* and the *Draper's Hall.* This last has a stone front, supported by Tuscan pilasters; but the total absense of windows gives, to the whole exterior, a dismal appearance.

Stoneleigh Abbey.

This noble mansion, as already noticed, occupies a situation of profound, but delightful seclusion; amidst bold acclivities, that rise all around; and towering and spreading woods, which extend their solemn and majestic shades on every side. It stands on a sloping bank of the Avon, smoothed into a delicious lawn, expanding before the windows, and reaching down to the water's edge. At a proper distance, the river, which is here of ample breadth, appears, winding its easy course, through fertile meadows; and the ground a little beyond, ascending gradually, and ranging round in the form of a fine semicircular sweep, is richly robed in a waving mantle of wood, stretching before the eye, in full display, to a wide extent. Near the house, are the large gardens; and at some distance from it, is the deer park, filled with numerous groups of that stately animal, which are seen wandering through their spacious boundaries, with almost the happy freedom of a state of nature. Encircling the nearer grounds, is a tract of rich and beautiful country, adorned with the grandest wood

scenery, especially that of venerable oaks, the luxuriant growth of ages, extending to a vast distance, and forming part of the immense domains attached to this princely abode. These are said to comprise, in the whole, here and elsewhere, upwards of twenty-five thousand acres.

STONELEIGH ABBEY was founded in 1154, as a monastery for the reception of a fraternity of Cistertian monks ;* who removed from *Radford, Staffordshire,* and subsequently from *Cryfield,* near *Kenilworth,* to this place. At the Dissolution, it was granted to CHARLES BRANDON, *Duke of Suffolk,* and by his heirs, in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH, was sold to SIR THOMAS LEIGH, *Lord Mayor of London;* whose grandson, in the reign of CHARLES I. for his faithful adherence to that unfortunate monarch, was created a *Peer of the Realm,* by the title of *Baron Leigh,* of *Stoneleigh.* On the decease, without issue, of EDWARD, *Lord Leigh,* the fifth in descent from him, the estate passed into the possession of his only sister, the late HON. MRS. LEIGH. This excellent lady, lived to the advanced age of 70, in the unremitted exercise of generous and charitable dispositions, as enlarged as the ample means which an immense fortune afforded: and thus, by the last of its illustrious line, was well supported that *virtuous fame,* which has ever given to this truly noble family its proudest distinction, in all past times.‡ She died July 2, 1806, when the estate passed into the possession of the REV. THOMAS LEIGH, of *Addlestrop, Gloucestershire:* on

* So named from the place of their first establishment, which was at *Cisteaux,* near *Chalons,* in *France.*

‡ "IT may, without suspicion of flattery, be said, that the virtues of this noble Family, their piety, probity, and charity, have constantly accompanied the title." KIPPIS' *Biogr. Brit.*

whose decease, it descended to his nephew, J. H. LEIGH, Esq, M. P. for *Bedwin*, the present possessor.

OF the original abbey, little now remains, excepting the groined arches, below the present building, which still make excellent cellars; and the venerable gate-house, which, according to DUGDALE, was built by ROBERT DE HOCKELE, the sixteenth abbot, who died in 1349. By him, the large escutcheon of stone, still to be seen in the front, was placed, in memory of KING HENRY II., as the founder of the Abbey. A very displeasing report, some time ago prevailed, that this interesting fragment of early antiquity, to make way for some modern improvements, was shortly to be removed! But, at present, we are happy to say, the venerable *Gate-House*, stands untouched! and we have reason to hope, either that the report is unfounded, or that the first intention has given place to another, more accordant to the ardent wish of every lover of antiquarian remains!

OF the vast pile, which now forms *Stoneleigh Abbey*, the more ancient part was erected by SIR THOMAS LEIGH, in the reign of ELIZABETH. In this, are numerous apartments, chiefly occupied as chambers and domestic offices. The modern part is a large and lofty erection; and contains within it several handsome apartments. The *Entrance Hall* is a room of ample dimensions and noble proportions; supported by *Corinthian* pillars, in a range of four on each side; and adorned with representations of the *Labours of Hercules*, in *alto-relievo*. The *Dining Parlour* and the *Breakfast Room*, on the right, and the two *Drawing Rooms*, on the left, though not very large, are handsome

Chapel of Stoneleigh Abbey.

apartments, splendidly furnished, and finely decorated with some admirable paintings. There is, at present, neither a *Library Room*, nor *Library*. The *Chapel* is spacious and lofty, profusely ornamented in plaster work; but the whole appearance is too light and airy to suit with the awful solemnity, proper to a place of devotion. The altar-piece is supported by two pillars of white marble, and adorned with a fine painting; of which the subject is *The Descent from the Cross.*

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX, NO. I.

Extract from Domesday-Book of all that relates to Warwick.

"In the Borough of Warwick, the King has in his demesne, 113 houses; and the King's Barons have 112; from all which the King receives Danegeld.—The Bishop of Worcester has 9 dwellings.—The Bishop of Chester, 7.—The Abbot of Coventry, 36; and 4 are destroyed to enlarge the Castle.—The Bishop of Constance, has 1 house.—The Earl of Melleux, 12 dwellings.—Earl Aubery, has 4, belonging to land which he holds.—Hugh de Grentemaisnil, 4; and the Monks of Pillerton hold 1 of him.—Henry de Ferrers has 2.—Robert de Stratford, 6.—Roger de Ivery, 2.—Richard, the Forester, 1.—Ralph de Limesi, 9.—The Abbot of Malmsbury, 1.—William Beunvasleth, 1.—William Fitz-Corbucion, 2.—Geoffery de Mandeville, 1.—Geoffery de Wirce, 1.—Nicoldus, the Cross-bowman, 1.—Stephen, 1.—Turchil, 4.—Harold, 2.—Osbern Fitz-Richard, 1.—Christina, 1.—Luith, a Nun, 2.—These dwellings belong to the Lands which the Barons hold, without the Borough, and are there valued. Besides these above named dwellings, there are in this Borough, 19 Burgesses, who have 19 dwellings, with *sac* and *soc*, and all customs, as they had in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

"In the time of King Edward, the Sheriffalty of Warwick, with the Borough and Royal Manors, rendered 65 pounds, and 36 sextars of honey, or 24 pounds, eight shillings, instead of honey, *(pro omnibus quæ ad mel pertinebant.)* Now with the *form* of the Royal Manors, and pleas of the County, it pays per annum, 145 pounds by weight; 23 pounds for the custom of dogs, 20 shillings for a sumpter horse, 10 pounds for a hawk, and 100 shillings for Queen-gold.—Besides this, it renders 24 sextars of honey, of the larger measure, and from the borough 6 sextars of honey, at the sextar for 15 pence. Of these the Earl of Mellent has 6 sextars and 5 shillings.

"It was the custom of Warwick, that, when the King went on an expedition by land, 10 Burgesses of Warwick went in lieu of all. He who did not go when summoned, paid the King one hundred shillings. And if the King went by sea against his enemies, 4 mariners (batsweins—boatswains) or 4 pounds in pence were sent to him."

APPENDIX, NO. II.

Abstract of the Borough Charter, granted by William and Mary, in 1697.

" By this Charter 25 of the inhabitants of Warwick, are constituted a body Corporate, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, *in perpetuo.* Their former privileges are confirmed. They are to have a common seal; which they may change, at their pleasure. The Mayor is to be chosen out of the Aldermen, who are to be thirteen in number; and to continue in office for life; unless they shall be, for just cause, removed. Twelve other of the more honest and discreet men of the Borough are to be selected, and called Assistant Burgesses; who are, also, to hold their stations for life, unless for just cause removed. A Recorder is likewise appointed, whose office is for life; to be exercised either personally, or by a Deputy; and another person, learned in the laws of England, called the Common Clerk, who is to be chosen by the Recorder, and is removable by him at his pleasure. The New Mayor is to be chosen by the Mayor for the time being, and 26 of the Aldermen and Burgesses collectively, or a majority of them, on Michaelmas-day; except it fall on a Sunday, and then on the following day, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon. The meeting for this purpose is to be assembled by the existing Mayor; or, in his default, by a majority of the Aldermen, in the Shire Hall, or in any other convenient place. At this meeting the Mayor and Aldermen, or a majority of them, or in the absence of the Mayor, then, a majority of the Aldermen, shall name two of the Aldermen, neither of whom have served the office of Mayor, within two years, as candidates for it. Of these two, one shall be chosen by a majority of all the Burgesses present, together with the Mayor and Aldermen; and shall take the oath, and enter on his office on All Saints' Day. If he die before the year is expired, or be put out of office, either for ill-behaviour, or for not residing in the Borough; or if it happen that any Alderman refuse the office when chosen, another shall be appointed within eight days, in the same manner as before. Any of the Aldermen are also removable by the Mayor, and a majority of the other Aldermen, for ill-behaviour, and for not residing in the Borough. When the number is rendered incomplete by death, or by removal, it must be filled up within eight days, by a new election, at a meeting of the Aldermen, to be summoned by the Mayor. No Burgess, however, shall be eligible to this office who has not resided three years in the town. The Assistant Burgesses are removable in like manner, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and are chosen by them only. Upon the death of the Recorder, the Mayor and majority of the Aldermen are to choose a fresh one, who may appoint a Deputy and Common Clerk; who also may appoint a Deputy himself,

removable at pleasure. There are, also, appointed three servants, or officers of the Corporation, called the Sergeant of the Mace, the Yeoman of the Borough, and the Beadle of the Borough. These officers are to be chosen by the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen, and are removable at pleasure. The duties of these officers are to be attendant upon the Mayor, Recorder, and Deputy Recorder, Justices of the Peace, and the Courts of the Borough; and to execute the mandates, precepts, and processes of the said Mayor, &c.; to make summonses, distresses, attachments, arrets, corrections, imprisonments, and proclamations within the Borough, as directed by the Mayor, Recorder, or Deputy Recorder, Justices of the Peace, &c. The Serjeant of Mace, or in his absence, the Yeoman, shall also carry before the Mayor, in all places within the Borough, a silver or gold mace, engraved and adorned with the King's Arms. If an Alderman when chosen to be Mayor, shall refuse, without reasonable excuse to serve the office, he shall be fined by a majority of the Aldermen, a sum not exceeding £20. A Burgess refusing to hold the office of Alderman, when elected shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £10; and an Assistant Burgess in the same case £5. which sums are to be appropriated to the use of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses are to constitute the common council for the management of the affairs of the Borough, and they shall have power and authority to make good and wholesome laws for the Government of the said Borough, and to assess and impose reasonable fines and penalties upon offenders. The Mayor, Recorder, and three senior Aldermen, shall be Justices of Peace to try all offences, within the precincts of the Borough; except such as affect the life of the offenders. A Court of Pleas of Record is appointed to be held before the Mayor or his Deputy, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Common Clerk, or his Deputy, on Wednesday in every week, except Easter and Whitsunweek, and that on which the Feast of Nativity happens; which Court is to have power and authority to hear and determine, by *plaint levied*, all manner of debts, accounts, covenants, contracts, trespasses, &c. provided the damages demanded in such actions do not exceed the sum of forty pounds."

APPENDIX, NO. III.

Dulness of Warwick.

"The uncommon dulness of this town and the air of melancholy which prevails in it are almost proverbial."

Journey into South Wales, page 317.

"Where Avon wider flows and gathers fame,
A town there stands, and Warwick is its name,
For useful arts, entitled, once, to share
The Mercian dame Elfreda's guardian care.

Nor less for feats of chivalry renown'd,
When her own Guy was, with her laurels, crown'd.
Now indolence subjects the drowsy place ;
And binds, in silken bonds, her feeble race.
No busy artisans their fellows greet,
No loaded carriages obstruct the street.
Scarce here and there a sauntering band is seen,
And pavements dread the turfs encroaching green." JAGO.

" On Warwick town, and castle fair,
I've feasted full my wond'ring eyes ;
Where, things abound, antique and rare ;
To strike the stranger with surprize !

" But if, again, I ere appear,
On this unsocial, lifeless spot,
May I be spitted on Guy's spear !
Or boiled in his porridge pot ! ASCRIBED TO GARRICK.

APPENDIX, NO. IV.

Right of Common.

The following is a Copy of a Roll, in the possession of the Chamberlains of Warwick, relative to an Inquisition made by order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, the 20th May, 1755.

" WHEREAS upon an Inquisition or Inspection made and taken the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-eight, by the several persons chosen by the inhabitants out of the several wards in the parish of St. Mary, in the Borough of Warwick, to inspect and make report, of the ancient Rights and Privileges belonging to the Commons given anciently to the said parish of St. Mary, upon such their Inquisition, they found that no new-erected tenement had any Right of Common, except, such tenement stood upon such ground, where an ancient tenement formerly stood that had Right of Common. And, that such Right of Common had been used and enjoyed only by such Parishioners who then held and occupied such ancient tenements, in the said parish of St. Mary, which were then in the several tenures of the persons mentioned in the said Inquisition or Inspection, to which they subscribed their names.

" AND whereas it was thought proper on the Twentieth day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-five, at a Meeting at the Market-hall, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants, who have now Right of Common in

the said parish of St. Mary, for the said ancient tenements, that several ancient People out of each ward, who are well acquainted with the said Common, should inspect and peruse the said Inquisition or Inspection, and make report in whose hands the said ancient tenements now are, and who are the present owners thereof.

And in pursuance of the power and authority to us so given, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the said parish of St. Mary, whose hands are hereunto subscribed, being ancient inhabitants of the said parish of St. Mary, and well acquainted with the said Commons and the ancient tenements, which have a Right to the same, we do find as follows, viz.

That the Tenements in the several Wards, in the Tenure of several Persons hereinafter mentioned, have Right of Common for two Mouths, *viz.* for one Horse and one Cow, or two Cows and no Horse.

[*Here follow the names of all those Persons, who by this Inquisition, were found entitled to a Right of Common, which occupy eight skins of parchment.*]

And we find upon inquiry, these ancient Customs used by the Commoners, time out of mind, which are as follows:—

Imprimis, that no person that hath right to put on Cattle upon the said Common, may set or let his Commons to any other person or persons, upon penalty (if justly proved) to forfeit to the Chamberlains Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, to be imployed for the benefit of the Commons.

Item, that no person put on the said Commons, any mangey or evil diseased Horse, Cow, or Heifer, upon penalty of paying Six Shillings and Eightpence, and such Cattle are to be impounded by the Chamberlains or Herd, so soon as they know of it.

Item, that no person do keep any Mare or Mares, or Colts not backed or unshod, upon the Common.

Item, that no person shall make use of his Commons belonging to any other House, than what he lives in himself.

Item, that no Commoner having two Houses that have Right of Commons in his own hands, shall make use of more than the Commons belonging to that House he then dwells in.

Item, that if any person shall have two Houses, that have Right of Common belonging to them both, and shall lay them into one Dwelling-house, shall make use of, nor have any more Commons than what do properly belong to one House, until the same shall be parted again and occupied by two several Tenants or Occupiers.

Item, that no person do make any new way over any part of the Common, to carry muck or hay, but that the Chamberlains upon notice thereof do impound their Cattle for such trespass, and make them sufficiently pay for the same, or present them at the next Sessions.

Item, that it hath been the usual Custom of the Chamberlains, to drive all the Horses going upon the Commons, twice in every year, and to

mark the said Horses, and each Commoner is to pay them Four-pence the first time, and Two-pence the second time for such marking.

ITEM, it hath been a Custom, that the Chamberlains shall keep a Book, to enter all Horses, Cows, and Heifers, that shall be put upon the Commons, and the respective Owners of such Cattle, shall give notice to the Chamberlains of their putting on such Cattle, within six days at the farthest, next after such putting on, and describe their marks that they may be entered in their Book, upon pain of forfeiting Six Shillings and Eight-pence to the Chamberlains: And any person that shall neglect to enter such Cattle into their Book, the Chamberlains may impound the said Cattle till entered, and then the Owners shall pay unto them for such neglect, One Shilling.

ITEM, that the Chamberlains do yearly lay out in the repairs of the Gates, Mounds, Ditches, and Fences belonging to the Common, all such money they shall receive, by the marking of Horses or other penalties and forfeitures, and if any money shall remain in their hands, shall transmit it over to the next succeeding Chamberlains, and shall yearly at Michaelmas Sessions next ensuing the end of their year, give and yield up a fair and just account in writing, to the Mayor and Justices of the Peace of this Borough, of all Receipts and Disbursements they have been at, in their said Office.

IN witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands containing eight rolls of Parchment, the Seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-five.

HIGH-STREET WARD.

THOMAS ROWE,
JONATHAN WILSON,
WILLIAM NASON.

CASTLE-STREET WARD.

FRANCIS WIGLEY,
THOMAS STONLEY,
WILLIAM ROE.

SALTISFORD WARD.

THOMAS HADLEY,
JOHN ROGERS,
JERVIS TROUGHTON.

JURY-STREET WARD

JAMES LANE,
JOSEPH COTTEN,
WILLIAM HANDS.

MARKET-PLACE WARD.

JOB CROOK,
JOHN LANGTON,
HUGH TAYLOR,
GEORGE HOPKINSON,

WEST-STREET WARD.

WILLIAM COLLINS.
JOSEPH WATSON, Senior.
WILLIAM FAIRFAX,

THOMAS BANNER,
JOHN ROADS,
JOHN SABIN,
} *Chamberlains for the Year*, 1755.

APPENDIX, NO. V.

Various Charities.

1. *For providing food and clothing for the Poor,* £22 was left by J. Smith, of Sherborne.—£6 4*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. T. Aylesworth, of Wellesbourne.—£2 10*s.* by Mr. R. Grimes, Alderman, of Warwick.—£1 10*s.* by Mr. R. Vernor, citizen, of London.—£5 4*s.* by Mr. J. Blissett, Alderman, of Warwick.—£5 5*s.* by Mr. M. Busby, of Warwick.—£5 by Mr. N. Rothwell, Alderman, of Warwick.—£2 by Mrs. Turville.—£2 13*s.* by Henry Furnes, Gent.—£2 12*s.* by Mr. Ed. Makepeace.

2. *For putting out poor children apprentices,* £10 15*s.* was left by Sir Thomas Puckering.—£5 by Mr. R. Heath, Alderman, of Warwick.—£5 by the Hon. J. Smith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland.—£9 10*s* by Mr. J. Hadley, Alderman, of Warwick.—£10 by Mr. G. Webb, mercer, of Warwick.—£10 by Mr. R. Lane, Alderman, of Warwick.—£5 by Mr. M. Busby.

3. *For buying coals for the use of the poor,* £15 was left in part by the late Earl of Warwick, and in part by the Right Hon. C. Greville.

4. *For six poor widows,* £10 was left by Mrs. Hammond.—And the interest of £200 to be paid *to ten poor widows,* by Mrs. C. Benton.

5. *For general purposes of Charity, at the discretion of trustees,* £25 was left by Mr. J. Toolie, Alderman, of London.—£3 3*s.* by Mr. D. Price, of the Priory.—£4 by Mr. R. Edgworth, of Overton, Northamptonshire.—£25 by Mr. T. Whatteley.—£15 by Sir T. Delves, of Doddington, Cheshire.—£15 by Mrs. Tomkys.—£11 18*s.* 4*d.* by Mrs. Johnson, of Warwick,—And £16 by Henry Archer, Esq. *Member of the Borough.*

APPENDIX, NO. VI.

Figures on the Monument of Thomas Beauchamp.

East Side of the Tomb.—1. A woman in nebulè head-dress, waistcoat, long close embroidered sleeves, and petticoat.—2. An old man with pointed beard, cap, mantle, right arm half out of it.—3. A woman with reticulated head-dress of a different pattern, long sleeves below wrists, and others hanging down, hands folded.—4. A man in cap, hair and beard, close coat, with standing cape, and hose all of one piece, belt and mantle.—5. A woman with a zigzag head-dress, mantle fastened by a rose, and close gown, hands across.—6. A man in a cap

and hood and close coat, purse or gloves in right hand and anelace at belt.—7. A woman in reticulated head-dress, mantle different from the former, a close gown, hands folded and joined.

South Side.—1. A man in close cap and hood, and close coat; in right hand gloves or a purse; left on his breast; from his girdle hangs an anelace. Under him the arms of *Beauchamp*.—2. A woman in a mantle and close gown and reticulated head-dress. Under her in a bordure nebulè a cross. *Fitz Jeffery*, the earl's grandmother.—3. A man in a cap, beard, and whiskers, close coat and anelace. Under him *Beauchamp* impaling *Mortimer*. The earl's mother.—4. A woman in reticulated head-dress, close gown and waistcoat over it. Under her *Beauchamp* impaling *Ferrars*. His eldest son Guy, who married Philippa daughter of Henry lord Ferrars of Groby.—5. An old man bearded, in a close buttoned coat, mantle, and hood. Under him Az. a cinquefoil, Or. *Bardolf*, husband of Agnes, his 7th daughter, impaling *Beauchamp*.—6. A woman in reticulated head-dress, a close gown, and in her left hand a rosary. Under her Chequè O. and Az. a fess G. *Roger Clifford*, who married his daughter Maud.—7. A man with a pointed beard, in a cap and gown, right hand on breast. Under him O. a chevron Gu. *Hugh* earl of *Stafford*, husband of Philippa his second daughter.—8. A woman in reticulated head-dress, mantle, waistcoat and petticoat. Under her Barrè O. and Az. *John* lord *Beauchamp* of *Hache*, husband of Alice third daughter.—9. A man with a pointed beard, cap, mantle, armour, and sword, hose and pointed shoes of one piece. Under him O. three piles G. *Ralph* lord *Basset* of *Drayton*, husband of Joan his fourth daughter.—10. A woman in a mantle and cap, or reticulated head-dress, defaced, holding an open book in her right hand. Under her S. a cross engrailed O. *William Ufford* earl of *Suffolk*, husband of Isabel his fifth daughter.—11. An old man in a mantle, with pointed beard and shoes.

The Head or West End.—1. A woman in the flowered head-dress, waistcoat, and petticoat; in her left hand a rosary, right on her breast.—2. A man in a cap, pointed beard and mantle, right hand on his breast.—3. A woman in flowered head-dress, mantle, and close gown, hands before her.—4. A bearded old man, in cap and gown, a large rose on his breast.—5. A woman in reticulated head-dress, mantle, waistcoat, and petticoat, long close embroidered sleeves, right hand on breast.—6. An old man in peaked beard and cap, close coat and mantle.—7. A woman in ziggag head-dress, mantle, and embroidered gown, with long close sleeves.

North Side.—1. An old man, with pointed beard, an hood and mantle, his right arm appearing at a slit fastened by a stud.—2. A woman in a plain patterned head-dress, the hair appearing at the ends, a mantle, waistcoat, and petticoat.—3. A man in a bonnet, mantle, close coat and belt, breeches, hose, and shoes of one piece.—4. A woman in head-dress nebulè pattern, mantle, and hands folded.—5. An old man, with parted beard, in hood, right hand pulling down the cape of his mantle.—6. A woman in curled hair, a kind of half mantle over her right shoulder, and her habit different from the rest.—7. An old man in a cap and parted beard, his mantle closed by a rose on his breast.—8. A

woman in the nebulè head-dress and mantle, holding an open book in both hands.—9. An old man in cap and mantle, right arm out on his waist.—10. A woman in flowered head-dress, and mantle, in the sleeve of which her left hand is concealed; waistcoat and petticoat.—11. An old man in cap, pointed beard, mantle, right hand on breast.

APPENDIX, NO. VII.

Figures in the Painted Glass of the East Window.

North Side.—*In the outer moulding beginning from the bottom*, a female saint crowned, with a sword in her right hand, and an open book in her left.—Another holding in her right hand a tower with two stories.—Angels hold A. two chevrons G. and *Beauchamp*.—An angel stands with a censer.—Arms in a garter under a coronet, *Beauchamp* quartering chequè a chevron Erm.—An angel standing holds in his left hand a globe.—St. George's Cross in a garter under a coronet.—In the centre the Deity in glory holds a globe.

South Side.—In a garter under a coronet old France and England.—An angel standing with a star on his breast.—In a garter under a coronet chequè the chevron Erm.—An angel standing habited in a green vest, *Beauchamp* quartering chequè the chevron Erm. impaling G. a chevron Erm. between eight crosses patee A.—An angel holding a maunch.—A female saint holding in her left hand an alabaster box, her right hand elevated.—Another female saint elevating her hands in prayer, at her feet a dragon.

North Side.—*In the inner moulding, beginning as before*: an angel holding in his left hand a censer.—Another feathered, holding in his right hand a sword erect.—Another holding in his right hand a dart, the point downwards. Another having on his breast G. a crosse florè A.—Another having on his breast an open book.—Another standing in armour, as St. George, a cross in his left hand.—Another feathered on one side the center.—*Descending South.* Angel feathered, on the other side the centre.—Another holding a launce across his breast in his left hand.—Another feathered holding as it seems an harp.—Another holding G. a saltire A. perhaps *Neville*.—An angel standing in drapery, holding in his left hand a palm branch.—Another similar seems to hold in his left hand a pilgrim's staff.—Another holds a crosier.

Up the two Middle Bars *are eight Angels in pairs*—In the First Bar—The first two with feathered legs, robes, the one laying the hand on breast, the other holding a box.—The second two, also feathered, holding, one a spear and sword, and the other a sceptre.—The third two, with four wings, hands spread.—The fourth two, the same.—In the Second Bar—Angels in pair, corresponding exactly with those in the first bar, except that one has a demon under him.

The Center Compartment of this great window is divided into three days, of two stories.—In the lower centre day is the portrait of the founder, Earl Richard, kneeling, his hands raised to a desk, with an open book; dressed in armour, with spurs, wearing his herald's coat, on which are the arms of *Beauchamp*, quartering the *old Earls of Warwick*. Before him is a whole-length of Christ, crowned with thorns; Behind him *Mater dolorosa*, kneeling. Over Christ a veiled female saint; her right hand down; in her left a scroll, on which is written *unde hoc m****—Over the founder, a bearded man, in green, holding in his left hand a scroll, inscribed *non aperitur*, in his right hand a belt. On the other side, a female saint, with flowing hair. Over her is written *hoc b***me.*—The names of *Thomas*, *Isaias*, *Amos*, appear interspersed: perhaps originally part of a series of prophetical names, to which texts, from their writings, might have been added, so frequent in old church windows.

In the North Day are four figures. *In the upper story* an old man, in a slouched broad hat, a scroll in his right hand, his left elevated, and fur on his left shoulder. Another man in a hat, casting up his eyes to heaven; his right hand expanded, his left on his breast. *In the upper story*, an Archbishop mitred, holding a cross in his left hand, and blessing with his right. A man in armour, robed, a sceptre in his right hand, his left extended.

In the south day. *Lower story.* A bearded saint, his hands elevated, and spread.—A saint in a hat, extending his right hand, his left in a belt.—*Upper story.* A bald saint, with a crozier, and open book.—A female saint crowned, in her left hand an open book, what is in her right hand uncertain.—Names and broken sentences are interspersed in this as well as the center day.

APPENDIX, NO. VIII.

Earl Richard's Tomb.

At the Head.—A man in cropt hair, cloak with falling cape and long sleeves over a coat, whose left sleeve is adorned with loops, holding in left hand a book in a bag, his right on his breast.—Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick.—Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp.*—2. O. 3 chevronels, G.—3. Cheque, as before.—4. *Despenser.*—A lady in the mitred head-dress and veil, mantle and gown girt round with a belt ending in a lozenge jewel, and holding in her hands a scroll.—Lady Cecil his wife.—Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp.*—2. O. 3 chevronels G.—3. Cheque O. and Az. a chevron Erm.—4. A. bend Sa. quartering G. a fret O. *Despenser.*—Impaling quarterly, 1. 4. O. 3. mascles, Az. quartering O. a spread eagle, Az. *Montague* earl of *Salisbury.*—2. 3. G. a saltire O. under a label of 3 points, chequè O. and Az. *Neville* earl of *Warwick.*

South Side.—1. A man in cropt hair, habited as the first, holding in his left hand a scroll, in his right a mantle. Arms: the mascles and eagles

quartering the saltire and label. *Richard Neville* earl of *Salisbury*, afterwards of *Warwick*.—2. A man cropt and habited as before, holding his mantle in his right hand, and in his left, which is under the mantle, a clasped book. Arms: In a border A. and Az. *France* and *England*. *Edmund Beaufort* duke of *Somerset*, who married Eleanor daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. 3. A man as before; his hands concealed under his cloak. Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Beaufort*. 2. 3. Az. a bend cottized O. between 6 lioncels rampant O. 4. O. a chevron G. *Stafford*. *Humphrey Stafford*, duke of Buckingham, who married Anne daughter to Ralph Neville, earl of Westmorland.—4. A man in a cloak, the hood over his head and face; his hands crossed downwards hold a clapsed book. Arms: Quarterly, 1. Az. in a border O. a lion rampant O. 2. G. in a border engrailed O. a lion rampant O. *Talbot*.—3. O. two lions passant guardant G.—4. O. a bend between six birds' heads G. *John Talbot*, earl of *Shrewsbury*, who married Margaret daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.—5. An old man bearded, habited as before, in a cloak, the hood up over his eyes; his hands crossed holding a book in a bag. Arms: G, a saltire Az. under a label of three points cheque O. and Az. *Neville* earl of *Salisbury*. *Richard Neville* earl of Salisbury married Anne daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

At the Feet:—1. A man habited as before, his hair cropt, his hands laid on each other as counting the beads of his rosary. Arms: G. a cross florè O. quartering G. a saltire O. *George Neville* lord *Latimer*.—2. A lady in the mitred head-dress, veil and mantle: in her crossed hands a rosary. Arms: the foregoing quarterings of *Latimer*; impaling, Quarterly, 1. G. a fess O. between six mascles O. 2. 3. Chequè O. and Az. a chevron Erm. *Old Earls of Warwick*. 4. *Beauchamp*. *Elizabeth* daughter of Earl Richard.

On the North Side:—1. A lady in the same head-dress as the preceding, mantle, kirtle fastened high round her waist with a studded belt, close long sleeves: her left hand supports her chin; her right holds a long rosary. Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*. 2. Chequè O. and Az. a chevron Erm. *Old Earls of Warwick*. 3. *Neville*. Impaling, Quarterly, 1. O. 3 mascles G. 2. O. a spread eagle G. 3. Per pale G. & O. 2 chevrons. 4. *Despenser*. *Alice*, daughter and heir to Thomas Montague earl of Salisbury, wife of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury.—2. A lady in the same head-dress and habit; the veil of the mitre drawn over it, holding in her left hand an open scroll, in her right her mantle. Arms: Quarterly, 1. Az. in a border O. a lion rampant O. *Talbot*. 2. G. in a border engrailed O. a lion rampant O. 3. O. two lions passant guardant G. 4. O. a bend between six birds' heads G. Impaling, *Beauchamp*, quartering the chequè and chevron. *Eleanor*, daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to Edmund Beaufort duke of Somerset.—3. A lady habited in a mantle, the veil of her mitre over her eyes, her kirtle fastened in front by lacing; her hands crossed, and in her left a rosary. Arms: Quarterly, 1. *France* and *England*. 2. 3. Az. a bend cottized G. between six lioncels rampant O. 4. O. a chevron G. Impaling G. a saltire O. *Anne*, daughter to Ralph Neville earl of Westmorland, married to Humphrey Stafford duke of Buckingham.—4. A lady in the same head-dress, the veil thrown back, and a

kind of frontlet appearing between her eyes: her hands clasp a book. Arms: In a border O. and Az. *France* and *England.* Impaling, *Beauchamp*, quartering the chequè and chevron. *Margaret*, daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.—5. A lady in the mitre, the veil thrown back, mantle, gown girt high: in her joined pendent hands a rosary. Arms as the first on the South side. *Anne* daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, married to Richard Neville earl of Salisbury. The angels hold scrolls inscribed:—*Sit Deo laus et gloria, defunctis misericordia.*

The inscription in two lines let into the upper ledge of the tomb, which is of speckled grey marble, is as follows:—

"Preieth devoutly for the Sowel whom God assoile of one of the moost worshipful Knightes, in his Dayes of Monhode and Conning, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warrewick, Lord Despenser of Bergevenny, and of mony other grete Lordships; whos body resteth here under this tumbe in a ful feire vout of stone set on the bare rooch, the which visited with longe sikness in the Castel of Roan therinne deceased ful cristenly the last day of April the yer of our Lord God MCCCCXXXIX. He being at that time lieutenant gen'al and governer of the Roialme of Fraunce, and of the Duchie of Normandie by sufficient Autorite of oure Sovaigne Lord the King Harry the sixth, the which body with grete deliberac'on and ful worshipful Conduit by see and by lond was brought to Warrewick the iiii day of October the yer aboveseide and was lade with ful solemne exequies in a feir chest made of Stone in this Chirche, afore the west dore of this Chapel according to his last Will and Testament therein to reste till thys Chapel by him devised in his lief were made, Al the whuche Chapel founded on the rooch and alle the Membres thereof, his Executors dede fully make and apparaille, by the auctorite of his seide wille and Testament, and thereafter by the same auctorite they dide translate ful worshypfully the seide body into the vout abouesaide; honured be God therefore."

APPENDIX, NO. IX.

Ambrose Dudley's Monument.

On the South Side *of the tomb these coats of arms and inscriptions:*—O. a lion rampant queue fourchee Vert. *Dudley*, with a crescent of difference, impaling a chevron between three stags' heads. *Whorwood.* The sayd Lord Ambrose Duddeley married to his first wiefe Anne dowghter and coheir of William Whorwood Esquier Atterney-General to Kinge Henry the Evghte.—2. *Dudley* impaling a saltire in chief, 3 escallops. *Taylboys.* The said Lord Ambrose married to his second wief Elizabeth dowghter of Sir Gilbert Taylboys Knight sister and sole heir of George Lord Taylboys.—3. *Dudley* impaling *Russel.* The said Ambrose after he was Erl of Warwik maried to his third wife the Lady Ann eldest daughter to Francis Rusel Erle of Beford K't of the Garter.

On the North Side:—1. *Dudley* impaling *Bramshot.* John Duddeley Esq. second sonne to John L. Duddeley and Knight of the Garter maried Elizabeth dowghter and heir of John Bramshot Esq. and had issue Edmond Duddeley.—2. *Dudley* impaling *Lisle.* Edmund Duddeley Esq. one of the Prive Counsell to K. Henrie 7 married Elizab. sister and sole heir of John Grey Viscou't Lisle descended as heir of the eldest do and coheir of Ric. Beachamp E of Warr. and Elizab. his wief do' and heir of the L. Berkeley and heir of the L. Lisle and Ties and had issue Io. Duke of Northumb.—3. *Dudley* impaling *Guilford.* John Duke of Northumberland Erle of Warr. Vicount Lisle and Knight of the Garter maried Iane do' and heir of S'r Edward Guildeford Knight and Eleanor his wief sister and coheir to Thomas L. Lawarre and had issue the said L. Ambrose.

At the Feet.—A shield with 32 quarterings, under a coronet, supported by a goat and a lion collared. Motto, *Omne Tempus*.....

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION IS IN CAPITALS:—

"Heare under this Tombe lieth the Corps of the Lord Ambrose Duddeley, who after the deceases of his elder Brethren without Issue, was Sonne and Heir to John Duke of Northumberlande: to whom Quene Elizabeth in the First Yeare of her Reigne gave the Mannour of Kibworth-Beauchamp, in the County of Leicester, to be held by the Service of beinge Pantler to the Kings and Quenes of this Reamle, at their Coronations, which Office and Mannour his said Father, and other his Ancesters, Erles of Warwick, helde;—In the second Yeare of her Reigne, the said Quene gave him the Office of Mayster of the Ordinaunce;—In the fowrth Yeare of her sayd Reigne, She created Him Baron Lisle and Erle of Warwick;—In the same Yeare she made Him her Lieutenant Generall in Normandy, and during the Tyme of his Service there, He was chosen Knight of the noble Order of the Garter;—In the Twelvth Yeare of her Reigne the said Erle and Edward Lord Clinton, Lord Admerall of England, were made Livetenantes Generall joinctely, and severally, of her Majesty's Army in the North Parts.—In the Thirteenth Yeare of her Reigne the said Quene bestowed on him the Office of Chief Butler of England;—and in the XVth Yeare of her Reigne he was sworn of her Prive Council:—who departinge this Lief without Issue, the 21st Day of February, 1589, at Bedford House near the City of London, from whence, as Himself desired, his Corps was convey'd and interr'd in this Place near his Brother Robert Erle of Leicester and others his noble Ancestors, which was accomplished by his last and well-beloved Wief the Lady Anne Countess of Warwick, who in further testimony of her faithful Love towards Him, bestowed this Monume't as a Remembrance of him."

Inscription on Robert Dudley's Monument.

Deo Viventium S.

Spe certa resurgendi in Christo, hic situs est illustrissimus Robertus Dudleyus, Johannis, Ducis Northumbriæ, Comitis Warwici, Vicecomitis Insulæ, &c. filius quintus; Comes Lecestriæ; Baro Denbighie, ordinis tum S. Georgii,

tum S. Michaelis, Eques auratus; Reginæ Elizabethæ [apud quam singulari gratia florebat] Hippocomus, Regiæ Aulæ subinde Seneschallus; ab intimis Consiliis: Forestarum, Parcorum, Chacearum, &c. citra Trentham summus Justiciarius: Exercitûs Anglici â dicta Regina Eliz: missi in Belgio, ab Anno MDLXXXV. ad annum MDLXXXVII. locum tenens et Capitaneus generalis: Provinciarum Confederatarum, ibidem Gubernator generalis et præfectus; Regnique Angliæ locum tenens contra Philippum II. Hispanum, numerosa Classe et Exercitu Angliam MDLXXXVIII. invadentem.

Animam Deo servatori reddidit Anno salutis MDLXXXVIII. Die quarto Septembris. Optimo et charissimo marito, mœstissima uxor Leticia Francisci Knoiles ordinis S Georgii equitis aurati et Regiæ Thesaurai jfilia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergo, posuit.

APPENDIX, NO. X.

"*The Cave of Despair.*"

From the Fairy Queen of Spenser, Book I. Cant. IX.

XXXIII.

Ere long they come where that same wicked wight
His dwelling has, low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff ypight,
Darke, dolefull, dreary, like a greedy grave,
That still for carrion carcases doth crave:
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owle,
Shrieking his balefull note, which ever drave
Far from that haunt all other cheerful fowle;
And all about it wandring ghosts did wayle and howle:

XXXIV.

And all about old stockes and stubs of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leafe was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees;
On which had many wretches hanged beene,
Whose carcases were scattred on the greene,
And throwne about the cliffs. Arrived there,
That bare-head knight, for dread and dolefull teene,
Would faine have fled, ne durst approchen neare;
But th' other forst him staye, and comforted in feare.

XXXV.

That darksome cave they enter, where they find
That cursed man low sitting on the ground,

Musing full sadly in his sullein mind:
His griesly lockes long growen and unbound,
Disordred hong about his shoulders round,
And hid his face, through which his hollow eyne
Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astround;
His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his iawes, as he did never dine.

XXXVI.

His garment, nought but many ragged clouts,
With thornes together pind and patched was,
The which his naked sides he wrapt abouts:
And him beside there lay upon the gras
A dreary corse, whose life away did pas,
All wallowed in his owe yet luke-warme blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh, alas!
In which a rusty knife fast fixed stood,
And made an open passage for the gushing flood.

APPENDIX, NO. XI.

Inscription for Guy's Cliff Chapel.

In hoc Loco,
Quem Henricus Quintus inviserat,
Et ad Cantariam a se fundandam destinaverat,
Richardus Beauchamp Comes De Warwic,
Regnante Henrico Sexto,
Capellam posuit, et annuis redditibus locupletavit.
Joannes Rous,
Cum in Collegium Capellanorum Clivi Guidonici,
Favente Edvardo Quarto,
Co optatus esset,
Chronicum suum de Regibus Angliæ,
Et alios, qui vel deperditi sunt,
Vel in Bibliothecis etiam nunc delitescunt,
Libros ibidem conscripsit.
Turrim de suâ pecunia extruxit
Samuel Greatheed,
Anno Domini MDCCLXIV.
Bertie Greatheed Samuelis filius
Ædiculam ipsam refecit MDCCCII.

Inscription for the Statue of Guy at Guy's Cliff.

Ad Memoriam Nominis conservandam
Guidonis Comitis Verovicani,
Qui postquam Danos contra Patriam ipsius
Arma inferentes devicerat,
Satisque bellicae Gloriae sibi comparaverat,
In Cellam huic Aediculae vicinam,
Et a sancto Dubritio antea habitatam,
Sua Sponte se recepit,
Ut quo in Loco cum consenesceret
Deo pie colendo se totum dedidisset,
In eodem Ossa sua post Mortem conderentur,
Imaginem hancce
Ricardus Beauchamp Comes Verovicanus
Regnante Henrico sexto,
E Rupe exsculpendam curavit.

APPENDIX, NO. XII.

Inscription on Judge Willes' Monument.

M. S.
Edvardi Willes Arm. nuper de Newbold Comyn
in Comitatu Warwiccensi;
Per plures Annos Proprœtoris Civitatis Coventrie,
Attornatus Generalis Ducatûs Lancastriæ;
Regi Servientis ad Legem,
et demum Baronis Capitalis Curiæ Scaccarii,
Regique a privatis Consiliis,
in Hiberniâ.
Quamquidem amplissimam Dignitatem,
Auspicante Johanne Willes,
(Id temporis Capiti. Justitiario Curiæ Comm. Placitorum)
Consanguineo, Amico, Patrono unico,
propriâ et præcellente in Legibus Peritiâ,
Sagacitate, Fide,
Obtinuit, Ornavit.
Nec tamen Virtutibus illis lenioribus,
(haud fortasse minoribus)
Mansuetudine, Clementiâ, Benignitate,

parcius instructus est.
Dum ad grandia Officii munia
nimio Studio incubuit,
Morbo (eheu !) gravi correptus est,
Quo languens solum hoc (solum nempe natale)
Petiit.
Nec Servi fidelis, & jam præ Valetudine deficientis
Immemor esse potuit
Rex Munificentissimus,
Pensione verò honorificâ
benignissime eum remuneratus est:
quâ cum aliquantisper perfructus esset
Morbo tandem confectus
in sinum Servatoris sui
placidissime animam efflavit
Die 24 mensis Junii
Anno { Salutis 1768,
Ætatis suæ 66.
Tres Liberi superstites
Patrem optumum, pientissimum
Deflent.
Conjux merito mœstissima
Virtutibus,
Mariti indulgentis, peramantis,
Hoc marmor consecratum
P. ——

APPENDIX, NO. XIII.

Inscriptions in Hatton Church.

Catherine Jane Parr, youngest daughter of Samuel and Jane Parr, was born at Norwich, June 13th, 1782; died at East Teignmouth, Devon, Nov. 22, 1805, and on December 9, was buried in this Chancel, where the remains of her afflicted parents will hereafter be deposited, at the request of a most beloved child, whom they hope to meet again, at the Resurrection of the Just to Life everlasting.

Quæ templo Catharina in hoc sepulta est,
" Prudens, casta, decens, severa, dulcis,
" Discordantia quæ solent putari
" Morum Commoditate copulavit.

" Nam Vitæ comites bonæ fuerunt
" Libertas gravis et Pudor facetus '
His est junctus Amor pius suorum,
Et Cura ex Animo Deum colendi.

Mrs Sarah Anne Wynne, the ingenious and beloved daughter of Samuel and Jane Parr, was born at Stanmore, in Middlesex, December 31st, 1772; died at Hatton, July 8th, 1810, and was interred on the 18th, in this Chancel, between the remains of her sister Catherine Jane Parr, and her third daughter Madalina Wynne, who departed this life, May 26th, 1810, aged two years, eight months, and nine days.

Joanni Smitheman
Qui vix. Ann. XV. Mens. VIII. Dieb. XVII. Hor. III.
Decessit VIII. Id. Mart. Anno sacro
CIↃ. IↃCC· LXXXXIIII.
Joannes et Margareta Smitheman
Parentes infelicissimi,
Unico et carissimo Filio
H. M.
Contra Votum posuerunt.

P.
Thomas Nelson, A. M.
Vir Frugi, integerrimus,
Sacerdotalibus in hac Ecclesia Muneribus
*In Exemplum** perfunctus,
Et de Successoribus suis quorum Reditus
Augendos curaverat, B. M.
Decessit Prid. Non. Octobr.
Anno sacro MDCCLXX.
Aetat. suæ LXI.

* " *In exemplum.*"—This phrase is seldom or never to be found in the writings called classical; but it is perfectly correct in inscriptions upon monuments, as we are told by the learned writer, by whom we were referred to P. 89, of the elegant inscriptions written by Stephen Anthony Morcellus, 1783. Morcellus not only defends and explains, but employs the expression in his own inscription upon Cardinal Zeladas.—There is a passaage in Velleius Paterculus, which approaches the above-mentioned.

Adolescens in omnium virtutum exempla genitus.

The lines in inverted commas are taken from Sidonius Apollinaris, Episto. II. Lib. 8. 1415, Poet. Latin.

APPENDIX, NO. XIV.

The History of Baddesley Clinton,

BY HENRY FERRERS, ESQ. IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

This seate and soyle from Saxon *Bade,* a man of honest fame,
Who held it in the Saxon's tyme, of Baddesley tooke the name.
When Edward King the Confessour did weare the English Crown,
The same was then possest by ————* a man of som renowne;
And England being conquer'd in lot it did alyghte,
To *Giffry Wirce,* of noble birth, an Andegavian Knighte:
A member Hamlet all this whyle, of Hampton here at hand,
With Hampton so to Moulbray went as all the Wirces land,
Now *Moulbray* Lord of all doth parte these twoo and grants this one
To *Bisege,* in that name it runs awhyle, and then is gone
To *Clinton* as his heyre who leaves it to a younger son;
And in that time the name of Baddesley Clinton was begun.
From them agayne, by wedding of their Heyre, at first came
To *Conisby,* and after him to *Foukes,* who weds the same.
From *Foukes* to *Dudley* by a sale, and so to *Burdet* past:
To *Mitley* next by Mitley's will it came to *Brome* at last.
Brome honours much the place, and after some descents of Bromes
To *Ferrers,* for a Daughter's parte of theyr's in match it comes
In this last name it lasteth still, and so long—longer shall;
As God shall please who is the Lord and King and God of all.

* A Blank in the Original.

APPENDIX, NO. XV.

Entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle.

[EXTRACTED FROM DUGDALE, p. 172, JONES' EDIT.]

"HERE, in July, An. 1575, (17 Eliz.) having compleated all things for her reception, did he entertain the Queen, for the space of seventeen dayes, with excessive cost, and variety of delightfull shews, as may be seen at large in a special discourse thereof then printed, and entituled, *The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle;* having at her first entrance a floating island upon the pool, bright blazing with torches, upon which were clad in silks the Lady of the Lake, and two Nymphs waiting on her, who made a speech to the Q. in meeter of the antiquity and owners of that Castle, which was closed with cornets, and

other loud musick. Within the Base-court was there a very goodly bridge set up of twenty foot wide, and seventy foot long, over which the Queen did pass, on each side whereof were posts erected, with presents upon them unto her, by the Gods, viz. a cage of wild fowl, by Silvanus; sundry sorts of rare fruits, by Pomona; of corn, by Ceres; of wine, by Bacchus; of sea-fish, by Neptune; of all habiliments of war, by Mars; and of musical instruments, by Phœbus. And for the several dayes of her stay, various and rare shews and sports were there exercised, viz. in the *Chase* a savage man, with satyrs: bear-baitings, fire-works, Italian tumblers, a country bride-ale, with running at the quintin, and morrice-dancing. And that there might be nothing wanting that these parts could afford, hither came the Coventre-men, and acted the ancient play, long since used in that city, called *Hocks-Tuesday*, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time; with which the Queen was so pleased, that she gave them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money to bear the charges of a feast. —Besides all this, he had upon the pool a triton riding on a mermaid 18 foot long: as also Arion on a dolphin, with rare music. And to honour this entertainment the more, there were then knighted here Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the Lord Treasurer; Sir Henry Cobham, brother to the Lord Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Tho. Tresham. The cost and expense whereof may be guest at by the quantity of beer than drunk, which amounted to 320 hogsheads of the ordinary sort, as I have credibly heard."

APPENDIX, NO. XVI.

Survey of Kenilworth Castle.

"The Castle of Kenilworth, situate upon a rock.

1. The circuit thereof within the walls containeth seven acres, upon which the walks are so spacious and fair that two or three persons together may walk upon most places thereof.

2. The castle, with the four gate-houses, all built of free-stone, hewen and cut; the walls, in many places, of fifteen and ten foot thickness, some more, some less, the least four foot in thickness square.

3. The castle and four gate-houses, all covered with lead, whereby it is subject to no other decay than the glass, through the extremity of weather.

4. The rooms of great state within the same, and such as are able to receive his Majestie, the Queen, and Prince at one time, built with as much uniformity and conveniency as any houses of later time, and with such stately cellars, all carryed upon pillars, and architecture of free-stone, carved and wrought, as the like are not within this kingdom; and also all other houses for offices answerable.

5. There lyeth about the same in chases and parks £1200. per an. £900. whereof are grounds for pleasure, the rest in meadow and pasture thereto adjoining, tenants and freeholders.

6. There joyneth upon this ground a park-like ground, called the *King's Wood*, with fifteen several coppices lying all together, containing seven hundred and eighty-nine acres within the same; which, in the E. of *Leic.* time, was stored with red deer; since which the deer strayed, but the ground in no sort blemished, having great store of timber, and other trees of much value upon the same.

7. There runneth through the said grounds, by the walls of the castle, a fair pool, containing a hundred and eleven acres, well stored with fish and fowl, which at pleasure is to be let round about the castle.

8. In timber and woods upon this ground to the value (as hath been offered) of £20,000. (having a convenient time to remove them) which to his Majestie in the survey are but valued at £11,722. which proportion, in a like measure, is held in all the rest upon the other values to his Majestie.

9. The circuit of the castle, mannours, parks and chase, lying round together, contain at least nineteen or twenty miles in a pleasant countrey; the like, both for strength, state, and pleasure, not being within the realm of England.

10. These lands have been survey'd by Commissioners from the K. and the Lord Privy-Seal, with directions from his Lordship to find all things under the true worth, and upon oath of Jurors, as well Freeholders as customary Tenants; which course being held by them, are notwithstanding surveyed and returned at £38,554. 15*s.* 0*d.* Out of which, for Sir Rob. Dudley's contempt, there is to be deducted £10,000. and for the Lady Dudley's joynture, which is without impeachment of wast, whereby she may fell all the woods, which by the survey amount unto £11,722.—*Extracted from Dugdale.*

APPENDIX, NO. XVII.

Inscriptions on the Monuments of the Shakespeare Family.

HEERE lyeth interred the bodye of Anne, wife of Mr. Wm. Shakespeare, who depted. this life the 6th day of Avgvst, 1623, being of the age of 67 yeares.

Vbera, tu mater, tu lac vitamq. dedisti,
Væ mihi; pro tanto munere Saxa dabo!
Quam mallem, amoueat lapidem, bonus Angel' ore'
Exeat ut Christi Corpus, imago tua
Sed nil vota valent, venias cito Christe resurget,
Clausa licit tumulo mater, et astra petet.

HEERE lyeth ye body of John Hall, Gent. hee marr: Svsanna, ye. daughter & coheire of W. Shakespeare, Gent. Hee dec. Nov. 25. A. 1635, aged 60.

Hallius hic situs est medica celeberrimus arte,
Expectans regni gaudia læta Dei;
Dignus erat meritis qui Nestora vinceret annis,
In terris omnes, sed rapit æqua dies;

Ne tumulo, quid desit adest fidissima conjux,
Et vitæ comitem nunc quoq. mortis habet.

HEERE resteth ye. body of Thomas Nashe, Esq. he mar. Elizabeth, the davg. & heire of John Halle, Gent. he died Aprill 4. A. 1647, aged 53.

Fata manent omnes, hunc non virtute carentem
Vt neque divitiis, abstulit atra dies;—
Abstulit; at referet lux vltima; siste viator,
Si peritura paras, per male parta peris.

HEERE lyeth ye body of Svsanna, wife to John Hall, Gent. ye davghter of Wm. Shakespeare, Gent. She deceased ye 11th of Jvly, Ao. 1649, aged 66.

Witty above her sexe, but that's not all,
Wise to Salvation was good Mistris Hall,
Something of Shakespere was in that, but this
Wholly of him with whom she's now in blisse.

Then, passenger, ha'st ne're a teare,
To weepe with her that wept with all?
That wept, yet set herselfe to chere
Them up with comforts cordiall.
Her Love shall live, her mercy spread,
When thou hast ne're a teare to shed.

APPENDIX, NO. XVIII.

Inscription on the Monument of Lady Lucy.

"HERE entombed lyeth the Lady Joyce Lucy wife of Sir Thomas Lucy of Cherlecote, in the County of Warwick Knight, daughter and heir of Thomas Acton of Sutton in the County of Worcester Esquire, who departed out of this wretched world to her heavenly kingdome, the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1595. and of her age lx. and three: All the time of her life a true and faithful servant of her good God, never detected of any crime or vice: in religion most sound; in love to her husband most faithful and true; in friendship most constant; To what in trust was committed to her most secret; In wisdome excelling; in governing of her house and bringing up of youth in the feare of God that did converse with her, most rare and singular. A great maintainer of hospitality; greatly esteemed of her betters; misliked of none unlesse of the envious. When all is spoken that can be said, a woman so furnished and garnished with vertue as not to be bettered, and hardly to be equalled by any. As she lived most vertuously, so she dyed most godly. Set down by him that best did know what hath been written to be true.

"THOMAS LUCY."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 98.—From an original deed, which the Writer has since seen, it appears, that the buildings were conveyed to the Earl of Leicester, by the Bailiff and Burgesses of Warwick.

Page 98.—The gift of the Vicarage is in the Master conjointly with the Brethren.

Page 176.—The two pictures of Salvator Rosa, erroneously described in this page, it appears, are sketches of the story of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. In the first, the Prince is represented in the act of receiving a large fish which had swallowed, as it afterwards appeared, the very ring, thrown by himself into the sea, as a sacrifice to the Goddess of Fortune, whose favor he had long enjoyed, and wished still to secure. From the moment the ring was thus restored, the Goddess forsook him; and accordingly in the second sketch he is represented as dreadfully exposed on a tree, to be devoured by the birds, in pursuance of the order of Orœstes, Prince of Magnæsia, into whose power he had fallen, either by the chance of war, or through the arts of treachery. They are painted in oil, on paper, and fixed on canvas.

ERRATA.

Page 45—Line 11—after *transient* read *not.*
Page 70—Line 14—for *touers* read *bowers.*
Page 98—Line 12—after *reign* read *of Elizabeth.*
Page 166—Line 16—for *two feet* read *ten feet.*
Page 176—Line 30—for *Delft ware* read *Raphael's ware.*
Page 189—Line 15—for 1589 read 1598.
Page 311—Line 1—for *prussie* read *prussic.*
Page 329—Line 21—instead of *for* read *to.*
Page 355—Line 15—for *distinct* read *distant.*
Page 404—Line 7—for *Essex* read *Leicester.*

In Page 303, Line 14, and in page 304, line 2, for *chrystals* read *crystals.* In Page 283, *note*, and in Page 314, Line 27, for *chrystallization* read *crystallization.*

In Page 303, Line 26; and Page 304, Line 2, for *residium* read *residuum.*

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *General View of Warwick*, to face the Title.
2. *Near View of Warwick Castle*, to face page 166.
3. *Distant View of Warwick Castle*, to face page 236.
4. *View of Leamington*, to face page 334.
5. *Map of Ten Miles round Warwick*, to face page 341.
6. *View of Kenilworth Castle*, to face page 403.

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